

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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POETRY.

From the Dublin Nation.

Patience.

Be patient, O be patient! put your ear against the earth:
Listen there how noiselessly the germ of seed has birth:
How noiselessly and how gently it upheaves its little way,
Till it parts the scarcely broken ground, and the blades stand up in the day!
Be patient, O be patient! the germs of mighty thought
Must have their silent undergrowth, must undergo their ground be wrought:
But as sure as there's a Power that makes the grass appear,
Our land shall be green with Liberty, the blade-time shall be here.
Be patient, O be patient! go and watch the wheat care grow!
So imperceptibly that you can mark nor change nor thro:
Day after day, day after day, till the ear is fully grown:
And then, again, day after day, until the ripened field is brown.
Be patient, O be patient! though yet our hopes are green,
The harvest fields of Freedom shall be crowned with the sunshine:
Be ripening! be ripening! mature your silent way,
Till the whole broad land is tongued with fire on Freedom's harvest day.

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

Applying the Principle.

BY THE YOUNG 'UN.

A brace of legs, thrust considerably too far through a pair of mottled pants, and attached to a couple of the largest sized feet, which were encased in twin cowhide brogans, formed the underpinning to a long, slab-sided body, otherwise generous in proportions, the whole being surmounted with a gray, "five year old," at least, seal skin cap. This sum total—legs, pants, feet, shoes, body, and chapeau—was the property, by possession, of ZENAS HUMPHREN.

Zenas had been on "a bat" during the night previous, and had squandered full half a dollar on himself, in white-eye and sweating. But his returning senses made him feel philosophical, and, on the morning we speak of him, he stood, at an early hour, in—st, gazing mechanically at the telegraphic wires—soliloquizing thus wise:—

"—ic!—That's the telegraph—W—ic—well, I don't poovise nuthin' per—c—culter 'bout them strings, on'y one's bigger 'n 'other—ic."

"That's the lightnin' line, big 'un," said an urchin in the door-way near by.

"When does she—ic—start?"

"You'd better ax in thar."

"What?"

"In the office up thar."

The loafer was shown to the door of the building, and, "by hook or crook," found his way up three flights of stairs, into the telegraphic office. The attendants inquired "what the gentleman wished to forward?"

"For'ud—ic—who's she?"

"What will you send?"

"Send whar?"

"This is the telegraph office, sir."

"Well—ic—who'n thander said it was'n't?"

"I supposed you had business, sir."

"Nothin' o' the sort—ic—quite the re—ic—verse of the contrary."

"What will you have?"

"I want to make some in—ic—quiries."

The hour being early, and little doing, the clerks very charitably determined upon some fun with the fellow, with a view to sobering him. The opportunity for any thing gratuitous escaped them, however—for, as they commenced a consultation upon the best means to benefit the intruder, he stepped up to one of the batteries, which happened fortunately to be but lightly charged, and concluding that the nob's were portable, he pulled his cap over his forehead, and attempted to remove one of the balls; the next mo-

ment Zenas lay stretched upon the floor!

He arose as best he could, and turning to the clerk, with

"Look yere, Mister—ic—wot's yere name? I kin lick as many such like skunks as you, as can be drov into a forty aiker lot! Wot in—did yere—ic—nock an innerse! man down that way for?—Eh?"

"Nobody touched you," said the clerk.

"The—they—ic—didn't?"

"No, sir. You took the—"

"Took wot? Yere's yure contemptible copper"—and, proceeding to dash a loose penny towards the attendant, which lay upon the machine—his fingers came in contact with the battery, and away he went again, heels over head, across the floor!

"Look yere!" continued the sufferer, who, by this time, was wed nigh sobered—odblast your infernal pictur, wot in thunder are you 'bout?"

"You musn't handle the tools"—observed the clerk, nearly bursting with laughter.

"Look you! Mr. Wot's-yure-name—I ain't to be fooled this yer way, for nuthin—I arn't. By thunder! I'm an independant indivoodal, I am—and this yere neckin' people down, without notice of no kind, arn't the thing, by—! Ef you'll open that yere door, I'll go out o' this, and no questions axed—"

"That's the door, sir!"

"That brass handle?"

"Yes."

"I'm blowed if you do, though! This child don't meddle with no more hard wares in this trap, no how!"

The door was opened by the clerk, and the fellow sidled out. A suppressed laugh pervaded the countenance of the attendant, as Zenas departed, which, as the door closed vented itself in a broad haw-haw.

"You're a smart young gent'l-man—you are! bawled the loafer, through the keyhole, as he held the door fast with both hands—you're a very smart young man. May be you'd like to git out o' that, and go to your breakfast; bimeby, maybe! An' ef yer do git any grub afore noon, jes let a feller 'bout my size know it—will yer? I'll teach yer to knock people down, simultaneously for nothin—I will"—and from the preparations making on the outside, the prospect was that the "insiders" were to be made prisoners.

A thought struck the attendant. He disconnected the wire, and placing it in contact with the nob of the door upon the inside, his companion let on the battery!

The door flew open instantaneously, and our valiant stranger, with the seal skin cap was discovered in the act of an anti-angular descent down stairs, the side of his head scraping the paint from the edges of the steps, and his legs, mean time, performing an involuntary pirouette, which would have done infinite credit to a French dancing master.

It so chanced that Zenas had purchased a bunch of lucifer matches the night before, which had been deposited in his coat pocket. In his progress down, the matches had become ignited, and by the time he had reached the first flight he had partially recovered from his first effects of "the shock." But the fluid tingled thro' his veins, his coat tails were on fire, and he was not "set forward" in his imagination any, by this last effort of his tormentors. He discovered the fire, and presuming it was part and parcel of the "cussid invention" he sprung to his feet, and with both hands briskly at work behind him, for the purpose of smothering the flame, which was roasting the seat of his inexpressibles—he "put" for the street door at full gallop!

"Fire! Fire! Help! yere! Ow! murder fire! help!" shouted the victim, as he darted into the street.

Away he dashed towards Baltimore, at a speed which 'e "lightnin' line" itself might have been proud of. Luckily, a square off, he discovered a servant with a hose attached to one of the hydrants, busily engaged washing off the pavement.—He rushed to the spot, and turning short before him—a posterori—he begged him, at the top of his voice, "for God's sake to put him out."

Perhaps his sable friend's eye didn't glisten, and may be his "ivory" didn't shine, as he charitably turned "the current of that stream" upon the unmentionable parts of the poor devil's netherments! "The fire was extinguished without serious damage," as the papers say—the loafer was thoroughly saturated—and having exchanged his "heavy inside wet" for a skin-drenching, he departed, perfectly sober, amidst the jeers of the crowd who had witnessed the finale—most vociferously cursing all improvements in magnetism and combustibles!

From Thompson's 'Recollections of Mexico.'

Character of Santa Anna.

General Santa Anna is now fifty-four years of age. He is about five feet ten inches high, with a finely proportioned person. His complexion is of an olive cast, but not indicating any mixture of blood, although I believe he is not of pure Castalian lineage. I do not know that I have ever seen a more striking and finely formed head and face; there is scarcely a feature or a point on either, that Spurzheim or Lavater would desire to change. I remember to have heard a distinguished American statesman remark when Santa Anna was in Washington, that he had rarely seen a face indicative in a higher degree of talent, firmness and benevolence; and when I say as I do, that I think that his face is not an inaccurate index to the volume of his character, I beg the reader not to start and lay down the book before he has read a few incidents which I propose to narrate, and for most of which I vouch, as they have passed under my own observation. I am well aware that I should better satisfy the mass of readers both in this country and in Mexico, by speaking in a different vein of the now fallen man; but it would be both unjust and ungrateful in me to do so. I trust that I may without impropriety say, that the history of my mission will show that I never stooped to flatter General Santa Anna when at the height of his power, neither can I find it in my heart to traduce him now. He has at different times, at my instance, released from imprisonment more than two hundred Texan prisoners, and has so often afforded me that highest of all happiness, that of making others happy, that I should be gratified to know that in his present fallen state any thing which I may write of him has given him one moment's gratification. I shall not, however, be betrayed by this desire into writing one line which my own deliberate judgment does not approve.

Mr. Poinsett had an interview with General Santa Anna in 1822. He saw and judged of him free from the false glare of high position and extended reputation. Santa Anna was then only a Colonel of a regiment. Mr. Poinsett was particularly struck with his high bearing and polished manners. Mad. Calderon de la Barca bears the same testimony to the grace, ease, naturalness of his manners, and thoughtfulness and repose which are so striking in his countenance; and on this subject there is no authority so conclusive as that of a well-bred and accomplished lady. I have seen no countenance except that of General Jackson, whose range of expression was so great, where there was so great a difference between the quiet expression of the face when at rest and in a gentle mood, and its terrible ferocity when highly excited. The mildness of the lamb and the fierceness of the enraged tiger would not much too strongly express this difference.—Such is his character, by nature, kind and affectionate, but subject to bursts of passion fiery and fierce. He is a Spaniard; a race which, with its many noble traits of character, is every where regarded as more than ordinarily sanguinary; perhaps not more so by nature than others.

They have been from the earliest period engaged in civil wars, and civil wars are every where sanguinary to a proverb.—That between the Goths and the Moors lasted for eight hundred years, and there were elements in that protracted contest calculated to increase even the characteristic ferocity of civil wars. It was a religious war, and more even than that, it was a war of races. The civil war between the mother country and Mexico, in which Santa Anna was bred, was not the best possible school for lessons of clemency. No quarter was generally the law of that war, at least on the part of Spain, and almost the only law which Spain respected. It would be strange indeed, if one brought up in such a school should not have committed some acts not strictly conformable to our notions. Yet, I believe, that with the exception of his conduct in Texas, and the order for decimating the Texan prisoners of Mier, his character is free from stain in this particular; whilst his military career has been illustrated by many acts of noble clemency which would do honor to any commander.

JOURNAL OF THE COACHMEN.—In Paris there are already Journals for Militaries, Tailors, Hatters, Butchers, and other trades. The list of these useful papers is now increased by a Coachman's Journal, of which the first number has just appeared under the title of the *Fiacre*.—"The object we have in view," says the prospectus of the new enterprise, "and which we shall endeavor to attain, is to improve coachmen, and to make them acquainted with the duties they owe to the public by which they are paid."—*Schnellpost*.

A Working Man.

Whatever sins his political opponents (we do not know that he ever had any others) may lay to the charge of ex-Governor Hill, they cannot charge him with idleness and extravagance. In a late paper he thus describes the years of his apprenticeship and subsequent life.—*Congressional Journal*.

"Never less than twelve hours—a large portion of the time fourteen and fifteen hours—and beyond that the continuous severe labor of twenty, twenty-four to thirty hours were frequently required, from no want of humanity perhaps in the master, but from what was thought to be the necessity of the case. It was the custom of people to work in those days; and even if the labor was tiresome enough to worry and deprive the invalid of rest after retiring for the night, neither he nor any one else thought of such an expedient as applying to the Legislature for relief!

The habit of work gained at this early period of life was of value afterwards in pursuing our own business; for in twenty years, from 1809 to 1829, in which we pursued the publication of the New Hampshire Patriot, we performed the parts of editor, clerk of the counting-room, typesetter, reader of proof and corrector of the press; in nearly all that time was the weekly edition of from three to five and six thousand newspapers, mainly in the night time, directed and sent off by our own hand."

A Great Slaveholder.
Prince Esterhazy, a Hungarian baron, is generally represented as the richest man in the world. He lives in the highest style of earthly magnificence.—His estates contain one hundred and thirty villages, forty towns, and thirty-four castles. One alone of his four countries, contains three hundred and sixty rooms for visitors and also a spacious theatre for the amusement of himself and his guests. By the feudal customs, still undisturbed, he possesses the power of life and death on his estates. An English traveler, not long ago passing through Hungary, visited the castle of one of these lordly barons. The Hungarian noble took him, on a pleasant afternoon, to a ride over his extensive lands. They passed, in their drive a group of peasants who were assembled together in the enjoyment of some of their rustic amusements. The baron imagined, or pretended to imagine, that one of the peasants did not bow to him, as he passed, with sufficient obsequiousness. He immediately ordered some of his attendants to seize the poor man, bind him and scourge him severely. His orders were instantly executed, and the shrieks of the poor sufferer filled the air. The English gentleman, thunder-struck at such wanton barbarity, entreated the baron to put an end to the severe and unmerited punishment. The baron looked upon his guest with amazement, and said, "What! do you intercede for such a brute as he? he is nothing but a miserable peasant. Here, my lad, lest these peoples should think any body cares about them, give the fellow twenty more lashes in honor of this stranger." And the lashes were administered. Such recitals cause one's blood to boil. But justice will not always sleep. There is an avenging arm, slowly but surely gathering strength. There is an hour of awful retribution steadily approaching.—Oppressed humanity will eventually assert its rights. And we to the people upon whom shall fall the avenging arm of those who are coming from degradation and vengeance. In the horrors of the French Revolution, and in the massacres of St. Domingo, we see the result of ages of oppression. What recital shall next cause the ear of Christendom to tingle? Heaven in mercy grant, that the shout of the avenger and the cry of his victim may not resound from our shores.

An Angel's Visit.
A young angel of distinction being sent down to this earth on some business, for the first time, had an old courier spirit assigned him as a guide. They arrived over the sea of Martinico in the middle of the long day of obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse.—When, through the clouds of smoke, he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying, the ships sinking, burning, or blown into the air, and the amount of pain, misery, and destruction, the crews yet alive, were dealing around to each other, he turned angrily to his guide and said, "you blundering blockhead, you are ignorant of your business; you undertook to conduct me to the earth, and you have brought me into hell."

"No sir," answered the guide, "I have made no mistake; this is really earth, and these are men. Devils never treat one another in this cruel manner; they have more sense, and more of what men call humanity.—*Franklin's Letter*.

Senator Benton.

The following extract from a speech of Senator Benton on the Oregon question exhibits a comprehensiveness and reach of views which, were he divested of party trammels, might place him among the first statesmen of the age.

"The effect of the arrival of the Caucasian or white race, on the Western coast of America, opposite the Eastern coast of Asia, remains to be mentioned among the benefits which the settlement of the Columbia will produce; and that a benefit, not local to us, but general and universal to the human race. Since the dispersion of man upon earth, I know of no human event, past or present, which promises a greater and more beneficent change upon earth, than the arrival of the van of the Caucasian race (the Celtic-Anglo-Saxon division) upon the border of the sea which washes the shore of Eastern Asia. The Mongolian, or Yellow race, is there, four hundred millions in number, spreading almost to Europe; a race once the foremost of the human family in the arts of civilization, but torpid and stationary four thousands of years.—It is a race far above the Ethiopian or Black—above the Malay, or Brown, (if we must admit five races)—and above the American Indian, or Red; it is a race far above all these, but still far below the White; and like all the rest, must receive an impression from the superior race whenever they come in contact.

"It would seem that the white race alone received the divine command, to subdue and replenish the earth! for it is the only race that has obeyed it—the only one that hunts up new and distant lands, and even a New World, to subdue and replenish. Starting from Western Asia, taking Europe for their field, and the Sun for their guide, and leaving the Mongolians behind, they arrived after many ages, on the shores of the Atlantic, which they lit up with the lights of science and religion, and adorned with the useful and elegant arts. Three and a half centuries ago, this race, in obedience to the great command, arrived in the New World, and found new lands to subdue and replenish. For a long time it was confined to the border of the new field, (I now mean the Celtic-Anglo-Saxon division,) and even four score years ago the philosophic Burke was considered a rash man because he said the English colonists would top the Alleghenies, and descend into the valley of the Mississippi, and occupy without parchment if the crown refused to make grants of land.

"What was considered a rash declaration eighty years ago, is old history, in our young country, at this day. Thirty years ago I said the same thing of the Rocky Mountains and the Columbia; it was ridiculed then; it is becoming history to-day. The venerable Mr. Macon has often told me that he remembered a line low down in North Carolina, fixed by a royal governor as a boundary between the whites and the Indians: where is that boundary now? The van of the Caucasian race now top the Rocky Mountains, and spread down to the shores of the Pacific.

"In a few years a great population will grow up there luminous with the accumulated light of European and American civilization. Their presence in such a position cannot be without its influence upon Eastern Asia. The sun of civilization must shine across the sea; socially and commercially the van of the Caucasians and the rear of the Mongolians must intermix.

"They must talk together, and trade together, marry together. Commerce is a great civilizer—social intercourse is great—and marrying greater. The White and Yellow races can marry together, as well as eat and trade together. Moral and intellectual superiority will do the rest; the White race will take the ascendant, elevating what is susceptible of improvement—wearing out what is not.—The red race has disappeared from the Atlantic coast: the tribes that resisted civilization met extinction. This is a cause of lamentation with many. For my part, I cannot murmur at what seems to be the effect of divine law. I cannot regret that this Capitol has replaced the wigwag—this Christian people, replaced savages—white matrons the red squaws—and that such men as Washington, Franklin and Jefferson, have taken the place of Powhattan, Opeconocanough, and other red men, howsoever respectable they may have been as savages.

"Civilization, or extinction, has been the fate of all people who have found themselves in the track of the advancing Whites, and civilization, always the preference of the Whites, has been pressed as an object, while extinction has followed as a consequence of its resistance.—The Black and the Red races have often felt their ameliorating influence. The

Yellow ranges next to themselves in the scale of mental and moral excellence, and in the beauty of form, once their superior in the useful and elegant arts, and in learning, and still respectable though stationary; this race cannot fail to receive a new impulse from the approach of the Whites, improved so much since so many ages ago they left the western borders of Asia. The apparition of the van of the Caucasian race, rising upon them in the east after having left them on the west, after having completed the circumnavigation of the globe, must wake up and reanimate the torpid body of old Asia.

"Our position and policy will commend us to their hospitable reception: political considerations will aid the action of social and commercial influences. Pressed upon us—they must, in our approach, see the advent of friends, not of foes—of benefactors, not of invaders.—The moral and intellectual superiority of the white race will do the rest: and thus, the youngest people, and the newest land, will become the reviver and the regenerator of the oldest.

"It is in this point of view, and acting upon the social, political and religious condition of Asia, and giving a new point of departure to the ancient civilization, that I look upon the settlement of the Columbia river by the van of the Caucasian race as the most momentous human event in the history of man since his dispersion over the earth."

The End of Poland.
Some notice has been taken in the journals of this country of the recent step which the Russian Government has adopted in order to secure its supremacy in Poland and prevent further revolutions. This step consists in the abolition of the long existing relation between the peasantry and the nobility. This relation, although not one of actual serfdom, has approached it very nearly. The peasantry, whose sole pursuit has from time immemorial been agriculture, have occupied the land of the nobility, paying in lieu of a rent in money such and such services. Though they have not been so utterly and directly the creatures of the nobility as if they had been serfs, the relation has been exceedingly oppressive and pernicious in every way, and has always prevented the attainment of a true national unity in Poland. These feudal services, and indeed all personal dependence of the lower classes on the nobility, Russia has either abolished or is about to do so, thus gaining over, by the most powerful motives, the great majority of the population. "In this way," says a late *Schnellpost*, speaking of Poland, "the unsuccessful watchword of the Polish nobles in the last revolution is employed by Nicholas, with the most refined policy, to transform the outpost of Europe against Russia into its strongest bulwark; the firmest fetters which the world has ever seen are fastened upon the slaves of Russia under the hypocritical pretence of emancipation."—*Chronotype*.

First Rate.
Extract of a temperance lecture by Mr. Smith, the "Razor Strop man":
When I was a drunkard not only was my wife, myself and children half starved, but my old cat was also reduced to a perfect skeleton.—And not only that but she grew wicked & became an out-and-out thief. Cause why? Why because she couldn't get enough to eat at home, so she went prowling and stealing among the neighbors. Every once in a while, I'd hear the neighbors cry out, "cuss that Smith's old cat, she's stole my fish, and cuss that Smith's cat, she's stole my meat, and cuss that Smith's cat, she's drank up all my milk." But why didn't she stay at home and catch mice and live on them, says you? Reason enough, says I, for our nice couldn't get crumbs of meat and bread like a seber man's nice can, so they had to live on the recollection of what they had to eat before their master was a drunkard, and at last they got so thin and scraggy, that fifty of them wouldn't make the old cat a breakfast. But when I reformed things took a different turn. Smith's table had plenty of fish and plenty of meat on it, and Smith's nice had plenty of crumbs and grew mealy, and Smith's cat had plenty of nice and didn't have to steal the neighbor's meat and fish any more. No sir, my nice were fat and plump, and my old cat was spry and active and it didn't take fifty mice to make a meal out of. No sir—e. The old cat would just catch two mice, and these two were as much as she could eat at one meal; and when she had eat them, she'd lie down and go to sleep, and after a good night's rest, she'd wake up in the morning with the pleasure of knowing that the mice, fat, plump mice, were not all gone, but that there were a few more left of the same sort.

The New Pope.
Plus the Ninth has granted the permission his predecessors refused for the construction of railways in the Papal States: he negotiates the treaties of commerce with other Governments: and is introducing order and economy into the finances. He offers a welcome to the genius and learning of Italy, as represented in the Scientific Congress: he has relaxed the severity of the censorship; and has gradually got rid of the corrupt police of his predecessors, and put better men in their places.

A letter from Rome, Sept. 16, published in the Norenberg Correspondent, states that a soldier lately presented to the Pope a loaf of bread of the worst quality, as a sample of the bread distributed among the soldiers. Next morning the Minister of War was invited to breakfast with his Holiness, and found a plate of soldier's bread set before him. The minister turned pale and could not touch it. Pius IX, then said to him, "You do not eat? you find the bread too bad? and yet it is the same as given to my soldiers." The Minister declared he was ignorant of the fact. "But I know it," replied the Pope.—"I know that the complaints of the soldiers are not listened to because the officers are corrupt."

The Minister withdrew in consternation. An inquiry was instituted. The friend of Count N. who had the distribution of the bread, the contractor, and the baker, were arrested and taken to the castle of St. Angelo. "To-day," says the writer, "every soldier had four bejocchi given him, to buy his own bread; and this is to be continued until further orders." From another source we learn that the money is charged to the account of the offending parties, and that the Pope has extended his special protection to the soldier who made the appeal to him, so that the man may not be exposed to any bad consequences.

The Road to Wealth.
The way to get credit is to be punctual.—The way to preserve it, is not to use it much.—Settle often, have short accounts.—Trust no man's appearances; they are deceptive; perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of gaudy exterior. Rogues usually dress well. The rich are plain men.—Trust him if any one, who carries but little on his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being denied; make him pay quickly, if there be any virtue in the law.

If well satisfied before you give a credit, that those to whom you give it are safe men to be trusted. Sell your goods at a small advance, and never misrepresent them, for those whom you once deceive will be aware of you the second time. Deal uprightly with all men, and they will repose confidence in you and soon become your permanent customers.

Beware of him who is an office seeker. Men do not usually want an office when they have any thing to do. A man's affairs are rather low when he seeks office for support. Trust no stranger. Your goods are better than doubtful charges.—What is character worth, if you make it cheap by crediting all alike? Agree before hand with every man about to do a job; and, if large, put it into writing. If any decline this, quit or be cheated.

Though you want a job ever so much, make all sure of the onset; and in a case at all doubtful make sure of a guarantee. Be afraid to ask it; the best test of responsibility; for, if offence be taken, you have escaped a loss.—*True Wesleyan*.

From the Christian Citizen.
Direct Taxation.
A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, "that the debt of one or two hundred millions that will be the consequence of this Mexican war, will either drive us to direct taxation, or render impossible the permanent amelioration of the tariff system." We shall hold up both our hands for "direct taxation." If that had been the mode of collecting the revenue, we should never have got into this abominable contest; and when that system shall be adopted by the people they will be sure never to get into such another.

Tell the laboring men of the country that in order to "support the Government," they must pay a few cents a pound more on their sugar, or their molasses, or their tea and coffee, and a trifle more a yard for the cloth for their coats, or the silk for their wives and daughters—though they will grow a little and get hard times, they won't mind it much; but submit to be plucked that way as gracefully as swans. But make out their bills in due form, let them see the charges against them in the Government ledger in this wise:

Mr. Constant Harddigger to Uncle Sam Dr.
For his prop. civil expense for the year 1846

" of cash pd. to pensioners of the Mexican war. \$0,37

" of cash pd. for cannon, shot, and shells. 20

" of cash paid for muskets, swords, and camp equipage. 1,50

" of cash pd. for army and navy stores. 1,00

" of cash pd. to officers, soldiers, marines, and sailors. 50

" of cash pd. on account of sundries stolen. 50

Total. \$5,53

Will Mr. Constant Harddigger, or any other working man, be very likely to be so foolish again as to vote for measures and men that will get off a war that has no other effect than to injure his business, and tax him besides five dollars and seventy cents towards supporting it; more than ten times as much as his due proportion, for all the civil expenses of the government? We think not. Then how shall we ever be able to get up another war?

The Jews.—All the Jews in the kingdom of Poland were obliged, on the 1st. of October, to adopt the new costume, prescribed by the imperial ukase. To their great annoyance, they must now appear in public dressed in the modern coat and surtout. Nothing can give an idea of the lamentations of the Jewish communities, at the last divine services, performed in the synagogues of Warsaw. Groans and cries were heard from their interiors. All opposition on their part would be useless; the police is ordered to strip them of their national costume, wherever they appear in that attire, unless they have purchased the right of wearing it until 1850, at an enormous price, which the majority are unable to pay.

From Jan. 1, 1839, to March 3, 1843, the war expenses of Government were \$133,954,881!!—five millions more than all the civil expenses of the Government 1789, to 1844!!

The English Language.

It is worthy of observation, that a few leading languages are rapidly spreading over the world, absorbing the almost innumerable dialects which have heretofore existed.

In less than two centuries from the present time, the English language alone will be spoken by more people than now dwell upon the surface of the globe; probably by twice as many.

England is sprinkling her colonies along the coast, and pouring into them the tide of emigration, and the hundreds of millions who, in a few centuries, will people these hills and vales, will unquestionably speak the English language.

The innumerable islands of the Pacific ocean, now grouped together under the general name of Oceania, are included in a region 10,000 miles square. The aggregate of their area is considerably more than the whole of Europe.

In India, the troops and the traders, and above all the missionaries of England and America, are laying broad and deep foundations of the English language in the native soil.

In Africa, the colonies at the Cape, at Sierra Leone, at Liberia, are spreading far and wide, continually annihilating or absorbing new tribes, and wherever their influence extends, they extend the language of England and America.

In the same way the peaceful Caffre nation is disappearing before the encroachments of the colonists at the Cape. And unless Christian philanthropy arouses itself to unwonted exertions, there will soon follow in the same funeral train departing nations, Cazembra, Chanyemera, Mozambique, and other degraded yet populous tribes.

Fortune Making.

A New York correspondent of the Charleston S. C. News, gives the following—

Here, in Ann street, (Sweeney) is a man who drives his fast horse, takes his box at the opera, and can count his hundred thousand, by keeping an eating house, where you can dine for a York shilling, and take a breakfast or tea for nine cents.

books, is making this year, twenty thousand dollars. Our Mayor, (Mickle) worth half a million, owes it to fine cut tobacco, at three cents a paper. The author of Tom Stapleton, an ingenious Irishman, (J. M. Moore) has made twenty thousand dollars, chiefly by the publication of the translations of the novels of Paul de Kock.

Slave Selling by the United States.

The last No. of the Concordia (La.) Intelligencer, besides the advertisements for fifty runaway slaves, contains the following notice of a

UNITED STATES MARSHAL SALE. David O. Brown, In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will expose at public sale at the residence of Walton P. Smith, known as the Bothgown Plantation—formerly known by the name of the Pecan Plantation, on the Mississippi river, about six miles below Vidalia, in the Parish of Concordia, on Saturday, the 21st day of November, 1846, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of Walton P. Smith—in and to the following described property, to wit:—

Joe, aged about 57 yrs. Kitty, aged about 14 yrs. Margaret, " 45 " Ann, " 30 "

Lydia, " 18 " Isaac, " 59 " Isabella, " 35 " Harriet, " 19 "

Oct. 17, 1846. 12 5t

A New IDEA.—The National Intelligencer says a new idea has just been started in London. A plan has been suggested, and indeed commenced, of building immense palaces, similar to the Athenaeum and other great club houses, to be called "Club Houses for the Married."

ROYAL FLOUR AND A ROYAL PRICE.—Last fall, Mr. Henry Smith, an enterprising miller of Le Roy, in this county, sent 6 barrels of the choicest superfine Genesee flour, manufactured at his mill in Wheatland, Monroe Co., to Queen Victoria, and for which, in due time, he received from her Majesty the comfortable little sum of \$3000!

This fortunate experiment to have suited her Majesty's palate so nicely, that in addition to the ample remuneration for his first adventure, he has received an order direct from London, for 3000 bbls. more of the same sort, which he has promptly forwarded.—Batavia Times.

ADULTERY.—In England adultery is not a crime, but a trespass. Several of the States have servilely copied English legislation on this subject. No punishment is inflicted, but the injured husband may sue for damages, just as he would for an injury to his horse.

A meeting of the Evangelical Alliance is to be held at Manchester on the 4th November, to form the British organization.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Dec. 12. \$1.50 a Year in Advance.

To Subscribers.

We returned from the Post office to-day without having received a penny; and were obliged to borrow again of some good friends to pay a few dollars of borrowed money. Is not this shameful while we have more than Two Thousand dollars due us on subscription?

Union of Antislavery Men.

Two weeks since we published an article showing that under existing circumstances, the peaceful abolition of Slavery can be rationally looked for only by such an union of the majority of the people of the Free States as shall secure a

Last week we considered the kind and degree of antislavery Progress already made in our country; and we found that while millions of our fellow countrymen and women were becoming more and more antislavery in feeling, discourse and action, there was a vast diversity in their relative position.

Whereas, the National Executive has repeatedly and most humiliatingly prostituted its power and influence to aid the encroachments and to maintain the existence of human oppression—therefore, Resolved, That we deem it incumbent upon us on all future occasions, to bestow our suffrages upon those only for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and all other offices, who are the open and uncompromising opponents to the extension and continuance of slavery under the authority of the National Government.

Resolved, That we present to the people of the United States with feelings of pride and pleasure, the name of John P. Hale, as candidate for the Presidency in 1848.

Resolved, That we should be gratified by a union of the Granite Freeman and Independent Democrat, as soon as the proprietors can agree upon satisfactory terms.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Liberty party and Independent Democrats to go into Convention on some future day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported for member of Congress, in the 1st Congressional District.

Resolved, That we should be gratified by a union of the Granite Freeman and Independent Democrat, as soon as the proprietors can agree upon satisfactory terms.

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constitutionally adopted by our government, as one of the great national interests to be extended and perpetuated by the influence of Congress and the arm of the executive power. Politicians have been taught to believe that honor and office, could be bestowed only upon those who apologetically for the sin of slavery, or who openly advocate it as a patriarchal, beneficial and necessary institution.

Resolved, That having seen the questions of internal improvements—a national bank—strict construction of the constitution, the tariff, and other questions of national policy made instrumental in securing co-operation in favor of slavery and the slave power, we do henceforth refuse to allow ourselves to be divided in our political action by any difference of opinion on these subjects, and while we invite all to unite with us on the great question of humanity and liberty which agitates our Country, we leave each one to indulge his own opinions on matters of minor consequence.

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While the Governor, legislators, and principal officers of the State are avowed advocates for the election of Slaveholders for national officers, we cannot regard the State as redeemed from proslavery domination; nor would such a victory as that, if achieved here in Michigan, be at all satisfactory to us.

The Bangor Gazette, the leading Liberty paper of Maine, has been forward in laboring to New Hampshireize Maine; while the Liberty Standard, the other antislavery paper, has been much less disposed to seek for a political union with others.

The Massachusetts Liberty papers seem to be favorably inclined for a union with other parties whenever right terms can be agreed upon.

In New York, the Albany Patriot has been opposed to any operations of the kind, as it is in favor of making the Liberty party into a permanent one on the basis proposed by Messrs. Goodell and Birney.

Next week we will consider the proposals for union made by the Whigs and Liberty men of the West.

The Legal Collection of Debts.

The Kalamazoo Gazette disputes our assertion that "there has not been a civilized nation on the globe, from the beginning of time to this present year, that has not had a code of laws for the collection of debts."

The Gazette seems to consider as an affirming that the abolition of the legal collections of debts by law could never be obtained. We said no such thing. But we believe the abolition of legal collections must be preceded and accompanied by very considerable and radical changes in the character and intercourse of our citizens, and in our institutions generally.

The quantity of ammunition taken at Monterey is immense, as stated in the official report. There were 60,000 musket cartridges with ball, and cannon cartridges in proportion.

New York.

The Liberty vote, according to the official returns, is 12,844 for Bradley for Governor. In 1844, Alvan Stewart received 15,136, being a falling off of 2292.

Hon. James Appleton, one of the prominent Liberty men of Maine in a communication in the Standard, in behalf of the Liberty party, offers a union with either of the other parties.

"We are willing to unite with either of the two great parties, whenever either shall avow the overthrow and extinction of slavery, as a leading object of its organic action, and act accordingly."

From the War.

Mexican papers represent that much unanimity and ardor of feeling prevails among the people in their efforts to oppose the American arms. The ladies of Jalapa have sought permission of the Government of the State to follow the battalion of national militia, should it proceed to Vera Cruz, and remain with the rear guard for the purpose of taking care of the wounded.

A letter dated Monterey, Sept. 30, 1846, and published at Mexico in the government journal, says:—

"I reply to your short letter of the 28th, which reached me by the same hands through which this will be delivered. I can communicate nothing now which has transpired in the few days since the military occupation of this town but the vandalism of the volunteers who serve under the banners of the United States. There is not a house in the interior of the town and centre of the city, which is not occupied by force—without any agreement with the proprietors or their agents in regard to the payment of rent. Nothing has been respected, notwithstanding that General Taylor and General Worth are prodigal of assurances to those public functionaries who have remained behind to be witnesses of the unnumbered outrages which are daily perpetrated upon unarmed citizens, that they have express orders from their Government to respect the property, laws, prevailing religion, and even the prejudices of the people.

A letter from Washington Nov. 26th says:—

Gen. Scott, with all his staff, left here by the 12 o'clock train. It was given out by his suite that he was going to N. York. New York or not, he is going to Tampico, thence to Vera Cruz, and thence to the halls of the Montezumas, if he can get there—unless a conquered peace arrest his progress.

A few days ago the President and War Secretary sent for the General to consult with him and receive his plan of operations, under the present exigencies of the war. He detailed them, they were accepted, and he was given a carte blanche for their execution, in person, if he chose.

The N. Y. Herald says that returns from the seat of war show that the army of occupation has sustained a greater loss from the climate, than from the cannon and musketry of the enemy. It is reported that upwards of a thousand volunteers have died of sickness, the result of exposure in the swamps, and to hot climate, between Point Isabel, Matamoros and Monterey. A great portion of this lamentable mortality might have been averted, had the volunteers of last summer been retained in the United States, until steamers, baggage wagons and supplies had been carried down to the spot, for the transportation of troops at once from the pestilential country, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, up to Camargo, and the healthier regions about that quarter.

The quantity of ammunition taken at Monterey is immense, as stated in the official report. There were 60,000 musket cartridges with ball, and cannon cartridges in proportion.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier, writing from Monterey, under date of October 7th, says:—"While I was stationed with our left wing in one of the forts on the evening of the 21st, I saw a Mexican woman busily engaged in carrying bread and water to the wounded men of both armies. I saw this ministering angel raise the head of a wounded man, give him water and food, and then carefully bind up his ghastly wound with a handkerchief which she took from her own head.

"Hon. James Appleton, one of the prominent Liberty men of Maine in a communication in the Standard, in behalf of the Liberty party, offers a union with either of the other parties. He says,— "We are willing to unite with either of the two great parties, whenever either shall avow the overthrow and extinction of slavery, as a leading object of its organic action, and act accordingly."

ing from the scene, I involuntarily raised my eyes towards heaven, and thought, great God! and is this war? Passing the spot next day, I saw her body still lying there, with the bread by her side, and the broken gourd, with a few drops still in it—emblems of her errand. We buried her, and while we were digging her grave, cannon balls flew around us like hail!"

A correspondent of the Picayune thus describes Arista's palace at Monterey:

"I rode to Arista's Palace, which is directly under the hill upon which the Bishop's is situated—it is a long, low, white building, elegantly finished, but of no particular order of architecture—flat roof of course, ornamented by a succession of plaster urns. Back of the house is a portico 20 feet wide, and a garden that rivals oriental magnificence. Double walls of white masonry about three feet high, filled with earth, laid out in fanciful figures, with fountains in the centre, roses and a thousand other plants apparently growing out of the walls, and also in the enclosed space—flower pots with various plants arranged around them; a bold stream running through a plaster race way leads to a stone bathing house covered with trellis-work, over which the grape and other vines clamber; in the rear are beautiful groves of orange trees and pomegranates, and a fine vegetable garden; imagine the whole tastefully laid out, and kept in the neatest order, and you have some idea of one of the retreats of this Mexican nabob. It has been turned into a hospital, where our poor wounded fellows are lying. I saw Capt. Catlin of the 7th, Lieut. Wainwright of the 8th, and Lieut. Porter of the 7th, who were wounded in Worth's Division, they were doing very well and so were most of the men—the oranges in the garden are kept for the wounded, but outside there was a wilderness of them, where every one went and picked what they pleased. Some of the houses the officers are occupying are very well furnished, having stone or plaster floors, the walls hung with mirrors and some with exquisite paintings. Their furniture is quite simple when compared with ours.

A volunteer in the Kentucky regiment (Rowan Hardin) writing to his father, after the battle of Monterey, gives an account of the three days' fighting. He says:—

"On Monday night, the Mexicans were in high spirits. They had lost but few men. All night they threw up sky-rockets. At night the firing ceased. The left wing of the Kentucky regiment, to which I am attached, were marched into the fort taken by us, to hold it during the night. As we moved in, we were in point blank shot of one battery, and raked on our right by another. They both belched fire the whole time we were marching in, a distance of one mile.— Such a night as I spent that night, I hope never to spend again. We had eaten nothing since day-light. We had no shelter, no food, no fire. We laid down in the mire and blood, among dead men and horses, and a cold rain fell on us all night. I had no coat on, having gone into the fight in my shirt-sleeves.

I never heard balls whistle before.— Two cannon balls passed within two feet of me, and many more within a short distance. As we left the fort on Tuesday evening, which we had occupied as stated before through Monday night, we were ordered to scatter, as the best means of protection against the two batteries which raked our line. I had got away from the company about fifty yards by myself, when a whole load of grape shot were discharged at me alone. I heard the shot and stopped in the bushes, when on both sides and above me the shot fell like hail. We lost three of our men with the fires this morning.

The dead men were awful sights to look upon, some shot with cannon balls, and some with small shot, some with their heads shot off, some with their bowels scattered on the ground. We had no time until yesterday, to bury the dead.— The heavens were full of carrion birds, and the air with stench. I have not time to write at large, am in fine health, unhurt, without a scratch, for which I am truly thankful."

Capt. Stadden, of the Ohio volunteers, thus describes that portion of Mexico about Camargo.

"This is the prettiest country and finest climate I ever saw; it is the place for me, and if this portion of Mexico falls to our government, I will live in Camargo the balance of my life; as for health, no part of the world can excel it. They raise two crops of every thing in one season. I have seen as fine corn as was raised in Ohio; it is now in good roasts ears of the second crop. They do nothing but plant it—they have no plows or hoes—they take a sharp stick and make a hole in the ground, put in the seed, and that is all they do to it, and I assure you it grows as large as any you ever saw. They only plant their cotton once in four years, and it grows for that time with the one planting. I am not a judge of cotton, but the soldiers from the southern states say they never saw as good as grows here. Cattle are raised here without labor—horses are caught wild from the

woods. They raise mules in abundance. The horses they call mustangs. They raise lots of hogs and sheep, and any quantity of goats. The Mexicans live on meat and corn bread, milk and beans. The farmers live in small huts—they have no furniture or dishes, forks or spoons—they eat with their fingers—have dirt floors, no chimneys in their houses—build a little fire in the centre of the huts, and sometimes out doors. They generally sleep out doors on a blanket, dogs and family together.

New Orleans papers of the 21st, state that the U. S. steamer *Mississippi* arrived at the South West Pass on the 20th.—The fleet under Com. Connor sailed on the 11th and 12th, and on the 14th Com. Perry crossed the bar at Tampico with the *Spitfire*, *Vixen*, *Petrel*, *Bonita* and *Reefar*, having received reinforcements from the *Cumberland*, *Mississippi*, *Princeton*, and *St. Mary's*. No opposition was made to our advance by the Mexicans. The town surrendered to our forces immediately—the garrison having been previously withdrawn. The *Mississippi* sailed immediately for the Balize for troops to garrison the city. She touched at the Brazons and despatched a Lieutenant to Gen. Patterson's command, to obtain troops for the garrison. Tampico is now in possession of the marines and sailors of the fleet.

A letter from Monterey, from James A. Jackson, a Washington volunteer in the Baltimore Battalion, describing the late battle says: "I was almost thirsted to death; and upon casting a disconsolate look around me, I saw a poor fellow lying dead close by; I stooped down to see if there was any water in his canteen, and it was full; I took a drink, and swung the prize to my side. I soon passed another poor fellow, with both legs carried away; he had been thus wounded ever since morning, and was groaning and calling in a very feeble manner for water. I stopped to give him a draught and he emptied my canteen. I had not got one yard from him, before a grape shot came and cut him in two—throwing little pieces of flesh and blood all over me!"

Gen. Wool took peaceful possession of Monclovia on the 30th of October. The Governor and a number of the most influential citizens formed an escort, on hearing of General Wool's approach, and met him about four miles from the city, and welcomed him as a friend. Gen. Wool occupies, as his headquarters, one of the best houses in the city, and every attention is paid to him and his troops by the inhabitants. The army of Gen. Wool—two thousand men—is in excellent health and spirits. The country through which they have passed on their march abounded in every thing necessary for their subsistence, which was obtained at the most reasonable rates.

News was received at Monclovia on the 2d Nov, that Col. Doniphan, of Gen. Kearney's Santa Fe division, had taken the city of Chihuahua, with his command, numbering 700 men without resistance. This is doubted by later accounts. Col. Riley, of the 3d infantry, had been ordered to march with his regiment on Victoria de Tamaulipas, and was already on route for that place.

Gen. Taylor, on the arrival of despatches from our government, ordering the discontinuance of the armistice, despatched Major Graham to Saltillo to confer with the Mexican camp, and inform them of the fact, and that thereafter each party was at liberty to act as they might think best.

Not a soldier was to be seen at Saltillo on the arrival at that place of Major Graham, nor had any made their appearance previous to his leaving there. On the 16th Nov. Gen. Worth, received orders at Monterey to march against Saltillo, and every thing was in readiness for his departure. No resistance, however, was anticipated from the enemy.

Letters received at Camargo continue to speak of Santa Anna's preparation at San Luis Potosi. They state that he had collected at that place 30,000 men; but little credence was given to the statement. Gen. Worth's division still occupied the city of Monterey, and Gens. Twig's and Butler's commands were encamped outside the town.

The inhabitants of Camargo are talking seriously of a territorial government. Gen. Patterson had left Camargo with 2,000 men, on route for Tampico.

Gen. Ampudia, the Mexican chief at Monterey, was reported to be confined in prison at Matagorda, on account of his capitulation to Gen. Taylor of the city under his command.

All necessary arrangements have been made for giving stability to this important enterprise, and it is hoped that it may command the warm sympathy and prompt support of the friends of Liberty throughout the country.

Subscriptions in the Atlantic States may be forwarded to LEWIS TAPPAN, New York City; and in the States of the Mississippi Valley, to G. BALEY, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio,—until the 1st of January next, when they should be transmitted to the publishers of the National Era, Washington City.

Lightning reflected 150 or 200 miles.

Gov. Bebb of Ohio.

This man seems to be of a narrow and bigotted turn of mind, or he must be a consummate hypocrite. In his hostility and hatred of the colored people, he evidently is far ahead of any "Locofoco" Governor we have ever had in Michigan. We think the Whigs have done themselves no credit by electing such a man. Lest we should be accused of maligning Mr. Bebb, we give some of his sentiments, as reported by Whig papers from his public speeches just before election. We find the extracts in the *Cleveland American*—

The *Dayton Journal*, an old and accredited Whig paper, reports Mr. Bebb to have said at that place:

"He is in favor of ENACTING A LAW, if necessary in the place of this, to prevent manumitted negroes in the Slave States, from settling and colonizing in Ohio—and for this purpose, would even take from them the right to hold property in Ohio.

"He is opposed to any alteration of the State Constitution—opposed, therefore, to the negro's having a vote, holding an office, or sitting on a jury.

"He is opposed to the admission of blacks to the public schools, or any thing else that would favor the social equality of the two races."

The *Daytonian*, also a Whig paper, the editor of which is in favor of repealing all laws making distinction on account of color, reports Mr. Bebb to have said:

"He had distinctly declared himself OPPOSED to black and white children going together in the same school—OPPOSED to the blacks exercising the right of voting—OPPOSED to their holding office in the State—OPPOSED to their being jurors—OPPOSED to the free negroes of the South being colonized in Ohio, and if necessary, to prevent their being colonized, he would give his assent to a law prohibiting them from holding real estate for such a purpose."

The *St. Mary's Sentinel*, a democratic paper, after stating what Mr. Bebb said at that place in favor of repealing certain clauses of the Black Laws, adds the following:

"We took the above down in writing at the time it was spoken, and submitted it to him, in the presence of the meeting, informing him at the same time, that we intended to publish it, if it expressed his views, and if it did not we desired him to correct it.

He replied that it was true as far as it went, but not full enough to correctly represent his sentiments, and he desired us to add the following:

"That he was opposed to negroes and mulattoes voting, sitting on juries or coming into our common schools, and that he was in favor of the enactment of a law, which shall, if possible, effectually prevent the emigration into our State of this class of persons."

How despicably, unutterably mean a distinguished man must become before he could pander to the basest popular prejudice by opposing in set speeches the entrance of colored children into the public schools! What an exhibition of bitterness of feeling, and how wholly opposed to those enlarged and liberal views which should govern the mind of a statesman! Yet he is a most distinguished member of what our neighbor of the State Journal designates as "the ONLY true Liberty party." The Whigs of Ohio have endorsed his sentiments by electing him to the highest office in their gift. It is but just, however, to them to say, that when speaking in the Northern part of the State, Mr. Bebb is represented to having taken strong ground against the Black Laws, and in favor of the rights of the colored people.

The National Era.

We publish below a Prospectus of the National Antislavery paper at Washington, as many of our readers may wish to subscribe for it.

"The Cause of Human Freedom calls for the establishment of the seat of the National Government, of a Newspaper devoted to the support of its claims.

Circumstances and the present state of Public Sentiment are peculiarly propitious to such an undertaking. The publication of an Antislavery paper, entitled "THE NATIONAL ERA," will be accordingly commenced in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, on the First of January Eighteen Hundred and Forty Seven.

Issued under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, it will be edited by G. BALEY, Jr., assisted by A. A. PHELPS and J. G. WHITTIER, corresponding editors.

While due attention will be paid to Current Events, Congressional Proceedings, General Politics and Literature, the great aim of the paper will be a complete discussion of the Question of Slavery, and an exhibition of the Duties of the Liberty Party, seeking to do this, not in spirit of Party, but in the love of Truth, not for the triumph of Party, but for the establishment of Truth.

The journal will be printed weekly, on a mammoth sheet, of the finest quality, in handsome type, at the rate of two dollars a year, in advance.

All necessary arrangements have been made for giving stability to this important enterprise, and it is hoped that it may command the warm sympathy and prompt support of the friends of Liberty throughout the country.

Subscriptions in the Atlantic States may be forwarded to LEWIS TAPPAN, New York City; and in the States of the Mississippi Valley, to G. BALEY, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio,—until the 1st of January next, when they should be transmitted to the publishers of the National Era, Washington City.

Lightning reflected 150 or 200 miles.

Loss of the Steamer Atlantic.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

Below will be found a heart rending account of the loss of the magnificent steamer Atlantic, plying between Ally's Point on the river Thames, in Connecticut, and New York, and the loss of one half of her passengers.

Mr. Marsh, a passenger on the Atlantic, gives the following account of the disaster: "The boat left Ally's Point between 12 and 1 o'clock Thursday morning. She got well under way, and was running along finely, when the steam chest exploded, and almost at the same moment, the wind shifted from the northeast to the northwest, and blew almost a perfect hurricane. The steamer was thrown into the midst of darkness and confusion and the air resounded with the cries of the scalded.

It was a frightful scene to behold. Capt. Duxton instantly called all hands to the fore deck, and ordered them to leave over the anchors, but it was found almost impossible for a man to stand on deck, in consequence of the violence of the gale, the sea constantly making a breach over her bows. Owing to this, it took nearly an hour to get over the three anchors.

The steamer worked heavily, plunging her bows under at every lurch, and dragging her anchors, between the time of anchoring and daylight. It is thought she dragged about eleven miles. The fires were all put out at daylight on Thursday, and from that time to the period of going ashore, the passengers and crew suffered from intense cold, the only means of keeping warm being to wrap themselves in blankets and walk briskly round the steamer. All at this time began to look to their own personal safety. All put on the life preservers that the ship was so plentifully supplied with, and prepared themselves for any emergency. The doors and settees were detached and cut away for rafts to drift ashore upon whenever she should strike. The gale increasing in violence, Capt. Duxton, who preserved his self-possession throughout the perilous time, ordered forty tons of coal to be thrown overboard, in order to lighten the vessel. About noon on Thursday, the smoke-pipes, which were very large and heavy, were ordered to be thrown overboard. This was done, the Captain assisting, and the steamer was eased for a short time.

The steamer continued to drift, however, and every thing looked terrible, and the danger increased so rapidly, that between 2 and 3 o'clock, Capt. Duxton ordered the decks to be cleared of all merchandise, and everything that was in the way. Cases of boots, shoes, barrels of flour, stoves, &c., including one package said to contain seven thousand dollars' worth of plate were thrown overboard. There was from six to eight thousand dollars worth of lace on board, belonging to one of the passengers, who had previously said that he would give the whole to any one who would put him safely ashore. This lace was afterwards strewn along the beach. All these efforts, however, were unavailing. No persons worked harder than Capt. Duxton and his passengers and crew. After these repeated and united efforts had failed, all hopes of saving life were over, and all were anxious and desirous that she should strike the beach.

The feelings of those on board had been wrought up to such a pitch that a reaction came over them, and they resigned themselves to their fate. About midnight she parted one of her cables, there being four out, one attached to 3,000 weight of furnace bars, and the other to an anchor. After this the gale continued to increase, and blew a perfect hurricane. She dragged her gear nearer shore but passed a point that all expected she would strike against, until she dragged eleven miles farther, making in all about twenty-two miles.

A tremendous sea threw her up to the very top of the ledge. This was the crisis in disaster.—In five minutes after the struck, she was in pieces. In these five minutes, at least one half of those on board the Atlantic were taken from time into eternity. The screams, the crash, the roar of the sea, were dreadful. There were six females, four children, and seven infants among the passengers. All the females were drowned or crushed to death.

While the hand of death was busy in this place of sorrow and disaster, the hand of man was engaged in robbing the victims of the storm. As the bodies were washed ashore, there were beings in human form who could with a callousness of heart almost incredible, stoop down and plunder them of every article of value to be found. The clothes of some were cut, and watches, money, jewelry, anything convertible to gold, was stolen. Did we not know this statement to be true, we should hardly dare to believe it.—N. Y. Paper.

What They Say. The Oakland Gazette, Whig, enumerates the positions that we have taken in our recent articles on the proper political course for anti-slavery men. It considers them "remarkable as revealing the strange perversity of vision of the Birney men," and adds:—

"Here we have a development of the policy of the Birney party; and it demands the serious reflection of every citizen. They are not to create the dissolution of the Union; but the serious office whatever, under any circumstances. This is the general platform of the party, and the only principle they have heretofore had. But now we are to expect a political creed upon national subjects. We shall wait patiently for the publication of the next chapter in Demagoguism."

It seems to be impossible for these Whig editors to believe that the slaveholders comprise at least half the nation, and that they have a pre-emption right to the possession of all the offices they may condescend to occupy. They can't imagine how the Union can hold together without having the slaveholders to govern it.

The Marshall Exponent, which calls itself Democratic, touches on the same articles of ours, and discourses on this wise:—

"ABOLITIONISM—A NEW MOVEMENT. The abolitionists seem to be getting tired of their one idea party organization, and various changes are proposed. One plan which has been much talked of, is to engrave new additional principles upon the creed of the present Liberty party. This, however, although it has had strong advocates in the Liberty party, does not seem to take very well; for these are comprised in the party, as it now exists, men of different views on every possible question except Slavery.

We learn by the last Signal that a new scheme has been set on foot, which promises, we think, better results than have thus far attended their present organization. It is proposed that an anti-slavery "Union" or "League," be formed, on a plan somewhat like the anti-Corn Law League in England, and which has effected such wonders in that country in so short a period.—The Signal suggests the entire "exclusion of all Slaveholders from National Offices," and the "repeal of all national laws which tend to support Slavery."

A league on some such basis as this might effect these objects in ten years—yes, and less. The Signal is mistaken in supposing that it would require a majority (or even a very

numerous minority) of the voters of the Free States to accomplish this object. Did the anti-slavery men require a majority of the voters in New York to liberate the Thunder and his accomplices? With but half the tact and integrity to principles which has been exhibited by the anti-slavery men, the Abolitionists would before this have obtained the entire control of public opinion at the North on the subject of Slavery. It is utterly impossible that any such result can follow from the present organization.

With the present organization the Liberty party can effect nothing without a majority.—And when, we ask, can a party expect a majority, which requires of each of its members a total sacrifice of all that he has hitherto regarded as most important, and loved and cherished as most sound in politics—a total sacrifice of all this to the hollow shrine of abstract abolitionism?"

The Liberty Vote.

It is impossible for us at present to state what is the Liberty vote of the State. But we think it must be several hundred less than in 1844.—We are told that the official vote for Congressmen is sent from all the counties to Detroit. If it be so, and some friend there will favor us with the full returns, we will publish them. The Liberty vote, we believe has this year increased in every State and Territory except Michigan and New York. In these two States the diminution does not exceed 3,000.

In Berrien County, the Liberty vote was about 30 on county ticket. In 1844, for Birney, 35. In Branch for Representatives, 81 and 70: on the county ticket, 75. Vote for Birney in 1844, 69.

Congress met last Monday. We shall probably have the President's Message in a day or two, and shall issue it as soon as received.

Col. Clay mentioned in our last as the aid of Gen. Taylor, is not Cassius M. Clay, but a son of Henry Clay. We were misled by our exchanges. C. M. Clay is a Captain, and the last we heard of him, he was engaged in the Santa Fe expedition.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New Hampshire.—A disgraceful fight took place between the freshmen and medical students at Dartmouth College, last Sabbath week, as they were returning from Church. It was finally quelled, after vigorous efforts, by the President and other officers of the Faculty. The offence arose from a freshman taking his seat at Church among the "Medicas."

Massachusetts.—THE OTTOMAN SLAVE CASE.—This case was brought before the Grand Jury at its last session, but no bill was found against Captain Hannum, the evidence not having been sufficient, in the minds of the jury, to warrant them in finding a bill.—Boston Journal.

Rev. Mr. Parker in a late sermon gave the following statistics of crime in Boston: "In less than one year, namely, from the 9th of June, 1845, to the second of June, 1846, there were committed to your House of Correction, in this city, 1,229 persons, a little more than one out of every fifty-six in the whole population that is more than ten years old. Of these, 377 were women; 851, men. Five were sentenced to an indefinite period, and forty-seven to an additional period of solitary imprisonment. In what follows, I make no account of that. But the whole remaining period of their sentences, amounts to more than 544 years; or 195,568 days. In addition to this, in the year ending with June 9th, 1846, we sent from Boston to the State Prison, thirty-five more, and for a period of 18,595 days, of which 205 were solitary.—Thus it appears that the illegal and convicted crime of Boston in year, was punished by imprisonment for 217,181 days. Now as Boston contains but 114,360 persons of all ages, and only 69,112 that are over ten years of age, it follows that the imprisonment of citizens of Boston for crime in one year amounts to more than one day and twenty-one hours for each man, woman, and child, or to more than three days and three hours, for each one over ten years of age."

New York.—Until very lately, American clocks, which excel all others for accuracy of movement, were made exclusively in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Within a short time past, Messrs. Sperry and Shaw have commenced the manufacture in the city of New York, where they have a considerable establishment, employing twenty-five men, and making complete in one day one hundred clocks, beautifully finished. The wheels are pressed out of sheet brass. In other words, a large sheet of brass is put into a heavy press, and after a few twistings, comes out in the shape of highly finished wheels, at the rate of sixty per minute. The press is worked by steam.

The majority against free suffrage in the State is about 140,000. There were a little rising of 70,000 in favor of the measure in all. The following are the counties, with the majorities, that voted for it. We hail them as bright spots in the general darkness. Washington, 1107; Clinton, 1093; Essex, 952; Oswego, 805; Wyoming, 634; Franklin, 347; Madison, 336; Cattaraugus, 240; Cortland, 160.—Free Citizen.

The returns of the Chief of the Police in New York city, for one week, commencing on the 28th ult., show that 239 persons, 85 of whom were females, were arrested for drunkenness.

The Cayuga Tocsin has hoisted the

name of Silas Wright at its head, as a candidate for President in 1848.

The quantity of flour inspected at New Orleans for the year ending September 1, 1846, was 414,846 barrels. The receipts from our State canals at tide water for fourteen days were 436,956 barrels.—Buff. Pilot.

Between forty and fifty illegal ransellers plead guilty, at the late term of the circuit court, at Rochester, and were each fined \$5.

At a late Convention of American Geologists, at New York city, it was stated that the only part of the country in which tin has been found in any considerable quantity, was in New Hampshire.

Maryland.—The Gratitude Lodge of Odd Fellows, in Baltimore, pay \$1200 to the heirs of Col Watson, Mr. Meeks, and Mr. Geo. A. Herring, of the Baltimore Volunteers killed in Mexico, being \$100 to their respective heirs.

North Carolina.—The Whigs are rejoiced at their success in keeping up their reputation with the slaveholders—4558 votes is the Whig gain in North Carolina, and their majority for Governor 7,661.—Chronotype.

South Carolina.—His Excellency, the Governor, has commuted the punishment of ABRAHAM, slave of Alexander Robertson, Esq., who was to have been executed on Friday next, for stabbing a white man. The Governor has directed, that in place of death he shall suffer solitary confinement for three months, receive one hundred lashes, and be sent out of the state.—Charleston News.

Georgia.—The editor of the Georgia Christian Index is quite alarmed at the movement of the Liberty Party to have a paper published in Washington city: and he publishes the names of the agents for the paper in the southern states, under the head of "Incendiaries at the South."

Mississippi.—We received from the clerk of the steamer Talma, this morning, says the Cincinnati Commercial, an extended account of the loss of the steamer Marin, by the Sultana, 8 miles below Natchez, on Saturday, 21st ult., at 2 o'clock in the morning, by which 60 or 70 human beings were killed or wounded, principally the crew and officers of the Maria. The Maria sunk in three minutes after being struck. The Talma, which arrived a few minutes after the accident, rendered all the assistance that was possible.

The Talma carried up 22 of the sufferers and left them in the hospital at Natchez. The Sultana was very much injured and appeared to be sinking when the Talma left. The Maria was sunk in 30 feet of water. Of those taken to Natchez it is thought but few will live.

Louisiana.—A talking match lately came off at New Orleans for five dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for 18 hours; the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian.—The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear.

Kentucky.—A Louisville paper says that Henry Clay has again consented to represent Kentucky in the Senate of the United States.

It is said that Cassius M. Clay's True American is to be revived early in the ensuing year.

Miss Louisa West, a girl at Georgetown, committed to memory accurately the whole New Testament in six weeks, at the same time attending to her other domestic duties.

Ohio.—OBERLIN INSTITUTE.—From the catalogue, it appears that 492 have been connected with this Institution the past year. Twenty-five of these are in the Theological department, 106 in the Collegiate, 10 of whom are females.

Wisconsin.—THE WISCONSIN CONVENTION have passed the following curious law against the collection of small debts:—

Sec. 1. There shall be no law imposed within this state for the collection of any debts of a less amount than one hundred dollars, after the adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to enact any law for the collection of debts contracted within this State, of a less amount than one hundred dollars, after the adoption of this constitution.

The Convention has rejected, by a large vote, the proposition to make the negro politically equal to the white man.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday, at 7 o'clock, 15 days and 16 hours from Liverpool.

Free Flour, U. S. was selling in London at 32s to 33s per bbl. In the Liverpool market, the same sold at 31s 6d to 32s per bbl.

Corn 52s to 54s per qr. The duty on Wheat is 4s per qr. The grain markets, both in England and on the Continent, are down. The money market remains about the same as at last advices. The Bank of England notes of interest is 3 per cent. Bullion is being transported from the Kingdom. Cotton is 1-8d per lb. lower. Sales small. Free Trade is progressing throughout Europe.

Rumors of ministerial dissensions prevalent in England, but they originate in columns of papers avowedly hostile to the Whig Government.

The accounts which the Caledonia took out to England were considered favorable in a commercial point of view, for they brought numerous orders contingent to the opening of the American ports under the new Tariff.

A new article of important has recently been brought into this country from England, called Soda Biscuits. Several shipments have been made, but the demand exceeds the supply.

Mr. Billmer, of Wick, Civil Engineer, at the request of the underwriters concerned in the monster steamship Great Britain has visited and reported jointly with Mr. Alexander Brelmer, of Liverpool, upon the present state and position of the vessel. The report of these gentlemen is to the effect that the Great Britain has as yet received comparatively little injury—that means may be used for beaching her by keeping the stem to the sea, until the next storm, and it will then be perfectly practicable to get her off the strand.

WELLES' HARDWARE STORE.

Sign of the Big Anvil. Third Store south of the Square, on Main Street.

THE Subscriber, having received his winter stock, would respectfully invite to his inspection Country Dealers, Mechanics, and Farmers, confident that they will find the assortment as general and complete, and the prices as low (with the additional charge for transportation on heavy goods) as at any establishment of the kind in Detroit.

His stock is comprised in part of the following articles: JUNIATA, Swedes, and Old Sable Bar Iron; Junonia and Peru round and square iron, from 3 1/2 lbs to 3 inches; Band, Hoop, Sinks, and Horse Shoe Iron, all sizes; Norwegian and Old Sable Nail Rods; American, Swedes, English Spring Steel, Albany Nail Wagon and Best Spring, Wagon Axles, Slugs and Cutter Shoes, Maltese Castings of every possible form, Horse Nails, Borax, Horse Shoe Shapes, Boggy Bands, Armature Mouse Hole and Wright's Anvil, Corded Keyed Vices, West's Bellows, Sledge and Hand Hammers, Hollow Augers, Files and Raps of every shape and size.

FOR CARPENTERS. A full assortment of eastern Bench and Moulding Tools; Plane Irons; Millwright, Framing, Corner, Chissel File, Firmer, and Turning Chisels; Millwright, Turning, and Firmer Gouges; Concave, Concave Nut, and Common Augers; Augers, Red Axes, Spoon, Gouge, and Gimblet Bits; Hand, Foot, Buck, Compass, and Keyhole Saws; Steel and Iron Squares; Try Squares, and Bevels; Spirit Levels; 2 and 4 fold Rules; Broad, Hand, and Narrow Axes; Adzes, Hammers, Sets of Braces and Bits.

Cut Nails from 24 to 60d, Wrought Nails, Bed and Boat Finishing Nails, Cut Brads, Dry and Mixed Lead Finishing Nails, "Beaver Tail" Glass from 7 by 9 to 10 by 14; American and Norfolk Latches; American and English Rim, Morris, and Cottage Locks and Latches, with Rosewood, Brass, Mineral, and Plated Knobs; Cast, Turned, and Wrought Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Door Bells and Furniture, Brass Knockers, Churn Pumps.

THE FARMERS, will find every utensil they require. Axes, Manure and Pitch Forks, Iron and Cast Steel Shovels and Spades, Grass and Cradle Sythes, Grain Scoops, Hoes, Grabbing Hoes, Straw Knives, Crossbars, Red Axes, Wood and Horse Carbs, Horse Brushes and Curry Combs, Log, Trace, Coil, Wrapping, and Halter Chains.

HOUSEKEEPERS, can select from the most splendid assortment of American and English Table Cutlery, Shears, Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Butter Knives, Iron, Britannia, German Silver, and Plated Tea and Table Cutlery, Axes, Wood and Coffee Pots; Brass, Iron, and Britannia Candelsticks and Lamps, Snuffers and Trays, Tea Trays, Brass and Iron Andirons, Shovels, and Tongs, Brass Kettles and Pails, Sad Iron, &c. &c., together with a large assortment of Albany Cast Iron Stoves, and

COOK, PARLOR, & BOX STOVES, all of which, having purchased for Cash, he will offer at most reasonable terms. HENRY W. WELLES, Ann Arbor, Dec. 3, 1846. 233-ly

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 11, 1846. There is no change here in the Wheat market. Buyers pay 50 cents. In New York, Dec. 7, 20,000 barrels of Flour were sold, chiefly for shipment, at \$5.00 to \$5.125. The news by the Caledonia has somewhat depressed the market.

DIED.

In Concord, Jackson Co. Mich. on the 15th of Nov. SUSAN, wife of Dea. David Smalley, in the forty-fifth year of her age. She was the daughter of Dea. Edward Lewis, formerly of Hampton, Washington Co. N. Y. now of Concord, Mich. She had been a worthy member of the Baptist church since her fifteenth year, and deeply sympathized with all suffering humanity.—She left an affectionate husband and twelve children with numerous relatives and friends, to mourn her departure. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS. Opposite each subscriber a name will be found the amount received, in cash, or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes W. Bunting \$1.13 to 3d or Aug 16 1847, W. Walker 75 in full, P. C. Salisbury 75 to 3d or Feb 22 " 4, W. Craig 1.50 to 2d or Oct 9 " 4, R. Freason 2.00 to 2d or May 10 " 4, R. Roberts 1.00 to 2d or May 3 " 4, C. Cowlam 1.50 to 3d or Oct 18 " 4, S. Price 75 to 2d or Oct 5 1846, Cavell 1.00 to 2d or Dec 8 1846, J. Gould 4.94 in full, S. Cook 2-3 to 2d or Apr 18 1847, E. Botsford 1.50 to 3d or Nov 2 " 4, E. Grantan 1.40 in full, W. Roath 1.75 to 3d or Apr 2 " 4, E. F. Murry 1.00 to 2d or July 5 " 4, L. J. Cody 2.00 to 3d or Jan 28 1848, B. Hammond 1.50 to 3d or Oct 9 1847, Rev. S. Miles 1.50 to 3d or Nov 5 " 4, Aaron Fuller 2.00 in full, Mary Stewart 1.50 to 3d or June 7 " 4, J. L. Dennis 1.00 to 3d or June 21 " 4, J. Kingsley 1.50 to 3d or Sept 25 " 4, L. S. Wood 1.50 to 3d or Oct 2 " 4.

CASH FOR WOOD!! CASH will be paid for TWENTY-FIVE cords of good Wood, delivered to the subscribers in Lower Town. POSTER & DFLN, Dec. 8, 1846. 234-c

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. A. McFARREN, Bookseller, Detroit. S. W. FOSTER, Thrashing Machine, Scie, W. S. & J. W. MAINARD, Druggists, Ann Arbor. E. LORAIN & Co., Tannery, Detroit. J. HOLMES & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit. J. GIBSON & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor. W. R. PERRY, Bookseller, Ann Arbor. C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor. G. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit. E. G. BERGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor. R. DAVIDSON, Merchant, Ann Arbor. C. BISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor. F. J. B. CHASE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor. D. L. LATOURNETTE, Lined Oil, Long Lake. P. B. RIPLEY, Temperance House, Detroit. J. M. ROCKWELL, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor. R. MARTIN, Hardware, Detroit. KNAPP & HAYLAND, Mechanics, Ann Arbor. W. MATHEWS, Optician, Detroit. W. MATHEWS, High Store, Detroit. M. BARNY, Temperance House, Detroit. A. C. MCGRAW & Co., Shoe Store, Detroit. W. R. NOYES, Jr., Grocer, Detroit. F. WETMORE, Crockery, Detroit. MISS J. B. SMITH, School, Ann Arbor. E. G. BERGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor. COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor. W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit. H. M. BROWN, Grocer, Ypsilanti. M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor. H. W. WHEELER, Hardware, Ann Arbor. J. SPRAGUE, Tailor, Ann Arbor. S. D. BURNETT, Dentist, Ann Arbor.

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FEVER & AGUE
Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Inter-
mittent & Remittent Fevers, &
all the various forms of
bilious Diseases
SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY
CURED
By Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue

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

263-ly
J. HOLMES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Dry Groceries, Carpeting,
and Paper Hangings,
No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's
Block, Detroit.

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 fair
and honorable principles. We would also ten-
der our acknowledgments for the patronage ex-
tended to us by our customers, and would be
glad 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 Goods
are unsurpassed by any concern in the State—
One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes, has long expe-
rience in New York, and from his long experience
in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his
thorough knowledge of the market, he is en-
abled to avail himself of the auctions and any
decline in prices. We also purchase from the
Importers, Manufacturers' Agents, and from the
Wholesale purveyors, thus saving their profits—
With these facilities we can safely say that our
Goods are sold at the lowest prices for the
quantity of a large quantity of our stock
we have the great advantage of the public to our
great advantage, and we buy a large quantity
of a little money very cheaply. Our stock
is as extensive as any in the city, and we are
constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from
New York.

50,000 lbs. WOOL.
Wanted, a large quantity of good merchant-
able Wool for which the highest market price
will be paid.
J. HOLMES & CO.,
Detroit, May 28, 1846. 214-1f

TO WOOL GROWERS.
We beg leave to inform our Wool Growing
friends, that we shall be prepared for the
purchase of
100,000 lbs.

of a good clean merchantable article, as soon
as the season for selling commences, as we are
connected with Eastern Wool dealers, we shall
be able to pay the highest price for Eastern mer-
chantable wool. Great complaint was made in
reference to the quality of the wool, and Manu-
facturers in reference to the poor condition of
Michigan Wool—much of it being in bad order
and a considerable portion being unmerchantable.
We would here take occasion to request that
the utmost pains should be taken to clean the
sheep well, and that the wool should be care-
fully washed and then taken to the mill, and
not to be cut off and then placed in the
hands of the wool buyer, who will be
found greatly to the advantage of Wool Grow-
ers to put up their wool in this manner. Un-
washed wool is not so merchantable, and will
be found greatly to the advantage of Wool buy-
ers to put up their wool in this manner. Un-
washed wool is not so merchantable, and will
be found greatly to the advantage of Wool buy-
ers to put up their wool in this manner.

J. HOLMES & CO.,
WOODWARD AVENUE,
Larned's Block,
Detroit, March 26, 1846. 237-1f

1846.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
A. M'FARREN,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
SMART'S BLOCK,
137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.
KEEP constantly for sale a complete assort-
ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classi-
cal Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and
ruled, Quills, Ink, Printing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping
Paper, Seal Paper, of all sizes; and
Blank News and Cassinier Ink, of various kinds.
Every variety of Reading, Memorandum Books, &c.
To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying
in quantities, a large discount made.
Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor.
247-1f

ATTENTION THE WORLD!!
Free Trade and Tailors Rights.
The citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, of
Washtenaw County and Counties adjoining,
are informed that now is the time to get com-
fortably CLOTHED and FIXED UP for a
cold Winter.
The very best kind of Cloths and Trimmings
can be bought cheap in Ann Arbor, Lower Town,
and there is a TAILOR opposite G. & L.
Beckley's Store, who can do the outdone anywhere
in these parts.
He is prepared to do work in the most Fashion-
able Style, or follow the directions of his custom-
ers, and being possessed of a large share of the
Milk of Human Kindness, his terms are estab-
lished on the principle of
"LIVE AND LET LIVE."
He has a peculiar trait in his character which
should be noticed, it is strange, yet true re-
markable—He will not take his Promise—
Customers can have their garments at the time
specified. FARMERS can be certain of good
fitting and easy setting GARMENTS, and are
informed that all kinds of PRODUCE (except
cabbages) will be taken in exchange for his serv-
ices. He uses no tricks, and his garments are sure
to fit if properly made up.
J. SPRAGUE,
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Dec. 5, 1846.

LINSEED OIL!!
THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linseed
Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to
supply
MERCHANTS AND PAINTERS,
on terms more favorable than have ever
before been offered in this country, and he is
prepared to supply orders for large or small quan-
tities at prices extremely low.
Communications by mail will be promptly
attended to.
D. L. LATOURETTE,
Long Lake, Genesee Co. Mich. 233-1y

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, my wife Eliza Ann, has let
my bed and board, without any cause or
provocation. This is therefore to forbid all per-
sons harboring or trusting her on my account as
I shall pay no debts nor contracting after this
date.
G. HUNTER,
Scio, Dec. 3, 1846. 291-3w

MEDICAL BOOKS.
A NEW list of Medical Books, just opened
and for sale cheap for cash at
Perry's
No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.
P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and
the friends of Temperance, that he has
taken the Temperance House, lately kept by
Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to
wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabling
is accommodated at the lowest rates.
Detroit, January 1, 1846.

**ELDRED'S
TANNERY.**

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 Leather,
Slaughtered do
Hemlock tanned Upper Leather,
Oak do
French tanned Calf Skins,
Oak and Hemlock tanned do
Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather,
Oak do
Bag and Top Leather,
Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimm-
ings, and Kit of all kinds.
Also, Laths and Pegs, Carriers Tools, &c.
Horse and Collar Leather,
Cordvan do
Morocco Skins,
Seal do
Goat Binding,
Deer and Lamb do
White and Colored Linings,
Printed do
Russel do

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.

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.
Crochery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils,
Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.
Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable
for Ironing Waggon and Buggies, Nail Rods,
Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin
Ware and Tin Plate—also a general assort-
ment of
BOOTS & SHOES.
Black and fine sole, and custom work
at purchasers. All of which they will sell on
the lowest possible terms for CASH or BARRY.
Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it
to the interest of all those wishing to pur-
chase any of the above mentioned Goods, we do
most earnestly solicit at least an investigation
of our Goods and prices before purchasing else-
where.

JAMES GIBSON & CO.,
No. 3 Exchange Block,
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846. 222-1f

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!
THE Subscriber has just
received, (and is con-
stantly receiving) a large
assortment of elegant
New York an elegant set
of well selected assortment
of
Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,
&c. &c. which he intends to sell as low as at
any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready
pay only among which may be found the follow-
ing a good assortment—
Gold and Silver Rings, Gold Breast pins, Wristlets
Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons,
German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first
quality), Silver and German do Sugar Tongs,
Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons,
Batter Knives, Gold and Silver Cases,
Gold and Silver Pens, Pencils,
Silver and German Silver Thimbles,
Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do.
Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Linen Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives,
Fine Shears and Brass Viol Strings, Flutes,
Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass,
and Britannia Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays,
Shaving boxes and Soaps,
Chopman's Best Razor Strop, Calf and Morocco
Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and
Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes,
Clos, Clarinets, Accordions—Music Books
for the same. Motto Seals, Steel Pens and
Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco cases,
Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pock-
et Combs, Needle cases, Seletors, Water Fanns
and Dishes, Toy Watches, a great variety of
Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever
brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, chil-
dren's tea sets, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling
Salts, Court Plaster, Ten Balls, Thermometers,
German Pencils, Wood Pencils, Bladders AND
Woolen Clocks, &c. in fact almost every
thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentle-
men, 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, in the
Store occupied by M. Wheeler.
CALVIN BLISS,
N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver.
Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846. 271-1y

FIRE! FIRE!!
F. J. B. CRANE would respectfully notify
the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the sur-
rounding country, that he continues to act as
Agent of the
**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY,**
and will insure Property against losses by Fire,
at the lowest rates, and with despatch and ac-
curacy. The Hartford Insurance Company is one
of the oldest and most stable in the country, and
illness sustained by them will be—as they ever
have been—promptly paid! Fire is a danger-
ous 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
ruin.
Mr. Crane's Office is in Crane's new Block,
corner of the Public Square, Ann Arbor.
280-1f

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!
Mastication and Articulation,
warranted by their being properly re-
placed.
S. D. BURNETT,
will continue the practice of DENTISTRY in
all its various branches, viz: Scaling, Filling,
and Inserting on gold plates or misfit re-
moved, and made equal to new.
OFFICE over C. B. Thompson & Co.'s Shoe
Store. Ladies who request it, can be waited on
at their dwellings.
N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds
of PRODUCE taken.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1846. 293-1f

CLOVER MACHINES.
THRASHING MACHINES and Separators
are made and sold by the subscribers at their Ma-
chine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town,
Ann Arbor, near the Knapp & Haviland,
Jan. 19, 1846. 247-1f

**WARRANTY DEEDS,
QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
CHATEL MORTGAGES,
SUMMONSES,
SUBPOENAS,
ATTACHMENTS,
EXECUTIONS,
LEASES,
MASTERS' DEEDS,
FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.**
The above are printed on good paper,
after the most approved forms, and can
be had by the single, dozen, quire, or
hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor,
Lower Town.
November 1, 1846.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
OYSTERS!!!
ROWE & CO., having thoroughly completed
their arrangements, are now prepared to
furnish the citizens of Detroit and vicinity with
OYSTERS!
Of a superior quality, at the lowest prices,
after the most approved forms, and can
be had by the single, dozen, quire, or
hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor,
Lower Town.
November 1, 1846.

CLARK, Attorney and Counselor,
and Justice of the Peace—Office, Court
House, Ann Arbor. 293-1f

not cause drawing till the face is free from any
water that may be lodged under the skin any
frequently breaking out to the surface. It then
heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or
full repulsive surface, it begins to soften and
soften until the skin becomes as smooth and deli-
cate as a child's. It then restores a freshness and
blushing color upon the now white, transparent
skin, that is perfectly enchanting. Some times
in case of Freckles it will first start out those
which have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pur-
sue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

If parents know 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 tell, save by trial, when
these Salves are present. Now let me say to parents,
that this Salve will always tell if a child has
worms. It will drive every vestige of them a-
way. This is a simple and safe cure.
There is probably no medicine on the face of
the earth at once so sure and so safe in the ex-
pulsion of worms.

It would be cruel, my wicked, to give inter-
nal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless,
external one could be had.
TOILET.
Although I have said about it as the hair
restorative, yet I will state it against the World.
They may bring their Oils and near, and
mine will restore the hair two cases to their one.
It cures SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, &c.
—That some Sores are an outlet to the impuri-
ties of the system, is because they cannot pass
through the natural channels of the Insensible
Perspiration. If such sores are healed up,
the 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 cases. For, having no power to pass
through the natural channels of the Insensible
Perspiration, if such sores are healed up,
the consequences are always fatal. This Salve
will always provide for such emergencies.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.
How many thousands are swept off by giving
interior medicines, when their young blood
and frames are unable to bear up against
them! Whole armies are thus sent to their
graves merely from pouring into their weak
stomachs powerful drugs and poisons! It is to
such that the All-Healing Ointment tends so
safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure. Such as
Croup, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera
Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which
so many children die, the Ointment will re-
move so speedily and surely, that a physician
will never be needed. Mothers! throughout
all the land, have the power to rescue your
dear ones from the jaws of death, and save
your children from an early grave if you
will use it. We are not now actuated by the
low desire to gain; but knowing as we do that
young bodies of infants and children die early,
which is supposed to be the result of the
disease, we have endeavored to prevent, and im-
possible 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 dragging they undergo which
mows them down as the rank grass falls before
the scythe.
Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were
the last words we ever uttered to utter, and if
course past the needs of all our increase, we would
recommend the use of the All-Healing Ointment for
sickness among children.

RHEUMATISM.
It removes almost immediately the inflamma-
tion and swelling, when the pain of course
ceases.
FEVERS.
In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the
pores being locked up, so that the heat and per-
spiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture
could be started, the crisis is passed and the
patient is saved. The All-Healing Ointment will
in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the
skin and bring forth the perspiration.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
Inflammation of the kidneys, of the womb, and
its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in
short, all the ailments which are frequent
with females, find ready and permanent relief.
We have had aged ladies tell us they could not
live six months without it. But to females about
to become mothers, if used for some weeks ante-
cedent to their confinement, very few of those
pains and troubles which attend it at that
period will be felt. This fact ought to be known
the world over.

SCALD HEAD.
We have cured cases that actually defied every
remedy known, as well as the ability of fifteen
or twenty doctors. One man told us he had
spent \$500 on his children without any benefit,
when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.
CORNS.
People need never be troubled with them if
they will use it.
AS A FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can
afford to be without it. So long as the stars roll
along over the Heavens—so long as man treads
the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the
flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known
—just so long will this Ointment be used and
esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth,
this Ointment will not be needed, and not till then.
To allay all apprehensions on account of its
ingredients, in possessing such powerful prop-
erties, we will state that it is composed of some
of the most common and harmless herbs in ex-
istence. There is no mercury in it, and it can be
used on the face, and it will not irritate the skin
in any way. It will pass through and physic
the bowels. **JAMES McALISTER & CO.,**
168 South Street, N. York.

CAUTION.
As the All-Healing Ointment has been great-
ly counterfeited, we have given this caution to
the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine
unless the names of James McAlister, or James
McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon
every wrapper, and the name of the Ointment
with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on
the face.
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
counterfeiting our name and Ointment.
MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale &
Retail; Smith & Tracy, Clinton; Ketchum &
Smith, Tecumseh; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter;
H. Bower, Manchester; John Owen & Co.,
Detroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.
Dec. 18, 1845. 241-1y

On Hand Again!
THE Subscriber would respectfully
notify the public, that he is located one
mile in the village of Ann Arbor, and is pre-
pared to accommodate the community with a
choice and well selected assortment of
NEW GOODS,
consisting of Dry Goods, GROCERIES, HARD-
WARE, BOOKS and SHOES, CRACKERY, &c. &c.,
which he will sell for READY PAY as cheap
as the same quality of Goods can be had at any
other store in town.
Persons who wish to make purchases for Cash,
at Cash Prices, will do well to call before purchas-
ing elsewhere.
By keeping the first quality of articles, by sell-
ing at the lowest prices, and by a fair and equal
course in business, he expects to merit a liberal
share of public patronage.
Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will
be taken in payment for Goods.
Don't forget the place, —on the East Side
of Main Street, between the East and West
Squares, in the same store with C. B. Jeweler.
M. WHEELER,
Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1846. 292-1f

FIRE AND DISSOLUTION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-
partnership heretofore existing between the
Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent. All persons indebted to said firm, are re-
quested to call forthwith and settle, as our busi-
ness is hereby terminated, that immediately after
this date, the accounts are left with
Sabin Felch, at the old stand.
F. MABEL MANN,
Ann Arbor, Nov. 14, 1846.

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 they are justified in their selection
of price, quality, and size, will suit the wants
of the people.
Their stock of Leather and Findings is also
complete.
The retail trade continues as usual on the first
Floor, CORNER OF JEFFERSON AND WOODWARD
AVENUES.
A. C. MCGRAW & CO.,
Detroit, Aug. 22, 1846. 281-1y

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
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AVENUES.
A. C. MCGRAW & CO.,
Detroit, Aug. 22, 1846. 281-1y

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
AT PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.
TO THE PUBLIC!!

THE undersigned having returned from New
York with a new, large and valuable stock
of Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings,
is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his
line at his new stand on Main Street, oppo-
site H. Becker's Brick Store. 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 less than
heretofore, and had it not been for him, purchas-
ers would have continued to pay the prices hereto-
fore charged.
He can say also, that his sales have been be-
yond all calculation, and that he is 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 would advise to those who never have
purchased books of him, that he will show them
articles and prices with pleasure at any time
they may call whether they wish to purchase or
not.
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 par-
ents.
Purchasers 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, 1846. 269-1f

And Stoves of all kinds.
The subscriber would call the attention of the
public to
**Woolson's Hot Air Cooling
STOVE.**
Which he can confidently recommend as being
decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use.
For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel
and for unequalled BAKING and ROASTING qual-
ities, it is unrivalled.
The new and important improvement intro-
duced in its construction being such as to in-
sure great advantages over all other kinds of
Cooking Stoves.
WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.,
76 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.
Dec. 12, 1845. 242

"Crochery at Wholesale."
FREDERICK WETMORE, has constantly
on hand, the largest stock in the West of
Crochery, China, Glassware, Look-
ing Glasses and Plates, Britannia
Ware Trays, Lamps and Wick-
ing, Plated Ware, China
Toys, &c. &c.
His stock includes all the varieties of Croch-
ery and China, from the finest China Dinner
and Tea Sets to the most common and low
priced ware—from the richest cut glass to the
plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors, every
kind—Britannia Tea Sets, Coffee Pots, Tea
Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.
Such a Large Lot of every description from
the most costly cut Porcel Lamp to the cheapest
Stove 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,
except from sections of the city.
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-
troit. 242-1y

SELECT SCHOOL.
MISS J. B. SMITH, assisted by Miss S.
Perry, 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
\$5 extra if united together, with the English
studies, or separately, \$5 each. The school will
be furnished with a Philosophical apparatus,
and occasional lectures given on the Natu-
ral Sciences.
Mrs. Hays will give instruction to all who
desire it, in Music, Drawing, Painting and Needle-
work.
Miss Smith refers to the following gentlemen:
Professors Williams, Tenbrook, and W. S. Curtis, Rev.
Mr. Simons, Rev. G. C. Taylor, Hon. E. Mundy,
Wm. S. Maynard, Esq.
Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846. 262-1f

MICHIGAN LAND AND TEX. AGENCY.
H. D. POST,
Mason, Ingham County, Michigan.

**WILL attend to the payment of Taxes, ex-
cess of Land, or of Tithes, purchase and sale of
Lands, &c. &c.
Any business entrusted to him will be transacted
with promptness and accuracy—Address by mail.
References, (by permission.)
C. H. Hart, Detroit,
J. C. Hart, Brother & Co. Troy,
Woolsey, Avery & Co. New York,
R. C. Williams.**

CHEAP STOVES
AT APSANT!!
125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES,
just received by the Subscriber, (most-
ly from Albany) making a good assortment of
the latest and best patterns, which will be sold
at Low Prices not to be understood this side Lake
Erie.
Also, Copper Furniture, Cast Iron Kettles,
Flows, Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet
Iron, Zinc, &c.
Any business entrusted to him will be transacted
with promptness and accuracy—Address by mail.
References, (by permission.)
C. H. Hart, Detroit,
J. C. Hart, Brother & Co. Troy,
Woolsey, Avery & Co. New York,
R. C. Williams.

TIN WARE!
Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand
which will also be sold very low.
E. S. Purchasers will do well to call and
examine for their own satisfaction.
J. M. BROWN,
Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846. 271f

FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of coun-
try Produce,
**Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Vali-
ses, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.**
Also a good assortment of Wares & Lusters,
which will be sold very low, and no mistake,
at
COOK & ROBINSON'S,
Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-1f

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS.
THE Mozart Collection of Sacred Music, by
E. Ives Junr.—containing the celebrated
Christmas and Miserere by Zingarelli with Eng-
lish words.
Teachers of Music will please call and exam-
ine the work at
PERRY'S BOOKSTORE,
October 7, 1846. 266-1f

WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore,
5 Tons Cotton and Linen Rags,
1 Ton Beeswax, and
3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest assort-
ment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this
Village, and at his usual low prices.
Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 1846. 266-1f

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.
ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth ed-
ition of this highly popular work are for sale
at the Signal Office at 50 cents single, or \$4.50
per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for
Liberty choirs to supply themselves.

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

COUNTY ORDERS.
THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lew-
is, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insur-
ance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the
counties in the State of Michigan; also for State
orders of all kinds and amounts. Call
and see.
Dec. 1, 1845 241-1y

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,
FIRST ROOM OVER G. M. & T. W. ROOT'S
STORE, JEANES & JEWETT'S BLOCK,
261-1f ANN ARBOR.