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POETRY.

Mexican Poetry.

[The following stirring and caustic production is by a popular Mexican poet a: Vera Cruz-Jose de Saltillo-and was published in May last .-The translation was made for the Chronotype.]

Hearken ! from our Northern borders Sounds Arista's bugle call : On the banks of Rio Bravo, Bursts the shell and ploughs the ball !

Ghastly hands in Tenochtitlan Strike th' old Atzec battle drum : Sharp of beak and strong of talon,

Lo. Mexitli's eagles come ! Coldly sleep our slaughtered brothers, While above their hasty graves Sounds the hurrying foot of rapine,

And the robber banner waves. On they come, the mad invaders, Like the fire before the wind : Freedom's harvest field before them,

Slavery's blackened waste behind. From the sellers of God's image-From the traffickers in Man-

Mother gracious, mother holy, Shield thy dark-browed Mexican I Hearkon ! up the Rio Bravo,

Comes the negro-catcher's shout ! Listen ! 'tis the Yankee's hammer, Forging human fetters out.

Let the land we love be wasted, Black with fire, and rough with graves; Better far, for God and Freedom Die at once, than live as slaves !

We are few, and they are many, Strong in arms and wealth and pride; But the saints and holy angels And man's heart are on our side.

Hark ! from ancient Tenochtitlan, Sounds once more the Atzee drum ; Not for conquest, not for vengenuce, But for Freedom, faith and home !

COMMUNICATIONS

Letter from Mr. Galpin.

CORK, Oct. 2, 1846. BROTHER FOSTER :

At the time in which I wrote my last epistle, I did not expect to communicate again from this side of the waters-but as circumstances have changed, it becomes necessary for me to give the reason for not returning at the time in which mentioned in my last. I started at the time mentioned, but have been shipwrecked and driven back again, and have landed on the coast of

We set sail from Liverpool for New York on the 11th of Sept., on board the Packet Ship Metoka. She was a fine ship, with a commodious cabin, and large state 100ms, which made it preferable to many others. We had 12 cabin passengers, 260 steerage passengers and 800 tons

We made six days sail with good success, but on the 15th, a storm commenced from the North and continued in that direction for two days, and then passed to the west and south-west, continuing for 8 days in all.

The storm was intense, the waves rose to mountain's height, and we were riding in triamph over them trusting to the strength of our ship to carry us safely through, until Monday morning of the 18th a sea struck the bow of the ship with such power that it carried away the bowsprit, the foremast, a part of the main mast, with all the sails connected with them, also the cook's galley with his stove, and he himself was badly wounded. The bowsprit was torn from its toundation, leaving all the ends of the plank exposed to the weather, and the ship was leaking freely through the breach that was Constitution was adopted.

In this condition we were driven at the mercy of the waves for two days without being able to shall be to promote the abolition of slavery by manage the ship so as to turn her about, and expecting every moment that another sea would

strike her and finish the work. I think the hope of being saved was given up by all except myseli, and the ground of my hope was in the arm of the Lord.

But with 12 men at the pump, & by lightening | Vice Presiden, Secretary and Treasurer, and an the ship at the bow, we were able to turn her about after two days, and attempted to make our way back, (being about one thousand miles from shall act in concert with the Committee, and land) but the storm was so intense that we made | shall be chosen at each annual meeting. but little advance.

ing, for after our mental distress was alleviated of the members present shall decide all quesour physical wants began to increase without the means of supplying them. Our steward was sick, our cook was laid up-our cabin moid was call special meetings at any time they shall deem sick-our cook-stove was gone, and for a time we vere glad to get raw meat and sea biscuit. -For myself I could not eat the biscuit, and raw meat was all my living, but I did not suffer much

for food, for I was sea-sick most of the time. But let me return for a moment to our mental state, for it was a time that tried men's hopes,-For example, two young men were engaged most of their time in playing cards and gambling, but at this trying time they were found upon their

kness crying aloud for mercy. A young lady also left her room in her aight

clothes, and entered a minister's room to solicit an interest in his prayers. I dont speak of this conduct by way of ridicule, but on the contrary I approve of it. I think they acted a rationa part, for their eternal all was at stake.

I think they acted an irrational part by nutting off so important a subject until a dving hour .-We had three deaths on board the ship, and one birth, all among the steerage passengers. I don't know the cause of their deaths; the first I know of the cases they were dead. Two of them were Irishmen, and the other a child.

We have arrived in Cork this day, and I am obliged to send this letter post haste in order to each the next steamer.

I cannot tell when I shall return to the States, may spend the winter in Great Britain. Yours in Christian fellowship,

CHARLES GALPIN.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Ladies Benevolent and An-

tislavery Association. A meeting of the ladies of Franklin friendly to the Slave was convened at the Presbyterian Meeting House on the 18th of Sept., for the purpose of listening to an address, and forming a

Mrs. S. Davis was called to preside, and Mrs. C. P. M. Barrows was appointed Secretary. After some preliminary business, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Barrows, and an able and interesting address was delivered by Mr. Moody. A Constitution was adopted similar to that published in the Signal of June 20.

The following are the the officers : President.

Mrs. R. SMITH. Vice Presidents.

Mrs. F. SMITH, B. HUNTER.

" VAN VALEENBURG,

" F. JENNINGS, " S. MASON, " L. Wood,

" A. BEBER.

Secretary-Mrs. C. M. Bunnows. Treasurer- " W. KEYES.

Executive Committee Mrs. J. HAMPTON, Miss A. HUNTER. " H. L. BEREE. " B. ROBINSON.

II A. HUBBARD, " S. DAVIS. " F. WREELAN. " P. BLAIR,

Mrs. E. COLEMAN. On motion, voted, that the proceedings be pubished in the Signal of Liberty.

S. DAVIS, Pres't. C. P. M. BARROWS, Sec'y.

P. S. We have held several meetings for work and think the interest of the slave greatly ncreased by these efforts. Is not this the great object of female organizations, to elicit inquiryspread light, and to excite the sympathy of those

who cannot be reached by other means? 'Twere singular indeed if woman should re-

moral enterprise of the age. Is woman interested in giving the Bible to all? What Bible Society shall she patronize 1 How can the Bible reach the slave? He lacks the bread of life and asks for it ? You offer him a im his man-robbed, though God given rights, efore you mock him with a present of the Bible. But women is interested in the Missionary enerprise. She would do her part in preaching the Gospel to every creature. What Missionary Society preaches glad tidings to the poor slave? Who but the Antislavery Advocate, " proclaims liberty to the captives "? Shall not the triends of the slave concentrate their power and influence on this grand cause, and become emphatically of one idea" ! What moral enterprise does not inger and wait for the slave's redemption ? Are we advocates for peace? Slavery is perpetual war of temperance? A Slaveholding community can never be temperate. Of Sabbath Schools and universal education? How educate the

You see why we should regard this as the great

noral enterprise of the age. But what has woman to do with Slavery !-Women are Slaveholders-apologists for Slavery and more than a million and a half of our fel ow countrywomen are slaves. Have we not something to do?

> Life's holiest feelings crushed; While woman's heart is bleeding Shall woman's voice be hushed ? " C. P. M. B

Franklin, Oct. 27, 1846.

" Shail we behold unheeding

For the Signal of Liberty. Female Antislavery Association.

At a meeting of ladies favorable to the formaion of a Female Antislavery Association for the County of Cass, convened at the Temperance House, in the village of Cassopolis, on Tuesday the first day of September, 1846, the following

CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE 1. The object of this Association moral and christian efforts. It shall do all in its power to disseminate knowledge on the subject. by circulating publications, by lectures or othe means in accordance with the laws of the land

and the will of Almighty God. Aur. 2. Its officers shall be a President. Executive Committee of five. The President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and

Aur. 3. Meetings of the Association shall be held monthly, and at all meetings a majority

ART. 4. The Committee shall have power to proper. It shall also be their duty to circulate subscripiions to raise funds, and collect materials for making clothing at our meetings for the needy fugitive who may fall in our way.

ART. 5. All persons paying into the Treasury the sum of twenty-five cents and signing the Constitution shall be considered members of the Association and shall be entitled to vote at meetngs of the same.

The following officers were then elected : Pesident-Mrs. S. A. Saxton. Vice President-Mrs. A. FulleSecretary-Mrs. L. T. Clisbee.

Treasurer-Mrs. N. A. Osborn. Executive Committee-Mrs. Susannah Shugart, Mrs. Mary Bingham, Mrs. Cynthia Sigeroos, Miss Sarah Osborn, Miss Catharine Cus-

It was then resolved that an invitation be given o Henry Bibb the fugitive from Southern bondage, to address the females of Cass County on

half of their fellow being in Slavery. L. T. CLISBEE, Sec'y.

MISCELLANY.

Temperature of the Interior of the Earth.

The circumstance of the earth's being flattened at the poles, and protuberant at the equator, is the natural result of its rotation on its axis. But in order that it might yield to the force resulting from such a motion, the matter of which it is a Chinese entertainment. omposed, must have been soft. Now, although water is capable of being comressed, and so far as we can judge, of large Chinese dinner and sing-song, taking any degree of density according to which I attended. The sing-song, is thethe force exerted upon it, still, the shape atrical; men and women dressed in the of the earth is not that which would have most splendid costumes, covered with silresulted from such a mass of water .-There may be particular portions of the sticks and swords, singing songs that you sea that extend to the depth of several cannot comprehend, accompanied all the miles, as there are particular points of time by the gong and dozens of other inthat height above the general level. Still first, if that be possible. It seems to reinterior portions in the same state. The given almost exclusively to foreigners crease of heat amounting to 1 degree of and other noise-making instruments .that at the depth of 10,000 feet the heat received by the heads of the family .main silent and inactive, with respect to the great at the depth of about 100 miles or 1 40th after the fashion of the French—that is, Bible-you might as well offer him a stone !- These facts and inferences have an im- having very much the taste of rum, and portant bearing upon the phenomena of exclusively used by the higher cla historian and geologist .- Dr. Lardner.

The Indians. It is now highly probable that the whole Indian race will soon disappear from the North American continent .-Those tribes which are sunk lowest in intemperance and degradation, and who sure I should have never made them out. will not heed the invitations of the gospel, I took down the courses, and will give must inevitably perish. Those saved by them to you as they made their appear-Christian efforts, polished in manners, and cultivated in mind and heart, will soon fried with potatoes; 3, hogs' hoofs; 4, be blended and lost in the European race, which with its gathering millions is filling the land. There is now, with very Irish potatoes; 9, rat hash; 10, tea; 11, many, no repugnance to intermarriages with the aboriginal inhabitants of this land. Nearly all the hunters and adven- stew; 16, pork stew; 17, fried cucum turers in the wilds of the West, connect bers; 18, pate of rats; 19, feline ragout themselves with Indian wives. The ec- 20, ham stewed with pork; 21, sucking centric Senator, John Randolph, regarded pig; 22, snail pate; 23, snail soup. it as one of his most distinguishing hon-tasted the first dish, and became so disors, that there was Indian blood circula- gusted that I could not proceed. They ting in his viens. Our population of were brought on, one dish at a time, in twenty-three years. In the territories of top very much resembling a saucer, the United States there now exist but which fitted into the former-all the time ing, by the two causes of death and intemperance. They must all inevitably sat until 11 o'clock, when we were ushsoon perish, or be merged in the Caucasian flood, which is with such resistless billows rolling over the land .- Abbott.

Mexican Customs.

At least two thirds of the population of Matamoras sleep in the open air in the court yards and upon the tops of houses, majority of which have flat roofs,in the large cities of the United States,

the importance of exerting their influence in begoing into a house with his coat off.

A Chinese Dinner.

An officer on board the U.S. ship Vincennes, gives the following description of

"I have spent ten days in Canton, and

had the gratification of being invited to a

ver and gold, flourish about, brandishing the solid crust of continents, that rise to struments, little less euphonious than the we have reason to believe that the gene- semble the opera, but I could not form ral depth of the ocean does no much ex- an idea of the plot. Upon the whole, it ceed three thousand feet. It is thought is both ludicrous and ridiculous; and one that heat may have been the original might be excited to laughter, were it not ter the empire. No man can take any cause of the fluidity of the earth, and that for a greater sympathy for the sense of there may still remain enough to keep the hearing than of sight. The dinner was more this subject has been examined, the and I am told that it is the first thing of more the evidence has accumulated in the kind that has ever come off; and, as favor of the position that the temperature it may not be uninteresting. I will enincreases as we descend below the sur- deavor to give you a description. The face. There are numerous instances in invitation informed the guests that boats which we have been able, by means of would be in waiting. So about seven natural or artificial excavations, to pene- o'clock several officers of the Vincennse trate to the depth of from 1,300 to 1,600 found ourselves at the foreign landing, echoed by the journals which, also under feet. The general inference from all embarked, and were soon rowed over the these observations, made in different ferry. On entering the hall, we were parts of the earth, is that there is an in- most elabarately 'chinchined,' with gongs pire, containing a population of about Fahrenheit for every 46 feet in depth; We ascended a flight of steps, and were eighty one journals published; a number would be sufficient to boil water, and that The tables were arraigned about the room part of the distance to the centre, the heat each table accommodated six persons .would be intense enough to melt most of As soon as we were seated, the host came the earths and stones that are known to up to us, carrying in his hand a metal enter into the composition of the globe. teapot, filled with warm arrack, a liquor eaathquakes and volcanoes, and open a Chinese. He filled our cups, holding wide field of speculation to the natural about a terspoonful, which we were compelled to drink, making at the same time a bow to our polite host. This done, he was free, so far as we were concerned, for the rest of the evening. Now commenced the dinner. There was an old resident merchant sitting by me, and he gave me the names of the dishes, or I am ance. 1. bird's nest soup; 2, pork fat, mushroom stewed; 5, bird's nest salad; 6, giblet soup; 7, kitten hash; 8, fried shark's fins; 12, fried ducks; 13, dog stew: 14, stewed chicken; 15, ham about twenty millions doubles in about exquisitely beautiful china bowls, with a little over three hundred thousand Indians. And they are rapidly diminish- sweetmeats, of which watermelon seeds seemed to be the greatest favorite. We ered out with the same ceremonies with which we were introduced. The performances of the sing-song continued during the whole dinner."-Union.

Austrian Amusements.

The stream of thoughtlessness and gaie When the hour for retiring arrives, which the Austrian capital. Amusement is the is generally speaking much earlier than object of universal pursuit. The theathey pull their cots out into the court are temples ever thronged with ardent vo- the present, and take a snuff of stables and yard, (every house of any size here has taries. No man is permitted to take up kennels, and equestrian palaces. a large yard in the rear) and two or his residence in Vienna, till he can prove three dozen, male and female, sleep in one that he is able to live there. In the busy in Parliament of three hundred thousand declivities of the Rocky Mountains, a the United States—is about thirteen milinclosure. Those who have not cots or throng which crowds the pavements of dollars to rebuild these appurtenances journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific lions of dollars. Now, in the one county the means of procuring them, make a this voluptuous metropolis, or roll in their and accordingly they ar luxuriously will be less arduous than in the days of of Lancashire, in England, there are very comfortable bed upon the bricks chariots under the overshadowing elms large, neat and airy. The rows of gray the Revolution was one from the Penob. rising eighty millions pounds sterling with which most of these yards are paved. of the Prater, the most beautiful park in ponies-there are forty when the Queen scot to the Hudson. Our form of gov. yearly engaged in cotton manufacture, The great majority of Mexicans rise Europe, may be seen the haughty Hun- is here-look sleek and comfortable as ernment presents the utmost stimulus being nearly four hundred millions of early, frequently before the sun, but they garian baron, with his gallant bearing, if they knew what royal horse fare was, which can be imagined to mental enersleep again in the evening, from three his gorgeous attire, his magnificent retinue Among the horses is a Java nag about the gies. Our frequently recurring elections million and a half of persons-nearly until about half past five o'clock. In and his feudal pride; the mindless, smil- height of one's knee, presented to the rouse the intellectual might of the nation. twice the amount of the whole populafact, they are as regular in their siesta as ing Austrian, without either a thought Queen by some eastern potentate. Seve- Every school-house becomes a lecture- tion of Massachusetts; and this is only you are in your dinner, and when re- for the future, or a reminiscence of the ral of the royal carriages are plain—such room for the study of political economy, one county. turning from my dinner, there are seven past; the Bohemian noble, with strongly as you might drive at Philadelphia with and every man who has a tongue to or eight houses, the front rooms of which marked countenance and frame erect with out exciting attention.

are strewed with cots (bedsteads are used | imagined superiority over the whole glitonly as ornaments here) upon which tering throng; the wily Illyrian; the Amongst the over particular people of lentlessly hates, as the conqueror of his your country, a lady would no more country, and in whose breast he would think of sleeping in a room fronting a gladly bury his boniard; and the Pole, open, than she would of flying. But miliation mingling with his noble fea-followed, often performed by women, as dies annually, in Vienna one in fifteen is each year borne to his grave. This

> Censorship of the Press. The censorship of the press is another effecteual barrier to ingress of knowledge. It surrounds the empire with a gloomy wall, which can neither be undermined nor overleaped. Twelve public censors are established at Vienna, to some of whom every book published within the empire, whether original or reprinted, must be refered. And if there be any allusion even, to reform, either in the religion or the politics of the country, the book is summarily condemned. The same rigid censorship ex'ends to all foreign journals, which are permitted to enforeign publication without permission of the censors. And no publication which does not advocate despotic principles can The place of honor at these entertain-

The Austrian Observer, which is published at the capital, is the organ of the government. It contains only those items of foreign intelligence which the Emperor is willing that his subjects should know. And its voice is obsequiously vigilant cenorship, are established in the provinces. In the whole Austrian emthirty millions of inhabitants, there are but probably exceeded by the single city of New York.

Nobility.

There are many curious stories told of the genealogical pride of some of the old French pobility. In the coat of arms papers of the house of Crove." Another represents the ancestor of a noble duke as standing, hat in hand, before the Virgin Mary; who says, "Cover yourself, my cousin."

But Prince Esterhazy surpasses even these in antiquity of his ancestral line .-In one of his castles there is a genealogical tree of all the Easterhazies, in which it is made out as clearly as possible, that beginning with Adam, who reclines in a very graceful attitude at the bottom of the tree, they pass through every great name, Jewish as well as heathen, from Moses to Attila, till they find themselves what they now are, the magnates of Hungary. Not long ago, Prince Esterhazy visited the Lord of Holkham, who exhibited to him a flock of two thousand show as fine a flock in Hungary. "My shepherds," replied Esterhazy, "are more numerous than your sheep." This was literally true; for there are two thousands five hundred shepherds on his estate. This man has quite a little army of grenadiers under his pay, and imprisons or executes at his pleasure.

Royal Expenses.

The royal pair in England have twelve thousand acres of land in all appropriated to them and their deer-this is the pensive, and there is not too much of it.-It is true that a few people are begging deer are requisite for royal state. Many dog at Windsor.

As dogs have been named, let us leave tres, dancing-saloons, and gaming tables, St. George's Hall and the pictures for

An appropriation was recently made

Grecian Customs.

taken in later times, the principal one be- to form an opinion, and to defend that ing three or four hours after noon .-The bath was almost universally used trates the remotest hamlet on our forestthoroughfare, with the window blinds with a shade of melancholy and self-hu- before meals; and the anointing which bound frontier. here, bless you, they think nothing of it. tures, as in labored forgetfulness of his among the Jews, was most probably to has never been witnessed, of the intel-Why here a young senorita will come to country's wrongs, he abandons himself to close the pores, or preserve the skin from lectual energies of a whole nation roused the window, and converse with a gentle- the mirth-loving crowd. The result of roughness. The guests were offered to their utmost intensity. There is, man of her acquaintance with nothing on the universal dissipation to which this city all these conveniences by the host previ- probably, more mental advance made but a chemise, and think no more of it is surrendered, may be seen in the fact, ous to an entertainment. At table they each year by the mass of the people in than a Camp street gentleman would of that while in London but one in forty-five sat occasionally upon chairs with inclined the United States, than is made in a dozbacks but much more frequently upon en years by the populace of Italy, or couches, as did also the Romans. It was is a degree of mortalily probably unpre- at first an honor to be allowed the luxury compute the result, when this teeming cedented in any other city of Europe .- of the couch. In Macedonia, no man population of roused and invigorated was allowed so to sit until he had killed minds shall spread over all our green and a boar by the prowess of his arms. The fertile glens, and cluster along the demanner of lying at meat was this-the table was placed in the centre, and around is mind that shall rule the world; not the it the couches covered with tapestry, mind of a few polished scholars rejoicing upon which the guests lay, leaning upon in the finish of an epigram, or the clastheir left arms, with their limbs stretched sical beauties of a sonnet, but mind driout at length. In Greece, three, four ving the ploughshare, hammering at the and five persons lay on one couch, the anvil, guiding the majestic ship on her legs of the first being stretched out behind the second, and the head of the lat- ning and steam, and nerves, and tendons, ter in front of the former's breast, and so on. This custom was decidedly of east- Abbott. ern origin. That it prevailed among Jews, may be inferred from the position 1st. Johnson vs. Thomkins. 1 Baldwin's of the beloved disciple resting on the bo-C. C. Reports. 571. som of our Saviour at the celebration of the Passover. In Persia and other eastern countries, a similar mode of sitting at table prevailed from the earliest times. ments was not everywhere the same .-In Persia and Rome, the middle place was the place of honor; in Greece, the secure this right !! first or nearest the table. Men were careful of precedency in Greece; and at Timon's famous dinner, we find a haughty 539, &c. noble retiring because no place was fit for him. Couches, made for individuals, were a refinement of the Romans. Both

in Greece and Rome, tables were usually made either round or oval, and the couches curved to suit them. The table was accounted a very sacred thing, and the statues of the gods were placed upon it. Before any portion of the food was tasted it was universally the custom to offer a part to the gods as the first fruits; and even in the heroic ages, Achilles, when roused suddenly, would not eat till the obof one, Noah is represented as entering lation was made. In Greece, all the the ark, with a bundle of papers labeled guests at a party were apparelled in white: in Rome, the same custom was prevalent; and Cicero charges it as a sin against Verres that he appeared at supper in black. Three courses, the first United States was designed to uphold and consisting of light herbs, eggs, oysters, and justify the act of seizing and removing a such like food; the second of the solid meats; and the third of the desert, formed the repast, which being done, the gods were thanked, and the great after business of the entertainment was drinking; for any food taken afterwards was scarcely to be called a meal. That the Greeks drank deeply, many historians prove ; and, above all, is the fact established in the annals of the Alexander the Great. That conqueror himself pledged his friend Proteas in a cup containing two congii (somewhat less than a gallon) and Pro- every river, and dissect almost every said, caught his fatal illness.

Our Country.

a poor creature in Ireland would be glad their fleets, and penetrating in a thousand found peace ! ty flows in uninterrupted streams through of half that is expended upon one little nameless ways every island and every continent.

> consolidation. Speed is conquering, nav. absolutely annihilating space. When the in which Lowell is situated-a county speak, a political partisan. The wisest ain there are 300,000 Odd Pollows.

men in the nation gather the multitude in In the very early ages of Greece, a city and country, to discuss the highest senor, senora, senoritas, and all the little Italian, polished and courtly, smiling breakfast and a meal after labor formed themes of national economy. Every pen onns are napping off at a beautiful rate. upon the monarch, whom he in heart re- the diet of a day; but four meals were is active. Every man is almost compelled opinion. This political excitement pene-

Since creation's dawn, such a spectacle France, or Russia, or Spain. Who can clivities of our noble mountains. For it stormy pathway, giving instinct to lightand living muscles to iron and brass .-

Judicial Decisions.

The master from another State may pursue and take his fugitive slave without warrant. He may arrest him any where and at any time, and no person has a right to oppose the master in the act, or demand proof of property. The Constitution and laws of the United States

2d. Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. 16 Peters' Reports.

PR. TANEY, C. J. The master has a right peacably to take possession of his slave and carry him away without any certificate or warrant from any judge of the district court or circuit of the United States; and whoever resists or obstructs him is a wrong doer, and every State law which proposes, directly or indirectly, to authorize such resistance or obstruction is mull and void, and affords no justification to the individual or officer of the State

who acts under it. PR. STORY J. Under and in virtue of the constitution, the owner of a slave is clothed with entire authority in State in the Union, to seize and re-capslave by his master.

3d. Commonwealth vs. Griffith 2 Pick.

PR. PARKER, C. J. It is very obvious that slaves are not parties to the constitutions, and the amendment, securing the people against unreasonable seizures. &c. has relation to the parties. Qr ? Has it not relation to others besides parties-viz: aliens, &c. 1

Look Here!

The British rake every sea, thread teas did the same. It was in attempting mountain around the globe, for raw matebeautiful sheep, and inquired if he could to repeat the pledge that Alexander, it is rials for their manufacturers. They come to this country and buy 50,000,000 dollars' worth of raw cotton, as one item of their expenditures. Then throughout The territory of the United States is the kingdom millions of lean, supple finequal to that of the whole of Europe, with gers of flesh and iron are kept playing the exception of Russia. It is ten times with painful industry during sunlit and as large as England, Wales, Scotland, lamplit hours. Thousands and thousands and Ireland, united. The most rigid cal- of sallow, sickly children are worked as culation assures us that in twenty-five if they were spontaneous machines .years the population of this country will Everything a human being can want or be forty millions; in seventy-five years make, is made to sell to the wanters more than one hundred and fifty mill- of this world, to a surprising extent ions; in one hundred years, nearly three and variety. The commerce of Great quantity of land in the royal parks and hundred millions will be clustered along Britain is a world's wonder; but there grounds. They have thirty thousand the rivers and spread over the vallies and is a fact connected with it worthy of the deer ranging these grounds; land is ex- hills of these United States; and many wonder of at least two worlds. All the of our grand-children will see nearly six produce of the skill and soil and manufachundred millions of inhabitants crowding tories of Great Britain, which she exports bread all about, but then thirty thousand the cities and cultivating the fields of this from her kingdom, does not amount to vast territory, whitening every sea with her annual war-expenses in times of pro-

The editor of the Lowell Courier, just And all causes now tend to national from England, says that the whole amount of manufacturing capital in the county locomotive leaps the remote tributaries of more deeply interested in the manufacthe Missouri, and rushes down the western ture of cotton goods than any county in

In the United Kingdom of Great Brit

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Nov. 7.

\$1,50 a Year in Advance.

The Remedy for Slavery.

Last week we showed that the liberty of the slave could only be attained by his own efforts, by fighting for freedom, or by running away from slavery: or it must be obtained through the action of the masters either by individual, voluntary acts of emancipation, or by a general law of the whole community. We found, on examination, that all the slaves could not run away; and it was not probable that they would soon successfully fight for their freedom. We will now cousider the prospect of their deliverance through the action of the white race of

The learned tell us that slavery has existed ever since the Flood, and probably before. It has existed in nearly all nations, with various shades of severity and rigor. In every country, individual mas ters, from various motives, have emancipated a part or all of their slaves; but there is no instance on record where Slavery has been abolished, throughout a whole nation, by acts of individual justice of this character. Tyrants are not very much inclined voluntarily to relinquish their ill-gotten power.

But some say, cannot we convince the master that it is wrong to hold his fellow as a slave? Perhaps you can. But it give him his freedom. You can convince the rumseller that it is wrong to sell very few will forsake their evil ways admitting eight or ten new Slave States. when convinced that they are wrong: but the great mass will go on without regard to conscience or justice.

But, says another, we can do more than that. We can show the master that it is his INTEREST to emancipate his slavesthat he will add to his own comfort, safety and wealth by doing so. Perhaps therefore change his course. You can legislative authority. convince the drunkard that it will be for to s, and one that is highly gratifying to nations; but IT WILL COME! his feelings of pride and ostentation.

But, says a third, we have stronger motives than even natural justice or self-interest can suggest. We have "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God" on our side! That will do away with this and every other evil. The Slaveholders have had the Bible all the while they have had slaves: and why has not the influence of the Bible abolished Slavery? The more conscientious of the mosters go to the Bithe for a defence of slaveholding; and a great army of slaveholding preachers, of different denominations, stand arrayed in regular battalions, to prove that the holding of slaves is in accordance with Christianity. Under such preaching of the Gospel, how long before the masters will all be converted, and free their slaves ? Besides, the Gospel does NOT remedy evils in all cases by direct action on the mind of the offender. The Gospel most positively condemns drunkenness. The prenchers have said so for hundreds of years. Nobody disputes them. Yet thousands of men live and die drunkards every year, in spite of the precepts of the Gospel, which are perpetually sounding in their ears. But the Gospel will ultimately abolish drunkenness, not by reclaiming every drunkard, but by its action npon those who are not drunkards. So it will abolish Slavery, by influencing those who are not the holders of slaves, to exert themselves by legislation, and in every rightful way, for its removal.

Emancipations by indivduals may become hereafter more frequent than they have been; but they cannot be relied upon to keep down the increase of the slave population, much less can they be regarded as an adequate remedy for

Slavery. To what, then, can we look, as a cure for this wide-spread evil, unless it be to the action of the sounder portion of community through the process of LEGISLATION ? We regard this as the only perceful remedy: and it has been found every where perfectly effectual, beneficial and safe. We will enumerate a few instances where it has been tried.

or the dark ages, we will mention that in 1766, less than a century ago, Slavery was abolished in Prussia by a special edict. In St. Domingo, Cayenne, Gundaloupe, and Martinique, in 1794, where more than 600,000 slaves were emanci-Java 1811; in Ceylon, 1815; in Buenos editors and proprietors.

The I is the state of the state

Ayres, 1816; in St. Helena, 1816; in Colombia, 1821: by the Congress of Chili, in 1821; in Cape Colony, in 1823; in Malacen, 1825; in the southern provinces of Burmah, 1826; in Peru, Gua-Virgin Islands, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominico, St. Vincents, Grenada, Berbice, Tobago, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Honduras, barrels, which we believe to be too little, Demarara, and the cape of Good Hope, the load would amount to 2120 barrels. on the first of August, 1834: in riong would require 212 teams to carry it.—
Kong, in 1845. The Governments of The Locomotive requires only two hands

of the State. The same truth has been established own country. It was abolished by the 1780; in Connecticut, in 1784; in Rhode Island, in 1784; in New York, in 1799; in New Jersey, 1804. In Vermont it was abolished by the Constitution, in 1774; in Massachusetts, in 1789; and in New himself. All these farmers, tavern keep-Hampshire, in 1784.

The action of Congress also shows that the whole subject, so far as it can be acted on nationally, comes within their jurisdiction. They have legislated upon slavery in various ways. They have PROBIBITED Slavery in the North West; they have licenesed slave trading at Washington; they have REGULATED it in the does not there ore follow that he will Federal District, and on the Ocean, by special laws; they have ESTABLISHED Slavery in many States, as well as in the rum: but not one in ten will therefore District of Columbia, by positive enactstop selling it. So of every vice. A ments, and they have sanctioned it by

In all these instances of legislation by most modern nations, we have evidence that the power of abolishing slavery lies with the people, or with the Governments ordained by them. The results of emancipation in every one of these instances, have been beneficial. We also notice that during the last century, Slaveyou can; but there is no certainty he will ry has been abolished in no way but by

From the examination of this whole his interest to cease drinking altogether; subject, we conclude that, unless emanci that he will be vastly the gainer in health, pation be too long delayed, Slavery character, respectability, happiness and will be peacefully removed from our wealth. He will acknowledge that your country by the action of the people in argument is correct; and yet the next their legislative capacity. As to the fact hour he may be found in the ditch. If, that the freedom of the slaves will ultithen, you cannot reclaim your intemper mately be secured, either by violence on ate neighbor by appeals to reason, con- their part, or by legal authority on the science, and his own interest, you can- part of the community, it cannot be doubtnot expect to reclaim the slaveholder ed by any attentive reader of history, or from a practice approved by almost the any extensive observer of the transactions whole community where he lives-a of his own times. Emancipation may practice transmitted to him by his ances come in the United States the last of all

> In some future numbers, we intend to show now this great work can be done

District of Columbia.

Here is a sample of what we are doing by our laws in the District of Columbia -imprisoning men on suspicion that they have no " right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and selling hem into perpetual slavery to pay their pail fees. The following advertisemen is from the official organ of the gov ernment, the Union :- The Herald of Freedom.

Notice. Was committed to the jail of Washington county D. C., on the 5th of July, 1846, as a runaway, a negro man. who calls himself John Crew. He is a black, about 5 feet, 61 inches high, and about forty-three years of age. He says that he is free and was born in Hanover county, Vn., and was set free by Mrs. Allen, formerly Mrs. Watson, of said ounty, and that he lived with Jude & Muir, in Richmond Va., and that he obtrined his free papers in Richmond, in 1823, when a Mr. Henning was Clerk in the Court. He has had his right leg broken, which has left a large scar upon it. He has a scar on the right side of his neck, which he says he has received since he left Richmond.

The owner or owners of the above described negro man are hereby required to come forward, prove him, and take him away, or he will be sold for hi prison and other expenses, as the law directs.

ROBERT BALL, Jailer, for A. HUNTER, Marshall.

"THE ANN ARBOR AMERICAN."-This is the title of a new weekly paper just commenced in this village, devoted to the cause of Native Americanism. The object of the party seems to be a repeal of the Naturalization laws, and the prevention of emigration to this country, unless the emigrants be of good character. This aper presents the case thus:

"Those who now live in foreign countries have no right to come here and occupy our lands, (which we shall soon want for our own children) nor vote for Without going back to ancient history our public servants, (which the majority of them are not qualified to do understandingly,) unless we give them that right; and will it be for our own good, or field .- Det. Adv. theirs either, to give them a right, the exercise of which will ruin us, and them

The paper is well printed at \$1,50 a pated by the French Government. In year, in advance, by Thorton and Sanford, turn in two or three weeks, and then

likewise?"

Locomotive Battle Creek.

This new Locomotive, which has been lately placed upon the Central Railroad came from the west the other morning, dragging along with its iron sinews and boiling blood, if we counted rightly, the emala and Monte Video, in 1828; in enormous train of 53 loaded freight cars. Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bermudas, Bahamas, Four of these contained 91 barrels of rels each, and none we suppose less

than 31. Now we suppose the average to be 40 on the first of August, 1834: in Hong Calling 10 b-rrels a wagon load, this England, France, Spain, Portugal, Swee- and a small quantity of wood. It makes and Germany, have all legislated upon back again each day, which would require Slavery, and given their testimony that a team four days to accomplish. Conse-Slavery, and given their testimony that quently the Locomotive performs the la-the right of emancipating slaves legiti-bor of 848 teams, or 1696 horses, and mately belongs to the law making power 848 teamsters. To keep them in wagons manufactured and repaired, and horses shod, would require a considerable numby the action of the legislatures of our ber of wagon makers and blacksmiths; and each of the teamsters would require clothing and board, and each of the noregi-lative authority in Pennsylvania in ses hay and oats. This would require a large number of public houses, which must likewise have their help, and the production of hay and oats would give employment to several farmers. The reader may calculate the exact number for ers and hired help would require to be clothed and shod; and this would give employment to a large number of cloth manufacturers and tailors, tanners, and shoe-makers. Now it will be seen at a them to seek a living by other kinds of labor; thereby increasing the number of competitors in these kinds, and thus less ening wages; and increasing the amount produced, and thus diminishing the prices. The effect is this; the time and expensof these teamsters, wagon makers, black smiths, manufacturers, talors, shoe-makers, inn keepers, farmers, &c., are in a feet upon all other classes is to make them poorer, by lessening wages and diminishing prices .- Tocsin.

This is a very good account of the benefits of a Locomotive, as a substitute for teams. It does a vast amount of work at a small expense, and thereby enriches community. But our reformatory neighbor is afraid that it will "operate against prices by over-production, and in consequence lessen the demand for labor more and more." Now the position that the laboring part of community, on the whole, suffer in their interests from the use of machinery, is not sustainable by facts, or

the lessons of history. The working millions of England even, are better fed and clothed, and more comfortably lodged than were their ancestors a thousand years ago, when machinery was almost unknown to the lordly barons and their needy dependents. So all over the earth. Human wealth and comfort are vastly tionate share of its benefits.

use of a locomotive, is good against ev. ble, indeed it would seem. ery kind of machinery which diminishes neighbor, it seems, looks with sorrow on writes: the operations of our railroad. The more wagons and ox-carts. Well, why not go back still further? Is not a wagon a labor-saving machine? With a team and one man, does it not do the work of labor-saving machine? Why not throw or have died since the battle. away plows, and set every body to spading the earth? Abandon the factories, and go to making cloth by hand looms. Stop the printing press, and let the printers write out the articles, as in the times

of old. Will our neighbor seriously argue that it would be better for our country if the railroads were all abandoned, and teams used entirely for transporta-

The Tocsin has valuable articles on reform : but surely the editor, in his war on labor saving machinery, is proposing to work backwards at a fearful rate. Wil he stand by the result of his own principles, and go for abolishing the use of all machinery that tends to lessen the amount men in all ages have used machinerybecause it enables them to do more work he Tocsia would discard it from use!

The State of Santa Fe.

The Pittsburgh Gazette publishes a leter from Santa Fe, dated Sept. 13, 1846, which states that the new Legislature is consist of 13, and the House of 32 mem- District: bers. Two candidates for delegate to Congress are announced, Don Manuel Linosa, Secretary of the Territory, and and Nephews, of New York. Several others were also expected to take the On the third of September, Gen. Kear-

ney left for Abago with about 1000 men and 20 days provision, expecting to reproceed to California.

From the War.

By the latest advices, Santa Anna had marched with 4,000 men for the seat of

Com. Sloat had arrived at Havana with five or six of his officers from Monterey on the Pacific, and hoisted his pennant on he Mauritius, St. Christopher's, Nevis, flour each, a number of others 62 bar- the U. S. brig Perry, which he found at Havana. He would sail for Charleston in the Norfolk in a few days.

Com. Steckton was at Monterey. Al well on board the Pacific squadron. Gen. Peredes, Ex-President of Mexico

was at Havana, on his way to England. A Mexican schooner or brig had been den, Denmark, Austria, Prussia, Russia a trip from Kalamazeo to Jackson, and captured by one of our vessels, and the opinion was another attack would be made on Alverado. The health of the Michigan?

squadron was generally good.

terey to have been 13,750. A letter from Tepic, dated Mexico, Sept. 12, says Commodore Stockton has declared the whole of the Mexican coast

on the Pacific in a state of blockade. At Compress two affairs of honor were qualified pledges of their settled policy on expected to come off. Brigadier Thomas Marshall had called Col. Ballie Peyton to account, and a meeting was expected legislative remedies; that they have es- about 5,000 papers a week. between them on the 11th. Another duel was expected at the same place between Captain Musson, of New Orleans, and Captain Shevous, of Texas.

The Matamoras Flag gives the deaths glance, that the Locomotive turns many of volunteers at Matamoras from Sept. thousands out of employment, compelling 1st to Oct. 5th, 16 in number. 14 were assumed the chief respon ibility of fordischarged during the same period.

The steamer Col. Harney, with a full cargo of government stores, was lost on the 12th ult., near the mouth of the Rio Grande. The Harney went to pieces, and the cargo was scattered along the shore. 15 lives were lost. There were great degree saved to the capitalists and 28 persons on board. Capt. Shannon, practical mode they have sought to viaserves to make them richer while the ef- Rooney, the mate, the pilot, and 2 engineers were saved.

Hay's and Wood's two Texas regirenewed. The main part of the wounded officers were doing well. Gen. Butler was recovering.

Gen. Taylor has now under his comthe interest of the mass by diminishing troops and he is ordering up all his regumand at Monterey upwards of 5,800 of Massachusetts owe it to their known larsand most of his volunteers. He feels confident of sustaining his present position against all Mexico, with the fortifi- e tension beyond the limits of its present

> The N. O. Delta has received a letter from Gen. P. F. Smith, (Col. Smith.)-He says speaking of the battle :

"We have taken 22 pieces of brass cannon, and an immense amount of ordinance stores, and are now in possession of all the works, city, and surrounding country."

The Mexican force at Monterey could increased by machinery, and all classes not have been less than 10,000 or 12.are the better for it, although the labor- 000; and now that their forts have been ers do not always get their full propor- examined by our engineers, they are pronounced to be of the strongest and But the argument, if good against the most scientific construction-impregna-

The special correspondence of the the labor of men. Our philosophical Picayune, under date of September 28,

The reports of the different commandsuccessful the working of its machinery, ers in Gen. Taylor's army have not all the greater his regret. He looks back been sent in yer, but enough is known to with longing eyes to the days of teaming render it certain that our loss will not vary twenty from five hundred killed and wounded. A considerable number of the wounded will die, so that the number who will have lost their lives will be about twelve men, and thereby throw eleven three hundred. Gen. Worth lost eighty. men out of employ? Is not a plow a killed and wounded; about twenty killed,

The True American.

The papers state that this publication, commenced by C. M. Clay, is to be discontinued, Mr. Clay's agent not being willing to meet the regular expenditures of the paper. We should think that with proper management it might be made to live without any very heavy outlays .--The price of the paper was \$2,50 a year in advance: it had several thousand subscribers in the Free States, including all the principal antislavery Whigs of the but that they respect too highly the feel-North; and it had a respectable circula- ings of their own officers to place them tion in the Slave States, which was increasing. Of course the paper is not discontinued without Clay's express orders; and his action respecting it shows how of human labor? The very reason why little he values that kind of anti-slavery pen with which he plead the cause of bune. with less labor-is the very reason why Freedom, for the purpose of taking up the sword with which he might fight for Slavery, the paper has been well conducted by a southern gentleman, who designs to continue it on his own account.

The Editor of the Grand Rapids to assemble at that place on the 2d Mon- Enquirer says of the Abolitionism of the day of December next. The Senate to candidates for Congress in the Second

"The only difference between Bradley and Gordon, as we personally know, on this subject is that Bradley has denounced and openly combated the Aboli-Mr. Magoffin, a merchant of Santa Fe tionists, while Gordon has sneered at and connected with the house of P. Haraway scoffed t'em. In intercourse with both these gentlemen, and tinged ourselves with a little of the old Antislavery doctrines, we have found the course of the don has come out Abolition, it has lately

> The circulation of the True American i Kentucky alone has attained to 2,200. It has a large list in other Slave States.

The Massachusetts Whigs. At their State Convention, the Young

Whigs and Old Hunkers, or Cottonocracy, of this State had on an mated discussion on the question whether the Whigs of Massachusetts, as a party, would take the broad ground of the immediate Abolition of Slavery by constitutional means. Hon. Stephen C. Phillips introduced a series of resolutions covering this ground, which were discussed and rejected by a vote of about three to two. We will extract a couple of them for a sample of the doctrines held by a large portion of the Whigs of that State .-What would be the fate of such resolutions in a Whig Convention of the State of

" Resolved, That in the progress of the

developement of public sentiment in favor extension of slavery, the Whigs of Mas- Semimonthly. sachusetts have chosen to occupy a conspicuous and responsible position; that, the proceedings of their conventions and through their agency in the Legislature, they have given repeated and unthis subject; that they have asserted, and have constantly participated, in exercising the right of petitioning Congress for pecially declared themselves in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the territories, of prohibiting the slave trade between the States, and of insisting upon the exclusion of slavery as a condition of the admission of any mally proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, by virtue of which, live property would cease to be at asis of toral college; that they have concurred in adopting the most stringent and effectual legal provisions to discourage and frustrate the arrest of fugitive slaves with in this Commonwealth; that in every colored fellow-citizens temporarily resicountry to st ll more emphatic & decisiva action upon the whole question of slavery.

Resolved, therefore, That the Whigs principles to make the declaration, that they must hereafter be regarded as THE DECILE D UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENTS OF SLAVERY ;-that they are opposed to its existence, and will maintain their oppo sition at any political hazard, and in dis regard of all temporary sacrifices; that they are opposed to its continuance where it already exists, and will concur in all Constitutional measures that can oromote its abolition; -and that in their political action, they will support such men only as will stead fastly advance, by appropriate measures, these their principles and pur poses,-believing that in this way they shall render efectual service in rescuing the Constitution from the abuses which have been heaped upon it, in securing to of a republican government, and in ma- free discussion .- Detroit Free Press. king the Union sure to be making it worth preserving.'

Some of the Beauties of the FF 22 3".

The following is an extract of a letter rom James S. Jackson, Esq. relative to Col. Marshall's Kentucky Regiment, dated in Texas, Sept. 23.

"I hope by the next letter I write to give you an account of improving health in the Regiment. You ought to see the men. Their condition is a reproach to the Government. They are barefooted and some of them literally without breeches, many without hats and coats, but they stand up as proud as if they were dressed in imperial purple. The Government is indebted to this Regiment this day \$75. 000-it has received no pay whatever, and though paymasters pass and repass it, it hath seen no signs of payment .-Young men of education and intelligence, used to the luxuries of private life, are by this neglect absolutely turned naked in a wild country, and exposed to the climate and suffering from the weather, without any care for their condition on the part of the Government they serve. They would raise a row pretty quickly, in an awkward position, by drawing down on them the displeasure of the War Department.

Besides the above, the Kectneky Reporter states that upward of four hundred agency. Since Mr. Clay threw down the are reported to be on the sick list .- Tri-

> The British Anti-slavery Reporter speaks in strong terms of the decision of the Evangelical Alliance by which slaveholders are admitted as members of that body. It regards it as compromise unworthy of the British name and character -a weak concession to the American delegation. The London Patriot says of Alliance,-

"We have conversed with those who pass for members of it, and who are unable to say whether it really exists, and if so in what shape or form. Some openly avow it to be an abortion. Others, on the contrary, allow it to be indeed a sickly. but yet a living child. While some car be found bold enough to claim for it the character of an infant Hercules, already two candidates just as described. If Gor. strangling with its heavenborn energy those twin sisters, Popery and Political Dissent! Could we persuade ourselves of the truth of this last opinion, there might be some hope of its yet turning the river of British indignation through the Augean stable of American slavery I'

Ann Arbor Newspapers.

Ann Arbor is becoming quite a literawe state their names and character.

tion Reform paper.

Conservative Democracy, or that class Testimony and Bond-and-Security laws.

known as "Old Hunkers." Young Democrats, or the Reform portion prejudice under the stolen name of Demoof the party.

4. The Signal of Liberty.

5. The Ann Arbor American, the Native paper. Here are five weekly papers of four political parties. 6. The True Tocsin, a scientific, re-

7. The Gem of Science, semimonthly,

devoted to Phrenology, Magnetism, &c. 8. The Primitive Expounder, the State paper of tue Universalist denomina-

tion. Semimonthly. The aggregate circulation of all these publications we suppose to be equal to

The Blomestead.

The notion of exempting a home for each family from legal liabilities seems to have taken well with the people whernew State into the Union; that they have ever it has been presented. We gave last week the answers of the Liberty candidates of N. York, in favor of it, as it appears, without any limitation of its value. representation in Congress and the elec- In Ohio, the project has come up for action. Mr. Lewis, the Liberty candidate for Governor, was interrogated respecting it, and answered thus :-

"In point of fact my mind has been set tled (and I think you are apprised of it dicate the constitutional rights of our that the sale of the public lands should be stopped and the land donated or rather ling in the slaveholding States; and that, divided among the owners on such prinfrom the first intimation of the design of ciples as would secure to the largest numments were to return home, and new reg- annexing Texas to the Union, they have ber freehold tenures. And no man of iment were to be raised if hostilities were declared their opposition to it, in terms humanity could have seen as many mothwhich, now that the design has been ers and children driven from their homes, accomplished, commit them before the because the head of the family was so notices, unless accompanied by the name of some unfortunate as to get in debt, as I have seen, and been called so often to alleviate their sufferings, without being deeply impressed with the injustice of any law that could thus punish the innocent who are made to suffer on such occasions. Nine times out of ten, the dishonest man who gets in debt secures by some quirk of the law, his property to himself and children, and his creditors suffer, while the hones man surrenders his last foot of land and dies, leaving a widow and orphans to the cold charity of a heartless world."

A NEW MOVEMENT .- It is proposed to sise \$20,000 per annum for three year to pay the contingent expense of a news paper to be established at Washington, in which Mr. Adams, Mr. Giddings and the leading abolitionists are to be interested,-The Southerners, it is said, will establish

We should like some further informaion on this project. No other paper in our acquaintance has the news.

Liberty Meeting.

At a meeting of the Liberty party of the town f Niles, held at the Salson on the evening he 20th inst., J. I. Alexander was appointed Chairman, and John Orr was chosen Secre

The meeting being organized, a communication on in the shape of a printed handbill, dated Oct , 1846, was presented to the meeting, which has since been published in the Niles Courier of his place, the purport of which is us follows ; A letter from five men in Calhoun County cal ig themselves Liberty men, addressed to James Wright Gordon, the Whig candidate for Congress, in which they proposed to him certain in errogations with regard to his views on the subect of Slavery, and what might be expected from im in case of his election.

And then follows Mr. Gordon's reply of the

On motion of John Orr, a committee of thre ersons were appointed by the chair to report esolutions for the action of the meeting on said

nittee, viz : John Orr, Milton Comly and E. S.

In the absence of the committee, J. M. Stuars t Niles, on invitation, addressed the meeting orging the claims of the Whigs to our support. on the ground that the party now occupied HIGH and HOLY ground, having made GREAT advances, Sec. Sec.

A number of other gentlemen addressed th

On the return of the committee the following esolutions were presented which after a free expression of opinion, in which the greatest harmo ry prevailed, were unanimously adopted : Resolved, That we view with deep regret the efforts of certain individuals within this Congressienal district, to induce members of the Liberty party to give their support to a nominee

of one of the old parwes. Resolved. That we entreat our brethren of this district not to be deceived by such devices, as it s a movement of a few individuals and not of

Resolved, That we have the utmost confilence in the ability and integrity of our present ominated candidate, Erastus Hussey, and pledge him our cordial support.

Resolved, That we deem it suicidal to the in-

Resolved, That the procedings of this meet ng be published in the village papers and in the J. I. ALEXANDER, Ch'n.

Jonn Onn, Sec'y. Note. The preceding was received too late or last week.

IT Somebody says that happiness is in th reportion of the number of thing we love, and of the number of things that leve us.

The Whig Governor of Ohio.

It appears from the Cincinnati Herald. y place. We have now eight papers that while Mr. Bebb, the Whig candidate regularly published in the village. It for Governor, was stumping it through may gratify some of our distant readers if Ohio, he became literally all things to all men. On the Reserve, where Abolition 1. The State Journal, a Whig Aboli- was popular, he came out boldly against all the Black Laws. In the more south-2. The Michigan Argus, the organ of ern counties he limited himself to the

"Afterwards, in a later period of the The True Democrat, the organ of the campaign, when the infuriate cry of cracy became fiercest, he visited Mercer county, the seat of the inhuman outrages upon the Randolph negroes. And there for the first time in the canvass, Mr. Bebb. takes occasion to declare that while he is in favor of the repeal of the two laws we have specified, that he is nevertheless opposed to granting to colored persons The Mexicans state their forces at Mon- of the abolition, and in opposition to the form paper, just removed from Jackson. the right of suffrage, the right of free education, the right of emigration to the State, and that to prevent this latter, if necessary, he would recommend the adoption of a law prohibiting colored persons from holding real estate."

> How contemptible does such duplicity look in a public man!

Fire.

The new Steam Tunnery, belonging to our enterprising fellow citizens, Mesara. Felch & Mann, was entirely consumed by fire on the night the 30th instant. The loss cannot be much of any less than \$2,000. There was an insurance on the property of \$500.

IF The widows of officers who have fallon in he defence of their country are, by our present

years .- Free Prest. What about the widows of soldiers "who have illen in the defence of their country " 1 Are they entitled to "a moderate provision for five years"? Or must they and their children be content with the "provision" of the Poor

House?

Marriages.

Personally we have no objections to the muringe of persons whom the law permits to many. Nor have we any objection to their publication is our paper. But to save ourselves from imposition, and the consequent unpleasant feelings of by eastern papers-not to publish any marriage responsible person, as a voucher to us for the

EF An assortingent of BLANKS most generally used by Justices and others, can always be had at the Signal office for fair prices, printed on good paper, from the most approved forms.

on leave, waiting orders, or on furlough, and midehipmen at naval school, for the year ending 30th Jane, 1-47, is \$507,520. This is one ith of the whole ordinary pay of the Navy.

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF BUTTER-FLIES. - One of the largest flight of butterflies ever seen in this country, crossed the channel from France to Ens. land, on Sunday last. Such was the density and extent of the cloud formed by the living mass, that it completely obthe country the substance, with the form, a journal in opposition. Nothing like scured the sun from the people on board our continental steamers, on their passage for many hundred yards, while the insects strewed the decks in all directions. The flight reached England about 12 o'clock at noon, and dispersed themselves inland and along shore, darkening the nir as they went. During the sea-passage of the butterflies, the weather was calm and sunny, with scarce a puff of wind stirring, but half an hour or so after they reached terra fima, it came on to blow great gusts from the S. W., the direction whence the insects came. - Canterbury

> We are totally opposed to the mixture of religion with politics .- Bennett's Her-

And we are totally opposed to all politics which eschew Religion, and all that Religion which does not make itself felt in politics, and with every other legitimate field of human activity. If a man's Religion leaves him when he enters upon the discharge of his political duties, we apprehend it very rarely finds him again. -N. Y. Tribune.

MESMERISM IN INDIA .- A work published in London, gives an interesting account of the use of Mesmerism or animal magnetism, in the army hospital at Hoogley, in Bombay. Detailed reports are giving of seventy-three cases of surgical operations, some of them of the most difficult description, performed without the slightest pain. - Ex.

Excessive Legislation .- The Americans are a law-making people,-Twenty-nine legislative bodies annually meet in this country, and spend from three to five months in passing laws. As a matter of course, such an accumulation of statutes would lead to a conflict between many of them, were not the repealing power exercised at the same time. This creates confusion and change-instability and uncertainty, which makes a necessity to keep in existence interpreters of the laws, as a part of the political system .erests of the Liberty party to abandon our own State and national legislatures should be made to confine their action to narrow limits-to those general things which are applicable to a whole people-those universal principles which it is necessary to extend over a whole country. But instead of this, every conceivable subject, from an oyster up to the highest political or civil rights of man, is legislated upon, and made the subject of statutory enactments. - Buffalo Pilot.

The Election.

We are not able to give very full returns of the reports that we find, and next week endeavor to give an accurate statement of results.

In this county every man seems to have voter as seemed right in his own eyes. The principal strife was on Senators between Denten and Al of Whigs voted for Denion and Allen, while some Old Hunker Democrata were zenlous fo the Wing nominees. It is supposed that Denton and Allen. Democrats, and Lathrep, Whig, are elected Sunators in this District. Lawrence, Whig, for Congressman, has about 3 to majorit in the County. Whig County and Representa tive ticket elected.

WAYNE COUNTY .- Most of the Democrati ticket elected.

MONROE COUNTY .- McClelland's majority 700 or 800.

LENAWER COUNTY .- McClelland's majority JACKSON COUNTY. - Democratic majority 100

CALHOUN COURTY -Gordon, Whig, has a one Democrat elected to the Legislature. OAKLAND COUNTY .- Wisner, Whig, has

small majority over Bingham for Congress. The Democrats carried most of the other officers.

MACONS COUNTY-is said to have gone Whig KALIMIZOO COUNTY .- A small Democratic

The Liberty Vote.

We are almost entirely without news of the Stewart, for Congress, and for Representatives The Senatorial cand dates received less : Kenny 64, Lansing 50, Treadwell 50. This falling off was owing to the defection of some Liberty men. strongly interested is reform measures, in favor of Allen and Denton. In Salem, the Liberty vote was 73, being

shead of both the other parties.

Special Election.

The special election for Judge of Probate for instant. The Whigs intend to support Heman Tickner, of Pittsfield : the Democrats, E. M. Skinner, of Ypsilanti.

The New York Convention.

new Constitution by which any person of nsylvanian. requisite learning and ability may practice law in all the courts of that State .ceive till it was too late.

the rules of practice, pleadings, forms ished with balls, coal and water .- N Y. and proceedings," &c., in the Courts of Sun. this State.

Future Debt .- The State shall contract no debt exceeding \$1,000,000, unless to meet the exigencies of War, except for some single specified object, and with the express approval of the People signified by a direct vote; and a direct tax must at the time be levied sufficient to pay the annual interest of said debtand extinguish the principal within eighteen years.

Banking. No special charter for Bank ing purposes is to be granted, but Banks may be established under general laws .-The Legislature shall exact ample security for the payment of their notes and obligations, and shall in no case sanction a suspension of specie payments by them or any of them, directly or indirectly .-Stockholders in Banks to be individually

itors. and in 1866, and in every twentieth year cript. thereafter, the People shall vote directly to call or not to call a Constitutional Convention.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Vermont .- A Machine for cutting wrought nails has been invented by Mr. H. Holcomb, of Brandon, Vermont, which with two men will make as many nails per day as forty or fifty men can do, and with a great saving of iron.

Massachusetts .- It is understood that John Redman, who died in Boston last week, has left to the Massachasetts General Hospital some two hundred thousand dollars, to be available after the demise of sundry persons to whom annuities have been left.

A chimney has just been placed in the manufactory of the carpet company in Lowell, which is intended to carry off the smoke of 24 steam boilers. It is 12 feet 6 inches square at the base, and 7 at the top, and its height is about 120 feet. It is calculated that over 150,000 bricks have been used in its construction, the weight of which, together with the mortar, is between 5 and 600 tons.

vesterday after noon. Shells, 12 inches cents on the hundred dollars. of powder, 20 seconds fuse, at an eleva- to lend for 6 per cent. tion of 22 degrees, a shell was thrown 21 miles, and buried deep in the earth at Squandum. A ricochet shot was tried with a ten seconds fuse, 20 pounds powder charge and 7 pounds in the shell. It dashed through and over the water at an awful rate, and exploded at a distance of about two miles, in the water, throwing the fragments several hundred yards in every direction. Next week the gun will be tried with higher charges of power. The regular service charge is 25 small majority for Congress. One Whig and pounds, which, at a due elevation, will project the shell somewhere between 44 and 4 miles. Thus far all the previous

The Mayor of Boston, at the great celebration at Long Pond, in honor of breaking ground at the aqueduct by which the masses of that city are to be supplied with pure water, stated 'that the repeal of the tariff-considered by very many so disastrous in other respects-will enable Boston to procure the iron for the aqueduct at an expense of half a million less than they otherwise could have done.'this County is to take place on Saturday the 14th Thus, although a few ma nufacturers may suffer a little in their profits, the great body of the tax payers of Boston will be supplied with water at a sum just so much We quoted last week the clause of the if the old law remained inviolate .- Pen- action for a penalty under the new Li-

have been verified by the experiments .-

It is now said that the clause implies an movement of a brake, will prime, load examination of the candidate by a board and discharge itself. We learn that a of lawyers appointed by the Court: and similar invention is shortly to be brought of course none will be deemed by them out in this city. It is worked by mato have sufficient learning and ability but chinery, like clock work. When loaded. those who have gone through a course it moves off on a rail track to a distance of technical study. Hence the courts of 300 yards, fires ten shots and returns will be as well fenced against interlopers to its first position, to be wound up again. as they ever have been. In the conven- Another improvement is being added to tion, a motion to admit any one to prac- the rotary gun which was recently extise was made, and might have carried, hibited at the Brooklyn navy yard. I had not a lawyer present pursuaded the consists of an engine, similar to a locomover to accept this substitute, the prac motive, mounted on four pairs of wheels. tical operation of which he did not per It is made to throw five hundred balls in a minute, without the use of gunpowder. The Tribune has the following notice It regulates itself, and also moves on a of the provisions of the new Constitution : rail track, to the distance of a quarter of Reform in legal practice. - Three Com- a mile, fires its load of 2500 balls in five missioners are to be appointed by the minutes, mowing down all before it in a next Legislature "whose duty it shall be quarter of a circle, then reverses its to revise, reform abridge and simplify wheels of itself, and returns to be replen-

> The frigate Constitution, which arrived at Boston a short time since, has and has circumnavigated the globe.

twenty-five Unitarian clergymen regularly ordained or installed as pastors of churches, of which five are connected with the Ministry at large, and one society is at present supplied with an unsettled minister; making in all twenty-six clergymen. The aggregate amount of salary paid them is about \$42,000 annually .-The probable present value of churches and lands is \$800,000. The society of which Theodore Parker is minister is not included above .- Transcript.

A farmer, who is famous for having good fruit, says he raises his fruit in the liable to the amount of their several shares following manner: He takes a cutting themselves. In case of Insolvency, bill- from the best tree he can find, puts the holders have preference of all other cred- end of the cutting into a potate, and sets it in the earth leaving but one or two Amendments to the constitution may inches of the cutting above the ground. be made as heretofore, or the Legisla- The cutting soon sends out roots and ture and People may at any time unite to grows rapidly, making a fine tree which call a Convention as this one was called; needs no engrafting .- Great-Falls Trans-

> One share of the Boston Bee, (one seventh,) sold the other day for \$4,000.

> The city authorities of Boston have ust sent back by ship Joshua Bates, ome 70 or 80 Irish puopers who have seen sent out here, probably from pauper ouses in Ireland.

The Quincy (Mass.) stone quarries employ, it is said, over 1200 men in getting out and dressing granite for the vaious building purposes in which it is em-

Connecticut.-Two men, Holcomb and Granby Olcott of Hartford, having had some difficulty, repaired to a room by themselves in the United States' hotel, on Wednesday of last week, essayng to effect a settlement of their difficulies. Shortly after, a report of a pi-tol was heard in the room, which drew to it the inmates of the house, when they found both lying on the floor nearly dead. It is supposed that Holcomb first shot Dicott and then himself.

New York .- New York is heav-

The Comptroller has asked for \$2,520. 750 99-\$830,192 for the police ; common schools \$226,820 62; lamps and Lancaster, Penn., has invented a machine

foundry, and described in the Post, was streets \$130,000, The tax for the pres- in theory. It is an armed balloon, with mankind are more ignorant of than this: letter-writer gives the following singular election this week, but will sum up the various fired a few times at South Boston Point ent fiscal year will be at the rate of 104 ten tons of purcussioned bomb shells and that the color a horse is a sure indication account of the celebrated Lamartine's lit-

were thrown various distances, according been trying to make a loan of three or of destruction over the devoted city. - man of common observation can tell the to the charge, elevation, and length of four millions of the City Banks, at 5 per len and Crane and Hawkins. A great number fuse used. With a charge of 20 pounds cent. The Banks refused; but offered

> There is a very pretty young girl in fullness and beauty with which she moves in the whirling dance is not only unsurpassed, but perfectly unapproachable, at least out of the pale of Shakerism." It is a singular mode of making a living.

A lady who, with her daughter come up in the steamer Belte, made a complaint at the police office, yesterday, against a canal runner named J. W. Dailey, for committing a rape ubon the calculations of the powers of the gun person of her daughter, in the canal office on the pier. Dailey was arrested and held to bail, and we hope he will The firing was under the direction of Col. Bomford, the inventor of this tremendous- receive the punishment he so righly deserves -Albany Atlas, 16th. ly formidable species of ordnance, inten

ded for harbor defence .- Boston Post. The Executive Committee of the New York State Society, for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, have recommended that a public meeting for the discussion of the subject be held on Friday evening. the 20th of November next, in every town and ward in the state; that the subject be introduced for discussion into the various debating societies; that editors open their papers to articles upon the subject; that petitions be sent in early to the Legislature; that lectures be given at stated periods, &c., &c.

The Supreme Court sitting at Roches ter-Chief Justice Bronson presidingbelow what they would have had to pay has made an important decision. In an cense Law, the Court, held that strong Mr. Dixon, of Lyon, Massachusetts Beer is "strong and spirituous liquor," has made a cannon which, by the simple within the meaning of the act, and that an action lies for retailing it.

> Another point wrs also raised in this cause, viz: whether the plaintiff should state what kind of liquor was sold. The Chief Justice thought he need not, on account of the difficulty in the proof, remarking that men did not always know what kind they did drink.

A Novel Case .- A Mr. Welsh, in

1374 horse power, and has a 12 foo stroke. The shafts and crarks each weigh 32,000 pounds. Twelve tons of white lead, and twenty tons of point were been absent two years and four months, used in painting her. 2354 yards of carpeting were used, with 500 matresses, There are now in the City of Boston 500 pillows and other bed fixings to match.

> Thirteen thousand seven hundred per ons visited Trinity Church, New York on Wednesday, to hear the new Organ recently put into the house.

> The New York Post has the following description of the new organ in Trinity

"The case is of solid oak, in th Gothic style, richly carved, 53 feet high, 27 feet wide, and 32 feet deep; the largest wooden pipe is 36 inches wide, and 32 feet long; the longest metal pipe i 18 inches in diameter and 22 feet long contains about 2,500 pipes. The reed tops are admirable, the clarionets, hauthovs, trumpets, bassoons, and tromboons are excellent imitations; the diapasons are very heavy and rich; when the four organs were united, the power and effect was astonishing. The playing was very much admired, particularly that of Mr King, who showed the vast powers of the nstrument, to the great delight of the numerous audience. This instrument is from the manufactory of Mr. Henry Erben, of this city, and will for ages be a monument to his fame as an organ wilder."

The Harlem Company, the New York Journal of Commerce says, have laid down a piece of their road with cast iron ails. The road is spoken of in the highest terms of approbation, and said to be better than any other, at less than half the cost for wrought iron rails.

The New York Herald, in noticing the rticles at the Fair of the American Institute, says ;--- A very beautiful quilt, which hangs on the left of the entrance, and bevond the clerk's desk, really is of such striking beauty, and dis lays so much skill and perseverance in the maker, that it deserves special notice. It contain 10,000 blocks of two diamonds, each containing sixteen stitches, or in all 320,000 stitches. It represents a country scene. and has over fifty different colors of silk

Pennsylvania .- A Mr. Wise, of

Mary land .- A Wilmington paper says that the slaves are running away by New York, who exhibits in public the families on the Eastern shore of Maryreligious dance of the shakers. 'A con- land. In Sassafras neck, which contains temporary remarke-" The ease, grace, about twelve hundred square miles of territory, 200 have escaped within a

> While the honey-moon was yet bright, a whip if he is well fed .- Prairie Farman from Tennessee came along, and mer. found the wife to be a runaway belonging

Ohio .- The journeymen tailors in Cincinnati were on a strike last week for higher wages, when their omployers ad them arrested for conspiracy.

Missouri. - One speculator in Missouri is said to have cleared \$2700 in 30 days in buying oxen for the Government. Uncle Sam bleeds for the war, and few but the speculators derive any profit

Wiscomsim.-A valuable iron ore per cent. The deposite in the mine is warfare, was \$842,250,891 : and \$805 . said to be about 20 feet thick. Its length 092,844 of this sum were thrown away and breadth has not been ascertained.

means for the payment of the interest thereof and the final liquidation of the

By a vote of 80 to 16, the Constituional Convention have declared that there shall be no bank of issue in the State, nor shall the legislature have power is-ue any paper money : no corporation bunch. New York, has lately married a young shall do any banking business whatever: girl who was a bound apprentice to the no branch of banks in other States shall hoe-binding. The boss shoe-maker has be established: no paper money shall be tried whether he can take the bride of less denomination than \$10, and after 1849, of less than \$20. The Legislature Another immense Steamer, said to be at its first session is required to enforce he largest In the world, has just been these provisions by appropriate penalties. completed at New York, She is called It is also proposed that in all corpora-Isaac Newton, and is to run between tions, the stockholders shall be jointly New York and Albany. Her length is and severally liable in their individual ca-340 feet by 40 feet wide. Her engine is pacity for all debts they shall in any manner contract. The question of colored suffrage is yet in debate.

> Gregon.-The portion of Oregon that belongs to the United States is said to contain 200,000 square miles, which is more than six times the superficies of the your own light." "How?" "You have State of New York.

VARIETY.

Consecration for Oregon, -A very mposing ceremony took place on Surony morning last in the Roman Cathedral at Montreal-the elevating to the episcopal lignity of the Rev. Mr. Blancher, one of he cannons, who was nominated at Rome for the office of Archbishop of Oregon. His title is "Archbishop of Wallawalla." Seven dioceses are now formed in Oregon. and provisionally three prelates superintend them, the Archbishop and two

Letters from China give information of many conversions in the Celestial empire through the labors of the Catholic nissionaries. Throughout the province of Kinng-Nan, and in Nankin, the capital of that province, the cause of Christ The number of missionaries now going through China in behalf of the Catholic faith, is eighty, of whom some sixty are French and twenty Italians.

GLASS CUTTING .- At a late meeting of the Royal Polytechnic School of Lon don, Dr. Rvan illustrated a method o cutting and boring glass by common iron instruments, employing, however, a solution of camphor and turpentine, instead of the usual preparations, such as emery, sulphate of copper, &c. By keeping the instrument moistened with the camphor ated turpentine the Doctor showed that glass might be cut and bored as readily as any of the metals. This is a secret well worth knowing.

A ruffian lately bit off a man's ear .-Strange to say, he was bound over to keep the peace. Wonder if he was.

FRUIT IN ENGLAND .- It is no unusual thing for an English lady to have on her table, at a party, fruit which costs from \$2000 to \$3000. A dinner was in its composition. It attracts crowds of given by an English nobleman some years since, for which the fruit alone cost \$30,000.

Think twice before you speak once.

The great gun lately cast at Alger's gas \$174,968; cleaning and repairing by which Vera Cruz may be captured—| Horses.—There is no one fact that | torpedoes, which guided by a cable five of his character. In this article I shall erary habits; in diameter, and 180 pounds in weight, The Secretary of the Trensury has miles in length, could hover like a cloud attempt to give a few rules by which a The balloon of course contains consider- disposition of a horse as soon as he sees able gas and so does the description of it. him. The first thing to be observed, is the color of the animal; the second is the phrenological developements. If his col- He throws them all into a box, and his or is a light sorrel, his feet, legs and face white, those are marks of kindness .good sense, and easily trained to any- pounds a work. thing. Such horses love good treatment; Mentucky.-A wealthy man in the kinder you treat them the better they ting the baby. Make him cry again, Kentucky married a pretty brunett, with will treat you in return. A horse of the whom he fell in love not long ago .- above description will never stand the

> AN IMPROVED ENGINE OF SLAUGHTER. -A very ingenious cannon has been recently exhibited here, invented by a worked by a small crank by the hand .-Montreal Herald.

When analyzed it was found to yield 90 ditures, with less than three years of actual on the subject in England. in compliance with that old heathenish The Internal Improvement Committee maxim: "In time of peace prepare for in the Wisconsin Convention have re- war;" all swallowed up by the army and ported the following article for the new navy, which, during that whole period, did not save a life, or add an inch to the Internal Improvement shall forever be territory, or a cent to the wealth, or the encouraged by the government of this slightest iota to the true honor, glory, and state. But the legislature shall in no case happiness of the Union. Just think of create, or incur, a state debt for the ob. it for a moment-during a period of about ject, without at the same time providing 40 years, all the other expenses of carry- be set apart as a day of humiliation and ing on this Government amounted in the devotional exercise, on account of the po- D B Wines whole to only \$37,158,047, while \$805 .-092,844 were thrown into the bottomless gulf of war preparations in time of peace! !- Burrit!.

Dr. Franklin recommends in the choice of a wife, to select her from a bunch .to give banking privileges to any corpo- A down east editor says, the common ration or persons : nobody shall make or practice now is to select her with a gantic pie, which was placed on a wagon,

A Washington writer says : "Every Indian that comes to Washington costs sued the bridegroom, and the case is to be circulated in the State, after 1847, Congress, and in nine cases out of ten, the treasury as much as a member of he is just as profitable."

> Costly .- The trial of McNulty the defaulting Clerk of the House of Repre-

The Montreal Courier states that in stripped and flogged by a man and in the in diameter, and 10 inches in depth. presence of men.

LIBERAL OFFER .- " I will save you o thousand pounds," says an Irishman to an old gentleman, wif you do not stand in a daughter, and you intend to give her en thousand as a marriage portion."-"I do." "Sir, I will take her with nine thousand "

THE FRATERNITY .- A society has been formed in Paris under this name, composed of laboring people of both sexes for the purpose of mutual insurance against illness and accidents. It is to be upon the largest scale, and admits persons of siderable. all ages and conditions as members.

A French engineer has conceived the idea of furnishing water in the desert of Sahara by means of Artesian wells. The government is engaged in putting the plan into execution. It will have the mos important consequences if they get the day, 13,000 barrels, at \$5 94 to \$6 00.

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

GERMANY. - Emigration, in consequence of increasing misery, is augmenting in a truly frightful proportion. A motion of member of the Chamber of Representatives of Manheim, for the purpose of calling the attention of the Germanic diet to the subject, informs us that during the first quarter of the present year the numof emigrants rose to 62,000; 8,000 more more than during the whole of last year. This is a five-hundreth part of the population of all Germany.

TO MAKE HARD WATER SOFT .- Add to one bucket of warm water, one ounce of carbonate of soda, which renders it soft as rain water.

HABITS OF COMPOSITION .- A Parisian | For want of other matter, I shall tell

you how Lamartine, the noot, writes his verses. He walks forth in his park, with pencil and pieces of paper: whatever ideas strike him he puts down on these. secretary afterwards arranges them as he thinks best. They are then taken to a Then, if he is broad and full between the bookseller, and sold for one thousand five eyes, I will warrant him to be a horse of hundred or one thousand six hundred

> "Mother! mother! here's Zeke fret-Zeke, then mother will give him some sugar and I'll take it away from him, and then he'll squall; then mother will give forms. him some and you can take that, then we'll both have some."

Porarou Ror.-Eighteen kinds of potatoes, in the hands of the Duke of Canadian gentleman named Trochelle. Portland, were all sound on Saturday, ELMIR, son of Hamilton and Perley B. Hobart, It sponges, loads and discharges itself, and on the next Monday, the rot comand can be made to fire sixty times per menced in them indiscriminately. Some minute. The model shown here was potatoes from Norway, where the disease had not made, its appearance, were, on being brought to England, in four days Look into the ledger of the United attacked with the disease. Seed potatoes, States, and see how this war-breeding sys- also brought from Mexico, where the tem has swallowed up the revenue of the plant was first found, were attacked in country since the Revolution. From the same manner. No experiments have as been di covered in Dodge County. 1791 to 1832, the aggregate of our expen- resulted, thus far, in throwing any light

> It is said that the result of certain experiments at Portsmouth, England, has been to show that a cannon ball will go clear through an iron vessel, and orders have been given by the Admiralty to suspend the building of all such vesgels for the Navy.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has directed that the first Wednesday in each month shall

A FREE TRADE PIE .- The inhabitants of Denby Dale, England commemorated the accomplishment of Sir Robert Peel's L W Blodget free trade measure in a somewhat singu- R J King lar manner, not by the erection of a col- E Davis lossal statute, but by the raising of a giand drawn through the town, and thence to Sisssett, amids the enthusiastic cheers of thousands of spectators, and the enlivening notes of three bands of music. On the return of the procession to Denby Dale, the pie was cut in due form, and portions of it freely distributed to all who desired to partake of it, particularly among the working classes, for whom it sentatives, is said to have cost the United was originally designed. The immense pile of culinary architecture-the device of woman's art and skill-measured 8 their penitentiary, women of all ages are yards in circumference, 7 feet 10 inches was composed of two sacks of flour, which is equal to 34 stone 4 lbs.; 100 pounds of suet, 20 pounds of butter, 16 pounds of lard. 4 sheep, 1 lamb, half a calf, 2 geese, 2 couple of dacks, 5 couple of rabbits, 5 hares, 3 brace of patridges, a pheasant, a dozen of pigeons, 6 fowls, and sundry smaller birds.

COMMERCIAL

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1846. The Wheat market seems to have settled down at 60 cents. We notice that the receipts at this price are very con

BEFFALO, Nov. 2. 4,500 bushels Cleveland Wheat bought at 80 cts; 3,800 were sold for 77 cts. 1,000 barrels Michigan Flour brought \$4,50. 660 barrels Salt sold at \$1 121.

New York, Oct. 31. Flour sold to Wheat \$1 10 to \$1 121. Pots are heavy at 84 75.

MOTICES.

State Agency Funds. Monies received since last Report.

Brooklyn Jackson Co. per Joseph Townson a'n. 812, subscribed as follows. Joseph Townson, Morgan Case, Harvey Aus-

. Thomas Cotton, each \$3. Kalamazoo-per H. Muntague, \$2, being \$1 nch from Levi Blackamore, and M. Willson. White Lake, Oakland Co., per Robert Garne ha'n. \$5 50, (one dollar being Oakland County oney,) subscribed as follows.

James Stout, John Ellis, Harrison Voorish Mr. Trim. E. D. Morrison, \$1 each, Jackson Voorish 50 cts.

Flint, Genesee Co., per Miles Gazley Cha't 55. Subscriptions of Ira Chase and S. Atherton \$1 each : Heary Schram, B. Bebee, C. Ath erton, C. Curtis, N. Curtis, M. Gazley 50 cents

Genesoe, per A. B. Pratt cha'n. \$11.00.

Howell, Livingston Co. per E. F. Gay, 25 abscription of Dr. Huntington, P. McEneany R. Neely, E. F. Gay, \$1 each, M. Lowell and R. Sutton 50 ets. cach. Litchfield, Branch Co. per Wm. Savage cha'n

RECAPITULATION. Amount of receipts last acknowledged \$430.19 Brooklyn, 12.00 Kilamazoo, White Lake. Flint. 11 06 Genesse. Howell. 5.00 Livingston,

Total

Otsego, Allegan County, reports a subscripion of \$7.45 per their cha'n. Dr. E. H. Drake: which added to the amount of subscription last eknowledged \$1056,94 makes the entire amount o this date of \$1064,39, of which \$487.69, as doresaid is paid.

C. H. STEWART. Chan, State Cen. Com.

Periodical Headache.

common in uncleared and marshy countries Pic Douloureux, that most painful affection of he nerves of the face, are often only attacks of gue in disguise-proceeding from the same noxus influence. Jaundice, Dyspeysia, and Diirrhea, are frequently but disguised forms of Inermittent fever. Even Rheumstism and Epiensy, often result from the same minsmal cause. or such Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue is an unfa ling remedy. By striking at the root of hese affections, it applies with equal certainty, as for the cure of Fever and Ague in its simple

MAYNARDS, the proprietor's agent.

DIED.

In Ann Aibor, on the 28th ult., ALBERTOS aged I year and 3 months.

In Detroit on Tuesday the 27th Inst., ALBERT H. REDDING in the 22d year of his age.

His death was sudden and unexpected-it was replete with bitter panga that broke the spring of ife, and reduced the dissolving elements of mortality to putrifying dust. His body was removed o his Father's residence in Ann Arbor, where as funeral was attended on Thursday. Thus ends his career with the living upon earth. He nas left an affectionate Father, a Step Mother, a weeping Sister and several brothers, to mourn t the dark door of death's lone house, where he now sleeps with the countless millions of our

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. FOR THE PAST TWO WEEKS.

Opposite each subscriber a name will be found he amount received, in cash or otherwise, with he number and date of the paper to which it

Straw

\$1.50 to 337 or Oct 9 1847 1,50 to 330 or " 23 " 66 to 316 or May 15 " 1,50 to 362 or Nov 13 " 1.50 to 327 or Oct 9 4 50 to 305 or Feb 28 4 1.66 to 3 2 or Apr 18 4 1.0) to 329 or Aug 16 " 1.0) to \$21 or June 19 44 1,50 to 336 or Oct 2 44 1.50 to 299 or Jan 16 ** 1,00 Campaign papers. 1,50 to 290 or Nov 14 4 1,00 to 322 or June 26 4

1.50 to 339 or Oct 23 . " 1.00 to 371 or June 2 1848

1,50 to 350 or Jan 7

5.00 in full.

WARRANTY DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS, MORTGAGES, CHATTEL MORTGAGES, SUMMONSES, SUBPŒNAS. ATTACHMENTS. EXECUTIONS. LEASES, MASTERS' DEEDS.

FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. The above are printed on good paper, after the most approved forms, and can hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor,

Lower Town. November 1, 1846.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!

OWE & Co , having thoroughly completed their arrangements, are now prepared to OYSTERS!

Of a superior quality, at the lowest prices. They tend making a regular business of it, and will receive daily, by express, and keep constantly on hand, SHELL and OPENED OYSTERS of a quality that cannot be surpassed.—
They will be put in Cans or Kees that hold from one quart to two gailous. We do not wish you o take our word for the above, but to call and

All orders left at the Rail Road Hotel. sent by mail will meet with immediate at-

ROWE & Co. Buffalo. WM. MATHEWS, Agt. Detroit. P. S. Oysters delivered to any part of the Dermit, 1846.

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS. THE Mozari Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Ives Jun-containing the celebrated brisius and Misercre by Zingarelli with Eng. Teachers of Music will please call and exam-

ne the work at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. October 7, 1816.

5 Tons clean Cotton and Linen Rags, 1 Ton Berswax, and 3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest as sort-2500 Dollins in cash, for the integer as an incent of Books and Stationery ever offered in this illage, and at his usual low prices.

Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 1846.

286-1

MANTED, at Perry's Bookstore,

E. G. BURGER, Dentist, IRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT'S STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK, ANN ARBOR.

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL. ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth edi tion of this highly popular work are for sale the Signal office at 50 cents single, or \$4.50 er dozen. Terms Cash. Now is therry chairs to supply themselves.

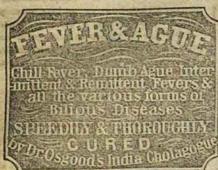
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. THE Subscriber has constantly for sale

good assortment of heavy WOOLEN CLOTHS. vell adapted to me country market which he will sell at wholesale or tetal, veny Low. Call and ee them at the MANUATTAN STORE. W. A. RAYMOND,

COUNTY ORDERS. THE highest price paid in easliby G. F. Lew-

T is, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insur-ance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State scurities of all kinds and uncurrent funds Out Dec 1. 1845 241-11

Chattel Mortgages, \$197,50 JUST printed and for sale at this office in any



This excellent compound is for sale by the proprietor's Agenta.

J. HOLMES & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Lurned's

Block, Detroit. J. HOLMES, New York,

WE take this method of informing our friends We take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon hir and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to make our customers, and would have tended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Good low prices. Our facilities for perchasing Good are unsurpassed by any concern in the State — One of the tirm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his incrough knowledge of the market, he is easily to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the mutious, by the market, the same as N. Y. Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.—
With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are sold CHEAP for the evidence of which Goods are soid CHEAP for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is us extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from

50,000 lbs. WOOL Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant able Wool for which the highest market price

will be paid. J. HOLMES & CO. Detroit, May 28, 1846.

TO WOOL OROWIRS. 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 solling commences, as we are connected with Eastern wood 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 cendition o Michigan Wool—much of it being in bad order and a considerable portion being unwashed.

We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the Tag Locks be cut off, and that each Fleece he carefully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 183 fully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 184 mill)

fully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 18] to 25 cts per lb.) hence twine is the best: it will be found greatly to the advantage of Wool Grow-ers to put up their wool in this manner. Un-washed wool is not merchantable, and will be rejected by most if not all of the Wool buyers, it

J. HOLMES & Co. WOODWARD AVENUE, Larnerds Block

257-tf

Detroit, March 26, 1846.

1846.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M'FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK, 187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assort ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink, of varions kinds.

BLANK BOOKS, full and hall bound, of every action of Buling, Managed and Books. ery variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c.
To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.
Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor.

Medical Notice THE undersigned in off-ring his services to Washtenaw and the adjoining Counties, a Homosopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the principles as taught in the old school, and treated disease for the large of the last two years according to the law of Ho-mosopathy, — (Similia similibus curantur,) tunght in the new school of medicine; and having compared the success of the two systems, he unhesitatingly believes Homosopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method or

Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in mos Cases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, permanently eradicated by Homeopathy.

Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach, &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Epilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchius, liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholera, black measure, mallengal, sare throat, erveinels. black measles, mallgnant sore throat, erysipels or black tongue, croup, inflammations of the brain, stomach, bowels. &c. &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been stript of their terrors by the timely application of homeopathic

Without further essay, the undersigned would leave it to the afflicted to say, on trial of the remedies, whether Homesopathy is what it claims to

he or not.

He would also state that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a compute assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just imported from Leipsic, to this place, where he will attend to all calls, and furnish medicaments, heater the lawset prices. From the class books, &c. at the lowest prices. From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and excusive attemporate to be able to give and practice of Homosopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may lavor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt

Those who may wish to place themselves under his treatment for any chronic disease, can obtain lodgings either at his house, or in other places, at low prices.
THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D.

Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 Homceopathist.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!

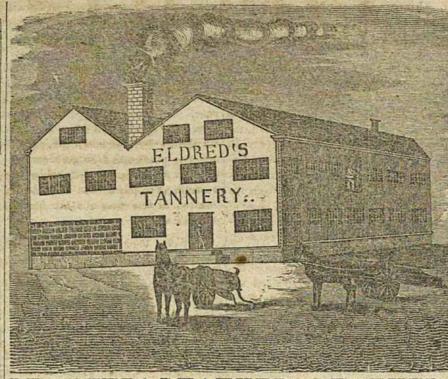
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announ-cing to the Public, that he has just received from New York, and opened a choice and well

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, 1846.

WOOD!! WOOD!!! SUBSCRIBERS who are to pay in Wood will please call immediately with a few loads at the Signal Office.
Sept. 26, 1946.



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER

ELDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of

Spanish Sole Lenther, Slaughtered do Hemlock tunned Upper Leather, French tanned Calf Skins.

Cordevan Morocco Skins, Seal do Goat Binding, Deer and Lamb do Oak and Hemlock tanned do Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, White and Colored Linings, Bag and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trim-mings, and Kit of all kinds. Printed Russet

As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine

our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins.

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

ELDRED & CO. 248-1v

Ann Arbor

MARRIE TARD.

THE undersigned having purchased the interests of his partner in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining

inties, that he continues the business at the

Tablets, &c. &c.

sortment of White and Variegated Marble fro the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will

wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern pri

CENTRAL LAND AND TAX AGENCY,

JACKSON MICHIGAN.

adjoining American Hotel.

THE subscribers under the name of Hurbs

A Treadwell, having established an office at Jackson, for the purpose of transacting business as General Real Estate Agents, will give

The purchase and sale of Real Estate,

Payments of Taxes on Land, Redeeming Lands soll for Taxes, Examination of Titles,

Real Estate Agency. Intending permanently to

have been made with extensive Real Estate Of ices at the East, through which the sale of im

e furnished us, with prices, terms, particula

scription, &c. will be kept for the inspection

mmission of 2 per cent is expected from the

TAIl letters must be postpaid.
H. HURLBUT,
J. M. TREADWELL.

ing of Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, &c.
J. M. TREADWELL.

Cheap Hardware Store.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Coop

Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime,

GrindStones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log. Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Lev-

els, together with a general assortment of Hollew Ware, which will be sold low for Cash on approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Eldred's Block.

Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846.

248-1y

CLOVER MACHINES.

282-2m

Jackson, Sept. 1846.

register of such real property for sale,

their personal attention to

ces, adding transportation only. Call and the proof. J. M. ROCKWELL Ann Arbor, July 8, 1846. 272-I

Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c.

Horse and Coltar Leather,

NEW GOODS! Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their old customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of English, American and West India, GOODS, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils,

Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.

Also a general assurtment of IRON, suitable for Ironing Waggons and Buggies, Nail Rods. Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin Ware and Tin Plate—also a general assort-BOOTS & SHOES,

thick and thin sale work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for Cash or Barter. Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it for the interest of all those wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned Goods, we do most earnestly solicit at least an investigation f our Goods and prices before purchasing else-

JAMES GIBSON & CO. No. 3. Exchange Block. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846.



THE Subscriberhas just I received, (and is conreceiving) from New York an elegant and well selected assortment

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as tow us at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay only among which may be found the tollow

g: a good assortment of Gold Finger Rings, Gold Brenst 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 Peneil Cases, Gold Pens, "Peneils, Silver and German Silver Thimbles. Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do. Goggles, Clothes. Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives. Fine Shears and Seissors, Knives and Forks, Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass,

Shaving boxes and Soaps, Chapman's Best Rezor Strop, Calfond Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Files, Clarionets, Accordeons-Music Book for the same, Motto Scals, Steel Pens and Iweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, vory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pock et Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and Brushes, Toy Watches, a great variety of 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 teasetts, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Wood Pencils, BRASS 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.
Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846. 271-1y

FIRE! FIRE!!

F. J. B. CRANE would respectively, and the sur-J. B. CRANE would respectfully notify ounding country, that he continues to act as HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY,
and will insure Property against losses by Fire,
at the lowest rates, and with despatch and accurracy. The Hartford Insurance Company is one
of the oldest and most stable in the country, and all losses sustained by them will be—as they ever have been—PROMPTLY PAID! Fire is a dangerous element and not to be trifled with: therefore, make up your mind to guard against, it and DON'T DELAY! A few hours delay may be your

Mr. Chane's Office is in Crane's new Block, corner of the Public Square, Ann Arbor. 280-tf

LINSEED OIL!!

THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linseed Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to MERCHANTS AMD PAINTERS,

n terms more favorable for them than have ever flore been offered in this country, and he is repared to supply orders for large or small quanies at prices extremely low. D Communications by mail will be prompt

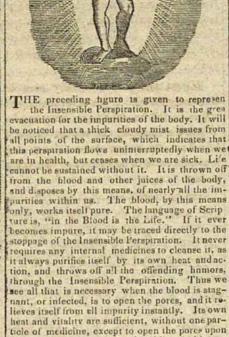
y attended to.

D. L. LATOURETTE.

Long Lake, Genesee Co. Mich. 283-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. D B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the triends of Temperance, that he has taken the Temperanca House, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabbling mmodate teams. Detroit, January 1, 1840.

Chattel Mortgages, UST printed and for sale at this office in any



the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance steams, the Hydropathist shrouds as in wet blankers, the Homopath at deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and he blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascer-tained that five-eighths of all we receive into the

we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.
This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system fiv-eighths of all the wrulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it deter-mines to see particles to the skin, where they

orm scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spats.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence. a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates

so many compiaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions.

Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspira

Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that his this power in its fullest extent. It is McAL. STER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has power to old stand in Upper Town, near the Presbyterian or the IVORLD'S SALVE! It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, a-Monuments, Grave Stones Paint Stone, Those wishing to obtain any article in his line if business will find by calling that he has an as-

It has power to cause all external sores, scro fulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals

It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole cata ogue of eutaneous disorders, and restores the It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so nany and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives in-Office Second Story of the Brick Block onvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps o-ven the channels for the blood to void all its im-purities and dispose of all its useless particles. The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the

with millions of openings to relieve the intesnes. Stop up these pores, and death knocks

Trom the later that redes not righter the skin of particle, while it will pass through and phys the bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO.

168 South street, N. York. at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not beuefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the Conveyances, ad such other business as pertains to a General chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmos danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within proved lands may be materially facilitated ; and lesiring to render it as beneficial as possible, a the reach of mortal means.
I have had physicians, learned in the profes-

sion; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judg-es on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gen tlemen of the highest crudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, univer-sal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is nurchasers, and when a sale is effected, a A catalogue of Lands, Farms, or other real good!" CONSUMPTION.

property for sale will be published and extensive-ly circulated by our office, and owners of such It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they ar property, desiring to find owners, can avail them selves of this medium, by forwarding to us a particular description of the property, with prices, terms. &c. and One Dollar for each descrip within the system. Bat we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly t Our charges for all services, will in all cases the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is toolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. The undersigned will continue to attend to the HEAD ACHE. practice of his profession, and will devote par-ticular attention to the collection and securing of claims, Foreclosure of Mortgages, and draft

This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with the ike success, as also Ague in the Face. COLD FEET.

Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the THE Subscriber takes this method to inform chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other his old customers and the public generally always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign that he still continues to keep a large and general of disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspi-

ration and thus cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Ancalca Wire, Mo-lasses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key has yet been discovered that is so good. The same may be said of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore

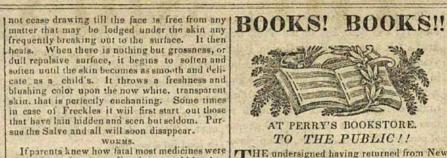
And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asth ma, Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World. For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacions: for Burns it has not has its equal in the World; also, Excresences of every kind, such as Warts, Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of them of

them all. SORE EYES. The inflammation and disease always liesback The inflammation and disease always hesback of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflamation or it will do little good. The Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be open

are made and sold by the subscribers, at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor. KNAPP & HAVILAND,

Jan. 19, 1846. 247 f LINE SKIN, GROSS SURPACE.

Its first action isto exocl all humor. It will



If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can telf, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me suy to parents, that this Salve will always tell it a child has

pulsion of worms.

It would be cruel, nay wicked, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had.

Although I have said little about it as a hair restorative, yet I will stake it against the World! They may bring their Oils far and near, and mine will restore the hair two cases to their one.

OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC.
That some Sores are an outlet to the impurithe impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common Salve of the day in such ceses. For they have no power to open other avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This Salve rents. will always provide for such emergencies.

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, whan their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely from pouring into their weal stomachs powerful drugs ond physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure Such car ses as Croup, Cholic, Cholera Infantum, Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove so speedily and surely, that a physicia will never be needed. Mothers! throughou all this land, we now solemnly and sacredly de clare to you that the All-Healing Omment wil save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that wast bodies of infants and children die early; stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day. In other which is supposed to be inevitable and impossi-ble to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world. CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE

THAN OTHERS!!

But it is from the want of proper nourishment and the constant drugging they undergo which mows them down as the rank grass falls before

Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were the last words we were ever to utter, and of course past the reach of all interest, we would say, "use the All-Healing Ointment for sickness

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the

duced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspira tion.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle flumor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it canpreserve health. It cannot be stopped; to anot be even checked, without inducing disease.

Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to course seems the most reasonable to Pursue, to Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and Inflamation of the kidneys, and irregularity; it

We have sured cases that actually defied ever restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, a-round old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly

People need never be troubled with them if As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the order. They are easily moved from one place flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known

-just so long will this Ointment be used and
ber of hands from four to cight, and will threst esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, about 200 bushels wheat per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washtenaw co

To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful proper-ties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in exist-ence. There is no mercury in it, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin on

168 South street, N. York.

Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents. As the All-Healing Ointment has been great-

y counterfeited, we have given this caution to inless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be

paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual ounterfeiting our name and Ointment. MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents; Smith & Tyrell, Clinton; Ketchum & Smith, Tecumselr: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter: H.t Bower, Manchesier: John Owen & Co., Deroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.
Dec. 18, 1845. 244-Iy

EXCHANGE HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. (Directly opposite the Cataract Hotel.)

BY CYRUS F. SMITH,

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

This House is not of the largest class, but is well kept, upon the same plan that it has been for several years past, and affords ample and very omfortable accommodations for those stopping

This Hotel is situated in the pleasantest par of the Village, on Main Street, and but a few minutes walk from the Cataract, Goat Island or he Ferry. Niagara Falls, 1846.

A Hats and Caps, A

IN all their varieties, also Cams, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Suspenders, rich Silk Scarfs and Crayats, 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, Wood-ward Avepue, 3 doors north of Doty's Auction

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

266-6m JAMES G. CRANE.

FOR SALE CHEAP son CASH, or every kind of country Produce, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Vali-

ses, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. Also a good assortment of WHIPS & LASHES, which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at COOK & ROBINSON'S. Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846,



TO THE PUBLIC!! THE undersigned having returned from New York with a new, large and valuable stock

Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings, is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, oppothat this Salve will always tell it a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them away. This is a simple and sale cure.

There is probably no medicing on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

It would be cruel, nay wicked, to give intersections and the expulsion of worms.

The at his new stand on hat street, opposite the said of the said on has red in the said on his red in the said on has street. He will say to Book purchasers, that, by his efforts last fall on his return from New York, the price of nearly every thing in his line has been sold \(\frac{1}{2}\) less than heretofore, and had it not been for him, purchasers would have continued to pay the prices here.

tofote charged.

He can say also, that his sales have been beyond his most sanguine expectations, showing conclusively that a public benefactor, although ever so small, will not go unrewarded in this en lightened community.

He is thankful for the favors already bestowed.

and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the trade; and he would say to those who never have ties of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up,

Cash orders from the country will be attended to, and the books packed as well as if the per-sons were present to attend the purchases. He will also sell to children as cheap as their pa-

Purchase's will do well to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't forget the place; be sure you call at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, on Main Street, a few doors South of the Public Square.

WM. R. PERRY. Ann Arbor, June 27, 1816.

THRESHING MACHINES.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Threshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind invented by himself. These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thresher and fixtures can all be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn with one pair of horses. They are designed to be used with four horses, and are bun lantly strong for that number, and may be sately used with six of cight norses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 155

bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses. This Power and Machine contain all the ad vantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable.— They are easily moved from one place to anothamong children."

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course LOWER than any other power and machine, have ever been sold in the State, according to the

real value. The terms of payment will be liberal for notes that are known to be absolutely I have a number of Powers and Machines now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy are invited to call soon.

CLEANERS. I expect to be prepared within a few days to make Cleaners for those who may want them.
The utility and advantages of this Power and Machine will appear evident to all on examining the recommendations below.

All persons are cautioned against making

these Powers and Machines: the undersigne having adopted the necessary measures for secu-ring letters patent for the same within the time required by law.

Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 18, 1346

RECOMMENDATIONS. During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly in vented Horse Powers and threshing wachines, and believe they are better adapted to the use of when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them. Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and theesh-er within our knowledge. They are calculated to be used with four horses and are of ample As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can strength for that number. They appear to be measure its value. So long as the stars roll constructed in such a manner as to render them

G. BLOOD, "T. RICHARDSON, " SAMUEL HEALY, "S. P. FOSTER, "N. A. PHELPS, "ADAM SMITH, " J. M. BOWEN, Limn, WM. WALKER, Webster,

THOS WARREN, " " "
D. SMALLEY, Lodi. "
I threshed last fall and winter with one of S. W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed upon the power amounted to only 64 cents, and was in good order when I had done threshing. I invariably used six horses.

Marion, June 6, 1846. I purchased one of S. W. Foster's horse powers last fall and have used it for jubbing. I have used many different kinds of powers and

believe this is the best running power I have ever seen.

D. S. BENNET.

Hamburg, June, 1846. We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Horse Powers last fall, and have used it and think it a first rate Power. JESSE HALL

DANIEL S. HALL. REUBEN S. HALL Hamburg, June, 1846.

1846. 1846. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. MILTON BARNEY OF THE

DETROIT, Is now ready to accommodate his friends and the Trave ling Public, with all those conven-iences calculated to make them comfortable, and with prices to suit the times. Meals twenty-five Cents.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL,

Best fare in the City for the same Money.
General Stage Office. Steamboals leave Detroit for Buffalo every Evening, at half past 6 o'clock. (Usually.) The Railroads are within five minutes ride of the Steamboat Hotel. 272-tf

A. C. M'GRAW & CO. Are now receiving their Fall Stock of

Boots & Shoes Which have been selected with much care for

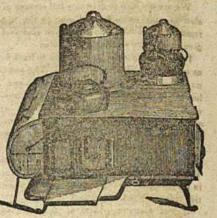
Wholesale Trade! THEY now respectfully request the Mer-chants of Michigan and adjacent States, to examine their extensive stock which will be sold

at very low prices for cash or approved credit. Having for the last fifteen years sold more Goods at retail than any other House in Michi-gan, they feel fully persuaded that their selection es to price, quality, and sizes, will suit the wants of the people.

Their stock of Leather and Findings is also

The retail trade continues as usual on the first floor, Corner of Jefferson and Woodward 1. C. McGRAW, & CO. Detroit, Aug. 22, 1846. 248-1y

NEW CGOKING STOVE



And Stoves of all kinds. The subscriber would call the attention of the public to

Woolson's Hot Air Cocking STOVE Which he can confidently recommend as bein decidedly superior to any Cooking Stave in use For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel and for unequalted Baking and Rossing queli

ies, 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.

76 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Dec. 12, 1845.

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MOTICE.

G. D. HILL would respectfully inform the the firm of G. D. Hill & Co., having dissolved, he will continue the business at the old stand in Hawkins' Block, on the old and established prin-

ciples of the house "SMALL PROPRIES AND PROMPT PAY," he will be able to offer to his customers on or about the 20th day of May, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SPRING BOODS at the lowest possible rates for Cash, Wheat Wool, and all other kinds of produce.

All persons wanting to buy goods will find it to their advantage to hold on their Old Clothes, until the above named assortment is received, as

they will be sold at very low rates.

The Subscriber will also pay the highest mar-

ket price for 100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL.

G. D. HILL.

Ann Arbor, May II, 1846. 264-tf "Crockery at Wholesale." FREDERICK WETMORE, has constantly on hand, the largest stock in the West of Crockery, China, Glassware, Look-

Ware Trays, Lamps and Wicking, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c. &c. His stock includes all the varieties of Crock-ry and China, from the finest China Dinner and Tea Setts to the most common and low

riced ware-from the richest cut glass to the

ing Glasses and Plates, Britannia

plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every kind. Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Pots, Tea Pois, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

Solar Lamps of every description from the most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest Store lamp.

All the above articles are imported by himself

directly 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.) De-

248-1y SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS J. B. SMITH. assisted by Miss S. FIELD, announces to the public that she is prepared to receive young ladies into her school in the basement room of the Episcopal Church.

Terms.—For quarter of 12 weeks, for English branches from \$2, to \$5; French and Latin each \$3 extra if pursued together with the English studies, or separately, \$5 each. The school will be furnished with a Philosophical appara-

tus; and occasional lectures given on the Nat-ural Sciences. Mrs. Hughs will give nstruction to all who esire it, in Music, Drawing, Painting and Nec-

Miss Smith refers to the following genltemen: Professors Williams, Ten I rook, and Wheodon of the University: Rev. W. S. Curus, Rev. Mr. Simons, Rev. C. C. Taylor, Hon. E. Mundy, Wm. S. Maynard Esq.

Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846. 262-tf

MICHIGAN LA NEAND TAX AGENCY. H. D. POST,

Mason, Ingham County, Michigan. WILL attend to the payment of Taxes, ex-amination of Titles, purchase and sale of Lands, &c. &c.

Any business entrusted to him will be transacted with promptness and accuracy-Address by References, (by permission.)
C. Hurlbut, Detroit,
J. C. Heartt, Brother & Co. Troy.
Wilder & Snow,

Woodbury, Avery & Co. New York.

Steam Foundry. THE undersigned having bought 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, ng. I and will be happy to furnish any kind of Castings and to the old customers of Harris, Partridge & Co., I have H. & R. Partridge, & Co., and Partridge, Ken & Co., and the substitution of the substituti with a call.

> H. B. HARRIS, E. T. WILLIAMS. Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1846. 244-t. FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES AND

EASY TERMS.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm, in the L town of Dexter, of 166 acres, about 80 acres improved. Also a Farm at the mouth of Honey Creek in Scio, 3 miles from this village, of 146 acres, 90 acres improved. Also a Farm one mile from this village of 160 acres, 100 acres improved. Each of these Farms are desirably located for residences; have good buildings and are all well watered. Also two dwelling house and lots in this village.

and lots in this village.

200 village lots; 24 out lots of about one acreeach, in the immediate vicinity of this village.—

10 acres timbered land, and 30 acres improved a of a mile from this village.
Also 5 slips in the Presbyierian meeting house.

Any of the above mentioned property will be sold at fair prices and on a credit of # of the purase money-Title Perfect.

Wanted-A SPAN OF GOOD HOR-SES IN PAYMENT.

WILLIAM S. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, May 19, 1846.

CHEAP STOVES

AT YPSILANTI! 125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES, just received, by the Subscriber, (most-

the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Prices! not to be undersold this side Lake Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron, Zink, &c.

ly from Albany) making a good assortment of

TIN WARE!

P. S.—Purchasers will do well to call and examine for their own satisfaction. Ypsilanti, Jone 20, 1846.

A NEW lot of Medical Books, just opened and for sale cheap for each at June 15. 270-if Perer's

Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low.

MEDICAL BOOKS.