#### THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY Is published every Saturday morning by FOSTER & DELL

Terms of the Paper ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year in advance: if not paid in advance, Two Dollars will be invariably required.

Allanbscribers will be expected to pay within

Rates of Advertising. For each time of brevier, (the smallest type, the first insertion, 3 cents. For each subsequent insertion, For three months. 7 cents. For six months, 10 cents. For one year,
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
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The All Remittances and Communications abould be addressed, Post paid, arbor, Mich. \_\_\_\_

#### POETRY.

#### A Receipt for Buckwheat Cakes.

Do, dear Jane, mix up the cakes, Just one quart of meal it takes ; Put the water in the pot, Be errefu! that 'tis not too hot : Sift the meal well through your hand ; Thicken well-don't let it stand : Stir quick-clash-clatter-Oh I what a light, delicious batter : Now listen to the next command : On the dresser let it stand Just three quarters of an hour, To feel the gentle rising power Of powders melted into yeast, To lighten well the precious feast. See ! now it rises to the brim-Quick, take the ladle, dip it in. So let it rest, until the fire The gridle hears, as you desire. Be careful that the coals are glowing : No smoke around its white curle throwing Apply the suet, soltly, lightly-The gridle's black face shines more brightly, Now pour the batter on-delicious ! (Don't, dear Jane, think me officious,) But lift the tender edges slightly-New turn it over, quickly, sprightly, 'Tis done-now on the white place lay it, And to the breakfast room convey it, Smoking hot, with butter spread, 'Tis quite enough to turn our head. Now I have eaten-thank the farmer That grows this luscious, mealy charmer Yes, thanks to all-the cook that makes These light, delicious buckwheat cakes.

#### A Dirge for Thomas Clarkson.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

He has not lived in vain, Who, for man's birth right brave, Hath snapp'd the aegro's chain ! Given freedom to the slave!

'Twas worthy all the toil Of thy long, arduous life, To have won so proud a spoil In such a noble strile.

Nor bath he lived in vain. Who by his life hath taught, What zeal untired can gain, To one fix'd purpose brought !

The longest spin of time No lesson well could teach, More fraught with truth sublime, Within the humblest reach ! Suffolk Chronicle.

#### For the Signal of Liberty. Food for Cattle.

Mr. Epiron :- It is a fact not so generally known in this State as it ought to be, that oil cake forms not only the best but most economic al food for horses, cows, and oxen, during the winter season. Two quarts of the cake cut fine and dissolved in two gallons of water will make an excellent meal for a cow; and it is an asserted fact by those that have used it, that a cow so fed will yield at least one-third more milk than one kept on shorts, and it is certain there is no fear of death from coagulation of the stomach, as is oftentimes the case with cattle that are fed on dry food all winter. The cakes may be given in a dry form providing the cattle have at all times free access to water. In countries that have been longer civilized than this, oil cake is the almost exclusive provender of smill-fed exen. VERITAS.

The above has been handed to us. We cannot youch for its value, not having tried it.

### Lucky Dream.

The forms of the shot used by sportsmen are exactly spheriodical. The manner in which this adantiage is secured is ingenious. It is said that a Mr. Watt, a native of Bristol, and a plumer by trade, had a dream, in which he saw the whole contrivance. A person appeared before him on a high tower, with a seive in one hand and a ladle in the other; the lead was poured in to the seive, which he shook violently, and the liquid metal fell in drops like rain to the floor of inary person then descended from the tower and examined some of the shot; and among them Watt saw several that were either not perfectly round or had tails to them. To separate thes from the others, the man removed the shot to an inclined plane; those that were round ran down the plane, while those that were not wriggled over the side. A perfect separation was thus effected This was a lucky dream for Watt, as he sold hi patent for £10, 00, and a similar method is sull employed by manufacturers.

The number of children born in the river. United States in a year, is about 450 thousand. It is calculated that only one half live to be 21 years old.

The Pope intends to substitute imof death, which he wish es to abolish totally. or sorry, or glad; one thought of home, ius.

### MISCELLANY.

#### A Wolf Chase. A THRILLING AND GRAPHIC SKETCH.

During the winter of 1844, being engaged in the northern part of Maine, I had much leisure to devote to the wild sports of a new country. To none of these was more passionately addicted than to skating. The deep and sequestered lakes of this Northern State, frozen by intense cold, present a wide field to the lovers of this pastime. Often would I bind on my rusty skates, and glide away up the glittering river, and wind each mazy streamlet that flowed on towards the parent cean, and feel my pulse bound with the oyous exercise. It was during one of nese excursions that I met with an advenure which even, at this period of my life, I review with wonder and astonishment. I had left my friend's house one evening just before dusk with the intention of skating a short distance up the noble Kennebeck, which glided directly before the door. The evening was fine and clear .-The new moon peered from her lofty seat, and cast her rays on the lofty pines that skirted the shore, until they seemed the realization of a fairy scene. All nature lav in a quiet which she sometimes

chooses to assume. Water, air and earth seemed to have sunk into repose. I had gone up the river nearly two miles, when coming to a little stream, which empties into the larger, I turned in to explore its course. Fir and Hemlock of a century's growth met overhead, and formed an archway radiant with frostwork. All was dark within; but I was young and fearless, and as I peered into an unbroken forest that reared itself to the borders of the stream, I laughed in very joyousness. My wildhurrah rang through the silent woods, and I stood listening to the echo that reverberated again and again until all was hushed .-Occasionally a night bird would flap his wings from some tall oak.

The mighty lords of the forest stood as f naught but time could bow them. I thought how often the Indian hunter conealed himself behind these very trees, bow of the arrow had pierced the deer by this very stream, and how oft his wild hallo had rung for his victory. I watched the owls as they flitted by, until I almost fancied myself one of them, and held my breath to listen to their distant

before had such a noise met my ears. I amid an unbroken solitude, that it seemed as if a fiend from hell had blowed a blast from an infernal trumpet. Presidently 1 heard the twigs on shore snap, as if from tread of animals, and the blood rushed back to my forhead with a bound that made my skin burn, and I felt relieved hat I had to contend with things earthly, and not of a spiritual mould. My enerries returned, and I looked around me for ome means of defence. The moon shone through the opening by which I entered the forest and considering this the best means of escape I darted through it like an arrow. Twas hardly a hundred yards distant, and the swallow could scarcely excel my desperate flight; -- yet, as turned my head to the shore, I could see two dark objects dashing through the underbrush, at a pace nearly double that of my own. By their great speed, and the short vells which they occasionally gave, I knew at once that they were the much dreaded grey wolf.

I had never met with these animals, but from the description given of them I had but little pleasure in making their acquaintance. Their untamable fiercenes and untiring strength, which seems part of their nature, rendered then objects of dread to every benighted traveler

" With their long gallop, which can tire The deer-hound's hate, the hunter's fire, they pursue their prey, and nought but death can separate them. The bushes that skirted the shore flew past with the the tower, but in its solidified state. The imag- velocity of lightning, as I cashed on my flight. The outlet was nearly gained; one second more and I would be comparatively safe, when my pursuers appeared on the bank directly above me, which here rose to the height of about 10 feet. There was no time for thought. so I bent my head and dashed madly onward. The wolves sprang, but miscalculating my speed, sprang behind, while their intended prey glided out into the

Nature turned me towards home. The light flakes of snow soun from the iron of my skates, and I was some distance from my pursuers, when their fierce bowl told me I was still their fugitive .prisonment for life for the punishment I did not look back; I did not feel afraid most unequivocal marks of original gen-

of their tears if they never should see me, and then every energy of body and mind was exerted for escape. I was perfectly at home on the ice. Every half minute an alternate velp from my fierce attendants made me but too certain that they

on the ice nearer still, until I fancied

on ice, except on a straight line.

hundred yards at each turning. This this warring world.

ped in their mad career, and after a mo- Allison, "by the thunders of artillery, and French, and explained his singular ment's consideration, turned and fled. I and the flaming light of bombs across the intention to go to France. watched them until their dusky forms sky, that Napoleon's first addresses to the 'In the time of Napoleon,' said he, disappeared; then taking off my skates, Archduchess Maria Louisa were made." prize was offered by the French governwended my way to the house with feel- Such were the characteristic billet down ment, for the simplest rule for measuring ings better able to be imagined than des- with which the conquerer of Europe wooed plain surfaces of whatever outline. The cribed.

## The Homestead.

Were no man allowed to possess more than a given convenient or necessary Suddenly a sound arose. It seemed portion of God's free heritage to man-from the very tide beneath my feet; loud the Soil-and every man securely posand tremulous at first, until it ended in sessed of that, against all and every claimone wild yell. I was appalled. Never ant, the whole community would be far happier, holier, more friendly and peacethought it more than mortal, so fierce, and ful. Let every man-or family-be possessed of a Home, secure against all misers and laws and they, particularly the former would scarcely be known. Then, would all realize and enjoy the blessed ness of home. Oh! the happy remembrances-the affectionate emotions-the joyous associations, that are awakened and revived by the simple mention of tha one sweet word! There is but one other word, in our language, which embraces, expresses more, which speaks deeper to the heart of man; that word is Love ir is the attribute-it is Gop. Indeed what two words are more intimately connected, more beautifully associated than Love and Home? And who-tha s not worre than a savage-but would wish all of his fellow-beings such an abode. Give to each a safe and sacred Homestead ; then, fully and sacredly enjoving and appreciating his own, he would have little inclination or temptation to violate and trespass upon an other : thus the safety and peace of the whole would be promoted. Besides, once in the full and perpetual possession of a sufficient residence, the occupant finds it his first and highest interest to make the place as pleasant and comfortable as his industry and ingenuity will enable him to do; and he is stimulated to this course by the reflection that himself or family may continue to enjoy it, as they cannot be ousted from it, by the inabilities of misfortune, or the crafty miser's schemes; hence, the welfare of all the neighborhood is protected by having the general good become the common interest .- D. S. Cur-

> The New York Sun says, there is charel in Red Lion Square, London, in which the services are conducted for the especial benefit of the deaf and dumb .-The language of signs is the vehicle of communication adopted.

Somebody -- not the street Commission-

er we believe-has advertised for sealed

proposals for grading the Hill of Sci-

ence, and McAdamizing the Road to Dugald Stewart remarks that the power of setting readers a thinking is one of the

### Napoleon's Courtship.

of the bright faces awaiting my return, Napoleon arrived in person before the walls of Vienna, immediately planted his fell, still going on far ahead, their tongues armies, there was the incessant explosion ciates, by his faithfulness and honesty. - in this way all may be useful. - Rev. were lolling out, their white tusks glaring of artillery keeping up one continuous He was allowed the use of his friend's li- Albert Barnes. from their bloody mouths, their dark, roar, louder than heaven's heaviest thun-brary, and made rapid progress in the acshaggy breasts were fleeced with foam, ders. The midnight sky was streaked quisition of knowledge. It became neand as they passed me their eyes glared with the fiery glare of bomb shells, falling cessary after awhile that George should and they howled with fury. The thought upon every part of the city, breaking leave Mr. Gallaudet, and he became apflashed on my mind that I could avoid through the roofs of the houses, exploding prenticed to a cabinet-maker in the neighthem, viz: by turning aside whenever at the fireside, where terrified mothers borhood. There the same integrity won they came too near; for they by the for- and children were gathered together, and for him the favor of his new associates. mation of their feet, are unable to run even in the very cradle of the infant, and To gratify his inclination for study, his burying mangled families in the ruins master had a little room finished for him I immediately acted upon this plan .- of their own dwellings Conflagrations in the upper part of the shep, where he The wolves having regained their feet were bursting forth in every quarter .- devoted his leisure time to his favorite sprang directly towards me. The race Dismay and death were everywhere .- pursuits. Here he made large attainwas renewed for twenty vards up the The shouts of the combatants, the shrieks ments in the mathematics, in the French stream; they were already close on my of the terrified, the groans of the dying, language and other branches. back, when I glided round and dashed di- the mangled corpses strewed over the After being in this situation a few rectly past my pursuers. A fierce yell streets and through the dwellings, the ex- years, as he sat at tea with the family, greeted my evolution and the wolves plosions of artillery, the glare of bombs one evensmg, he all at once remarked ward, presenting a perfect picture of flagration, conspired to create a scene France?' said his master surprised that since buried in oblivion, hover for probaffled rage. Thus I gained nearly a which has had but few parallels, even in the apparently contended and happy youth

into the wilds of Hungary. he peculiar glory of the metropolis .-They were shaded by magnificent trees, delightful public promenade for the citiens. They were the favorite, and almost the only resort for the young and he old, on every bright evening and every gala day. These venerable fortifiations had ages before arrested the proress of the victorious Turks, when they over Europe; and they had been rendered illustrious by the heroism of Maria Theresa. Napoleon ordered, as he left he city, their entire demolition. Mines fterrific power were constructed under he principal bastions. These exploding with the energy of volcanic fires, uphove the mountainous ramparts from their foun. air, mingled with volumes of flame and E. Puritan. smoke, darkening the sky and strewing the earth with the enormous ruin. It is said that these successive explosions, one after another, presented one of the most sublime and awful spectacles of the whole revolutionary war. "Showers of stones and fragments of masonry," says Alison, fell on all sides. The subterraneous fires ran along the mines, with a smothered roar which froze every heart with error. One after another the bastions was enveloped on all sides by ruins; and the rattle of the falling masses broke the wful stillness of the capital." This cruel devastation produced the most profound impression in Vienna; it exasperated the people more than could have been done by the loss of half the monarchy; it brought the bitterness of conquest home to every man's breast; the iron had pierced into the soul of the nation. And thus Napoleon terminated his most singular courtship of Maria Louisa - Abbott.

profit to the exporter.

## Become.

was repeated two or three times, every The young Princess Maria Louisa, the his situation-for what ?-Ask Mr. noment the wolves getting more excited subsequent bride of Napoleon, was at that Gallaudet to tea this evening,' continued house a couple of staghounds roused by capable of being removed to a place of verend friend was invited accordingly. the noise bayed furiou-ly from their ken- safety. The palace was directly oppo- and at tea time the apprentice presented nels. The wolves taking the hint, stop- site the French batteries. "It was," says himself with his manuscripts in English

> his bride. Napoleon being informed of prize has never been awarded, and that the king's commands, with no liberty to need reforming. Look now at the legistive, ordered the direction of the pieces to monstrated his problem to the surprise be changed. Thus, while destruction and and gratification of his friends, who imdeath were rained down upon every other mediately furnished him with the means part of the city, the future Empress of of defraving his expenses, and with letcrance reposed upon her sick hed, secure liers of introduction to Hon Lewis Class and unharmed. Napoleon soon silenced then our Minister at the Court of France. all opposition, and taking possession, with He was introduced to Louis Phillippe, is victorious troops, of the ridled and and in the presence of king, nobles, and plazing city, sought repose from his own plenipotentiaries, the American youth latigue in the magnificent chambers of demonstrated his problem, and received fireside, in the offering of their vesper the Austrian king. The king of Austria the plaudits of the court. He received praise; or is warned of his approach to and his spouse had found safety by flight the prize which he had so clearly won, besides valuable presents from the king. The ramparts of Vienna had long been He then took letters of introduction, and proceeded to the Court of St. James, where he took up a simular prize offered thich had been accumulating their growth by some Royal Society, and returned to or centuries. These ramparts formed a the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefit of his discovery, by pater i, when he received a letter from the Emperox Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstration at St. James, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court. and furnishing him with ample means for were sweeping like a desolating flood his outfit. He complied with the invitation, repaired to St Petersburg, and is now Professor of Mathemathics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the Russias! This narrative the writer has never

seen published; but the gentleman who related to him the circumstances, attributed the singular success of young Wilson to dations, and scattered them through the his INTEGRITY and FAITHFULNESS,-N.

Keep Moving. Don't stand there, young man, with your fingers in your mouth, moping over your bad luck to the winds and show that you are not made fo a prop to hold up the buildings. What if your last copper has burnt a hole through your packs and you know not where your next meal is coming from, remember you cannot recommend your by wearing a downcast look and biting your fin ger nails. Kick up a dust and you may be some were heaved up and exploded, till the city thing yet. If you are disposed to work you can not remain idle long. Be not ton parricular. I you can't get high wages take the best offer you can get, and don't stand around the street like very loofer, a single moment longer. If nobody will hire you shove off into the country work for your board and go to school through the fall and winter, and when spring comes, may world. By all means keep moving .- Maine In

### A Reautiful Extract.

It is the bubbling spring which flows gently; the little rivulet which glides American biscuits have become an through the meadow, and which runs in the papers with a full endorsement of will practically assert that a French mile. article of import at Liverpool. They along day and night by the farm-house, Mr. Davis, the celebrated clairvoyant. liner understands how they should be are in great demand, and afford a good that is useful, rather than the swollen Of Mr. D. he says,-

What an Apprentice may our wonder; and we stand amazed at heard him correctly quote the Hebrew the power and greatness of God there, as language in his Lectures and displays a GEORGE WILSON .- A few years since, he "pours it from the hollow of his hand." batteries, and in less than ten hours, three as the Rev. Mr. Gillaudet was walking But one Niagara is enough for a contithousand flaming projectiles were thrown in the streets of Hartford there came run- nent or a world; while that same world into the city. Vienna contains about ning to him a poor boy, of very ordinary needs thousands and tens of thousands of two hundred and fifty thousand inhabi- first sight apppearance, but whose fine silver fountains and gentle flowing rivuwere in close pursuit. Nearer and nearer tants, enclosed in a very narrow space, intelligent eye fixed the gentleman's atthey came; I heard their feet pattering and is one of the most densely populated tention, as the boy inquired, "Sir, can ery meadow, and every garden, and that cities in the world. There is an average you tell me of a man who would like a shall flow on every day and every night that I could hear their deep breathing .- of forty inhabitants to each house. One boy to work for him and learn how to with their gentle and quiet beauty. So Every muscle in my frame was stretched house is occupied by four hundred ten- read?" "Whose boy are you, and with the acts of our lives. It is not by ants, and yields an annual rental of thirty where do you live ?" "I have no pagreat deeds only, like those of Howard. The trees along the shore seemed to thousand dollars. Such was the city be- rents," was the reply, "and have just run not by great sufferings only, like those Civilization among the different nations dance in the uncertain light, and my fore which Napoleon planted his terriable away from the work-house because they of the martyrs—that great good is to be of the globe, besides an immense variety brain turned with my own breathless batteries, and upon which, for ten hours, will not teach me to read." The rever-done; it is by the daily and quiet virtues of related topics, on all which, though speed, yet still they seemed to hiss with a he rained down a shower of bomb shells end gentleman made arrangements with of life—the Christian temper, the meek the style is somewhat faulty, the results sound truly terrible, when an involuntary at the rate of five a minute. It is not the authorities of the town, and took the forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness in announced would do honor to any scholar motion on my part turned me out of my easy to imagine, and it is impossible to boy into his family. There he learned the husband and wife, the futher, the course. The wolves close behind, unable describe the terrors of this night. Amid to read. Nor was this all. He soon acto stop, and as unable to turn, slipped, the rush and the uproar of contending quired the confidence of his new asso- the neighbor, that good is to be done; and

#### Austria.

This powerful monarchy, with a tergitory superior, and a population equal to that of France, is composed of four distinct nations, each speaking different languages, and governed by widely varying of these subjects, if a page of a volume, world by itself; gloomy in its untamed, uncivilized wilderness; where the rocky castles of proud barons still frown upon the cliffs, as stable, as impregnable, as sombre in their semi-barbarian gloom, as in the darkest morning of the dark ages ; and courtly men and high born dames move in those feudal halls, while the menial serfs, retaining the dress, the manslipping upon their haunches, sailed on- and red-hot balls, and the wasting con- that he wanted to go to France. 'Go to ners and the mind of generations long tection in their miserable hovels around had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with their lord: proud of their servitude, desiring no change, and never dreaming that they were born for noble destiny. Hunand baffled, until, coming opposite the time sick in the imperial palace, and in- George, 'and I will explain.' His re- gary is the twelfth century dwelling in man inquiry. He apparently discourses the nineteenth; it is a picture of the mid- on all subjects with equal facility and cordle ages framed in central Europe.

There is Bohemia, with its obsequious appears to be well nigh boundless."peasantry, its haughty nobility, its nominal constitution, with its mockery of a legislature, unendowed even with the in any science." shadow of power. Its members, the dishonored tools of absolutism, can only Law Making in New York. deliberate upon the means of executing All the departments of government favor of redress.

ents, and her delicious mountain rills; statutes. These 8,343 may and where the traveler passing through the secluded Alpine ravines, often sees through the latticed windows, the gathered family kneeling around the humble human habitations, by hearing the notes of their evening minstrelsy, floating correct, though it is not always easy to say through the silence and solitude of the t, which class an act belongs, so many

There is Austria proper, the nucleus of them. of this vast kingdom, the kernal of the nut, divided by the Danube, Europe's great artery; embellished by the voluntuous capital Vienna, unquestionably the most dissolute city in Christendom, where wordly pleasure in unrestrained indul gence ever holds its high carnival; where noble ladies, frivolous and unlettered, are merely those "pretty nothings" which help to adorn a ball-room, scarcely conscious that they have either reason or souls; where high-born men, exulting in their illustrious ancestry, have no nobler object in life than flirtation, waltzing, and the gaming-table; where all the noblest energies of the mind are crushed by the incubus of absolutism which overshadows the land; and where the peasantry, impoverished and imbecile, hug the chains which bind them, and never desire or dream, even, of a more enviable lot.

The German, the Italian, the Hungarian, the Bohemian, the Illyrian and the Wallachian are among the conglomert. ted provinces and empires of this heterogeneous realm. And they are all slumbering together, in utter unconsciousness of the progress of the nineteenth century. And when the Emperor Ferdinand gathwar, and unfurls his eagles, there rally, these provinces, ready to march to the pary continually before them as models. slaughter for a sixpence a day. And they and hence endeavor to assimilate thembe you will be prepared to cut a figure in the boundless liberty of the United States, ners' shop. Why, if an artist should

### Wonders of Mesmerism.

flood of the cataract. Ningara excites "I can solamily affirm that I have tone from Italy.

knowledge of Geology which would have been astonishing in a person of his age. even if he had devoted years to the study. Yet to neither of these departments has he ever devoted a day's application in these lectures he has discussed, with the most signal ability, the profoundest questions of Historical and Biblical Archaelogy, of Mythology, of the Origin and Affinity of Language, of the Progress of of the age, even if in reaching them he libraries in Christendom. Indeed, if he has acquired all the information he gives forth in these lectures, not in the two years since he left the shoemaker's bench, but in his whole life, with the most assiduous study, no prodigy of intellect of which the world has ever heard, would be for a moment to be compared with has he ever read, nor, however intimate his friends may be with him, will one of them testify that during the last two years he has ever seen a book of science or history, or literature in his hand. His daily life and habits are open to inspection, and if any one is prepared to gainsay in any point the statement now made. I will pledge myself to make a recentation as public as I now make the state-

But this is not all; I say moreover : "In this state I do not perceive that there is any definable limitation to his power of imparting light on any theme of hurectness. The range of his instructions Indeed I am satisfied that, were his mind directed to it, he could solve any problem

the dangerous situation of the noble cap- method I have discovered.' He then deinto effect the first of January, 1823 .-There is Tyrol, the land of romance Since then the Legislature has parsed and of song : with her beetling cliffs, eight thousand three hundred and fortyher gushing fountains, her roaring tor- three statutes, exclusive of the revised as follows :

General laws. Repealing and amending acts, 1,369 Local or special, 5,064 For corporations, 1,477

This classification has been made for me by a friend, and I believe is generally incongruous provisions are put into some

It really should seem, that most of this egislation is useless and worse than useless. Take for example the 1477 acts respecting corporations and the 5064 local or special acts, why should not a few general laws be substituted for the great er part of them ? I think I hazard noth ing in saying, that a dozen general laws. framed by men conversant with the existing law and qualified for their work. would answer all the purposes of ninetenths of this lumbering mass of more than six thousand statutes. Then as to the 433 general laws, half of them are so crudely framed, that the amending or repealing of them in subsequent sessions is twice the labor of passing them at first, as witness these 1369 repealing and amending acts-Eve. Post.

#### Italian Women vs. Tight Lacing.

It is astonishing that our laties should persist in that ridiculous Lotion, that a small waist is, per necessitaten, must be beautiful. Why, many an Italian woman would cry for vexation if she possessed such a waist as some of our ladies ers around his throne the thunderbolts of acquire only by the longest, painfullest process. I have sought the reason of at the sound of the music of the Austrian this difference, and can see no other than bands, the submissive peasantry of all that the Italians have their glorious statwillingly assemble, with no murmurs of selves to them; whereas our fashionsdiscontent. There is infinitely more of bles have no models, except those French political dissatisfaction under the almost stuffed figures in the windows of millithan exists under the utter despotism of presume to make a statue with the shape that seems to be regarded with us as the perfection of harmonious proportion, b would be laughed out of the city. It is Prof. Bush, of New York, well known a standing objection against the to ste of s an excellent Hebrew scholar, is out our women, the world over, that they made better than nature berself - Lies

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives : In resuming your labors in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history, when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your last ecssion no afflicting dispensation has visited our country-general good health has prevailedabundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman, and labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science and art are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without example in the history of nations. As the wisdom, strength and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded, every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incentives to patriotism. Our devout and sincere acknowledgments are due to the gracious Governor of all good for the numberless blessings which our be loved country enjoys.

It is a source of high satisfaction, to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations, with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued, by this government, I have anxiously de sired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every foreign power. The habits of the American people are favorable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists in the protection of our national interests from encroachments or sacrifice, and our national honor from reproach. These must be maintained at any haz. ard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be carefully and constantly goarded, In their vigilant vindication, collision and conflict with foreign powers may sometimes become

Such has been our adherence to dictates o justice in all our foreign intercourse, that tho' stendily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause for complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more than thirty years. From a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be threatened voluntarily to de-

The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States. On the contrary, all honorable means were resorted to, to avert it. After years of endurance of aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part Mexico in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognized by civilized nations, commenced hostilities, and thus, by her own act, forced the war up-

Long before the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war against Mexico, and had the United States resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to the whole civilized world for the justice of our cause.

I deem it to be my duty to present to you on the present occasion, a condensed review of the njuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehension which to some extent prevails as to its origin and true char-

The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erronebeen widely and extensively circulated, not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico, and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy, and protract the war, than to advo cate and adhere to this course, and thus give them aid & comfort. It is a source of national pride and exultation that the great body of our people have thrown no such obstacles in the way of the gov ernment, in prosecuting the war successfully. but have shown themselves to be eminently patriotic, and ready to vindicate their country's hon-

or at any sacrifice.

Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independ ence, which the United States were among the first to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation, which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens, engaged in lawful commerce, were imprisoned-their vessels seized, and our flag insulted in their ports. It money was wanted, the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource. And if to accomplish their purposes, it becomes necessary to imprison the owners, captains and crews, it was done. Rulers superceded rulers in Mexico .-The government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens, but these were answered by the perpetration of new outrages. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn form, were postponed or eva-

The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer forces rushed to the field on the coun- of the cases of national complaint, and those of try's call, proves, not only their patriotism, but the most offensive character, admitted of imme their deep conviction that our cause is just .-The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico, almost ever since she became an independent power, and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without parallel in the history of modern civilized nations .-There is no reason, however, that these wrongs should be allowed to pass with impunity, which almost necessarily encouraged the perpetration of others, until, at last, Mexico seemed to attribute to weakness and indecision on our part, for bearance, which was the offspring of magnanimity, and a desire to preserve friendly relations between the two republics.

The files and records of the Department of State contain conclusive proofs of wrongs perpetrated upon the property and persons of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interposition of our government to obtain redress was again & again invoked under circums ances which no nation ought to disregard. It was hoped that these outrages would cease, and that Mexico would be reto decide upon the manner and means of restrained by the laws which regulate the conducof civilized nations, in their intercourse with each other, after the treaty of amity, commercial and navigation of the 5th of April, 1831, was

But the course of seizure and confiscation of their persons and the insults to our flag perpetra-

hope soon proved to be vain.

ileges of the respective parties, that it is impos | promptly resented by the United States, is not to | insults we have borne, a great aggrava- | Dictator at the head of the government. | the power of Mexico to overthrow or re- it as such. By the constitution which than seven years after the conclusion of the treation of the national character throughout the y, our grievance had become so intolerable, that the opinion of President Jackson, they could ot longer be endured.

In this message to Congress of Feb. '37, he resented them to the consideration of that body, nd declared that "the length of time since ome of the injuries have been committed the epeated and unavailing application for redress. e wanton character of some of the outrages up pon the officers and flag of the U. S., indeendent of recent insults to the government and people by the late Extraordinary Mexican Minster, would justify, in the eyes of all nations, nmediate war." In a spirit of kindness and orbearance however, he recommended reprisals as a milder mode of redress. He declared that war should not be used as a remedy by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for juries committed, if it can be honorably avoidd, and added, " it has occurred to me, consid ering the present embarrassed condition of tha country, we should act with both wisdom and esolution, by giving to Mexico one more on portunity to atone for the past, before we take dress into our own hands.

To avoid all misconception on the part of Mex co, as well as to protect our national character om reproach, this opportunity should be given with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction, if it should not be btained on a repetition of the demand for it .-To this end I recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals and the use of the Navar force of the U. S. by the Executive against Mexico, to enforce them in case of the refusal of the Mexican government to come to an ami cable adjustment of the matters between us upon mother demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mex-

Committees of both houses of Congress to which this message was referred, fully sustained is views of the character of the wrongs which we have suff red from Mexico, and recommended hat another demand for redress should be made before authorizing war or reprisals. The committee on Foreign relations of the Senate, in their eport say: "Such a demand, should prompt stice be refused by the Mexican Government, will enable us to appeal to all nations not only for the equity and moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister Republic : but for the necessity which may then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war or reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress at the commencement of the next session in a clear and distinct form, and the ommittee cannot doubt that such measures will then be adopted as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, and ensure ample reparatton to our injurred citizens.

House of Representatives, made a similar recconcur with the President, that " ample causes exists for taking redress into our own bands; that ions;" but they are willing to try the experiment of another demand, made in the most solemn form, upon the justice of the Mexican Gov. rnment, before any further proceedings are adop ted. No difference of opinion on this subject is believed to have existed in Congress. The Execurive and Legislative departments concurred. and such has been our forbearance and desire to preserve peace with Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained and which gave rise to these solemn proceedings, not only remain unredressed to this day, but additional causes of complaint of an aggravating character, have ever Mexico, to make a final demand for redress and on the 20th July 1837, the demand was

date the 29th of the same month, and contains assurances of the anxious wish of the Mexican government not to delay the "moment of the final and equitable adjustment which was to terminate the existing difficulties between the two overnments; that nothing shall be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American government. That the Mexican government would adopt as the only guide for conduc the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law, and the religious faith of treaties, and that whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be done. The assurance was further given that the division of the Mexican government upon each case of complaint, for which redress has been, should be communicated to the government of the United States by the Mexican ninister at Washington.

The solemn assurances in answer to our de

The reply of the Mexican government bears

mands for redress were disregarded. In making hese, however, Mexico obtained further delay President Van Buren in his annual message Congress on the 5th December, 1837, state " that although the larger in number of our demands for redress, and many of the aggravate cases of personal wrongs, had been now for years before the Mexican government, and som diate, simple and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific commu nication in answer to our last demands made five nonths ago, has been received from the Mexican Minister; and that for not one of our publi complaints, has satisfaction been given or offer ed: that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered, and that but four cases of both descriptions out of all those former ly presented and carnestly pressed, have as ve en decided upon by the Mexican government. President Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any farther attempts to obtain re dress by the ordinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated this opinion t Congress in the message referred to, in which he said, "on careful and liberal examination of the contents of the correspondence with the Mexican government, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject as i now stands to Corgress, to whom it belongs,

Had the United States at the time, adopted compulsory measures and taken the redress into their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexconcluded between the two republics. But this ico would have been long since adjusted, and the existing war would have been avoided. Magna nimity and moderation on our part only had the the property of our citizens-the violation of effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more embarted by Mexico, previous to that time, was scarce- rassing. That such measures of redress under ly suspended for even a brief period, although similar provocations, committed by any of the

dress."

the to misunderstand or mistake them. In less be doubted. National honor and the preservaworld, as well as our own self respect, and the protection due to our own citizens, would have endered such a resort indispensable.

mes, has presented in so brief a period so many nduced Congress to forbear, still longer, instead of taking redress into our own hands. A new as the event has proved, of indefinitely postponing the reparation which was demanded, and which was so justly due.

The negotiation, after more than a year's de 1839, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the government of the Mexican Republic. The joint board of Commissioners, created by the Convention, to examine and decide upon these claims, was no organized until August, 1840. Under the terms of the Convention, they were to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that time -Four of the eighteen months were consumed i ory points, raised by the Mexican Commission ers, and it was not until the month of Decem ber, 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our cinzens upon Mexico.

ted cases. In the month of February, 1842, the term of the commission expired, leaving many claims undisposed of for want of time. The we have failed to perform one of the first with a numerous army, for the purpose claims which were allowed by the Board and by and highest duties which every govern- of subduing her people, and enforcing the umpire authorized by the convention to de cide in cases of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted \$2.026,129 68. There were pending before the have been reduced from a state of af- he was met by the Texan citizen soldiers, al claims which had been examined and awarded by the American commissioners, amounting to \$298,627 87, upon which he did not decide alledging that his authority had ceased with the termination of the joint commission.

Besides these claims, there were others which had been submitted to the board, and up on which they had not time to decide before t final adjournment. The sum of \$2,039,180 68. which had been awarded to the claimants, wa a liquidated and ascertained debt due from Mexico, about which there can be no dispute, and which she was bound to pay by the terms of the convention. Soon after the final awards of the The committee on Foreign Affairs in the amount had been made, the Mexican govern ment asked a postnonement of the time for maommendation. In their report they say they fully king payment, alledging that it would be inconrenient to make the payment at the time stipulated. In the spirit of forbearing kindness to words a sister Republic, which Mexico had s long abused, the U. States promptly complied with her request.

A second convention was accordingly concluled between the two governments on the 20th of new arrangement is entered into for the acco modation of Mexico. By the terms of this co vention all the interests due on the awards which had been made in layor of the claimants under the convention of the 11th of April, 1839, was to be paid to them from the 30th of April, 1843 and the principal of the awards, and the interest accruing thereon was stipulated to be paid in fiv since been accumulating. Shortly after these years, in equal installments, every three months. pose of relieving her of embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interest due from the 30th of April, 1846, and three of the of outrage and wrongs, wa secured by treaty. the obligations of which are ever held sacred h all just nations.

Yet Mexico has violated her solemn engage July, 1844, under the peculiar circumstance connected with them, have been assumed by the United States and discharged to the claimant but they are still due by Mexico.

But this is not all of which we have just cause of complaint. To provide a remedy for the claimants whose cases were not decided by the joint commissioners under the convention of April 11th, 1839, it was expressly stipulated by the 6th article of the convention of the 30th January, 1843, that a a new convention all claims of the government and citizens of the United States against the Republic of Mexico, which were not finally dethe city of Washington, and of all claims of the government and citizens of Mexico against the U. S."

ed at the city of Mexico, on the 20th was made for ascertaining and paying individuals who compose it. these claims. In June, 1844, the convention was ratified by the Senate of the ernment towards the United States. It pressed upon its consideration.

Mexico has thus violated, a second time, the faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to carry into effect the 8th

word a result destante earlie book

the United States were anxious to pre- servient to the will of the Dictator, the serve a good understanding with Mexico, several state constitutions were abolished, and have been constantly but vainly em- and the states themselves into mere de-The history of no civilized nation of modern ployed in seeking redress from past partments of the central governments.wrongs, new outrages were constantly The people of Texas were unwilling to occurring, which have continued to in- submit to the usurpation. Resistance to crease our cause of complaint, and to such tyranny became a high duty. Mexican authorities and people. But Mexico swell the amount of our demands. While Texas was fully absovled from all allewas a sister Republic, on the North American the citizens of the United States were giance to the central government of Mex-Continent, occupying a territory contiguous to conducting a lawful commerce with Mex- ico, from the moment that government ico, under the guarantee of a treaty of had abolished her state constitution, and amity, commerce and navigation, many in its place established an arbitrary and of them suffered all the injuries which despotic central government. would have resulted from open war .on the part of Mexico, but for the real purpose, This treaty, instead of affording protec- Texan revolution. The people of Texas tion to our citizens, has been the means at once determined upon resistance, and lay, resulted in the convention of the 11th April, numerous instances, plundered of their they did not omit to place their liberties. States, and by other powers, many years lected duties, and also post offices and property, and deprived of their personal upon a secure and permanent foundation. liberty if they dared to insist on their They elected members to a convention, rights. Had the unlawful seizure of who in the month of March, 1836, issued say nothing of the insults to our flag forever ended, and the people of Texas which have occurred in the ports of Mex- do now constitute a free, sovereign, and ico, taken place on the high seas they independent republic, and are fully in-

> In so long suffering Mexico to violate shedding the blood of our citizens.

of injured nations.

to Mexico. The pretence that it did so, Mexico has never possessed the power to sent on a special mission to Madrid, ators from that state were chosen by a is wholly inconsistent and irreconcilable reconquer Texas. In the language of the proceedings, a special message was despatched Notwithstanding this convention was entered proper to advert to the causes and to the sider Texas having been at all times, istory of the principal events of revolution.

> 20 installments, although the payment of the sum | cient province of Louisiana, ceded to the thus liquidated and confessed due by Mexico to United States by France in the year our citizens, an indemnity for acknowledged acts 1801. In the year 1819, the United States, by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas and Mexico, ments by failing and refusing to make the pay- by the revolution which separated her ments. The two instalments due in April and from Spain, and rendered her an inde- litical sovereignty by the principal powment and that of the other States, as are been favoring the rebels of Texas, and shall be entered into for the settlement of Pennsylvania or Virginia under our Con- supplying them with vessels and money, stitution.

Texas and Coahuila united and formed one of those Mexican states. The state ico. cided by the commission which met in constitution which they adopted and which was opposed by the Mexican confederacy, asserted that they were free and independent of the other Mexican United States, In conformity with this stipulation, a and of every other power and dominion with citizens of a government at war with third convention was concluded and sign- whatsoever; and proclaimed the great Mexico, cannot on that account be regard-Nov. 1843, by the plenipotentiaries of ereignty of the state resides originally the two governments, by which provision and essentially in the great mass of the

To the government under this constitution, as well as that under the Federal United States with two amendments Constitution, the people of Texas owned which were manifestly reasonable in their allegiance. Emigrants from foreign councharacter. Upon a reference to the tries, including the United States, were amendments proposed to the government invited by the colonization laws of the by Mexico, the same reasons, difficulties state and the federal government, to settle so long marked the policy of that gov- offered to induce them to leave their own country and become Mexican citizens. has not even yet decided whether it This invitation was accepted by many of would or would not accede to them, al- our citizens, in the full faith that they though the subject has been repeatedly would be governed by laws enacted by representatives elected by themselves, and that their lives, liberty and property would be protected by constitutional guarantees, similar to those existing in the article of the Convention of June, 1843. republic they had left. Under a governwhiich we have sustained and patiently the year of 1835, when a military revoendured from Mexico through a long lution broke out in the city of Mexico, series of years, so far from affording rea- which entirely subverted the federal and

NOTION DELL'OF

Such were the principal causes of the would of themselves long since have con- vested with all the rights and attributes stituted a state of actual war between the which properly belong to independent nations. They also adopted for their govern-

her treaty obligations, plunder our citi ment, a liberal republican constitution. zens of their property, to imprison their About the same time, Santa Anna, then persons without affording them redress, the Dictator of Mexico, invaded Texas ment owes to its citizens; and the con- obedience to his arbitrary and despotic sequence has been that many of them government. On the 21st April, 1834, impire when the commission expired, addition- fluence to bankruptcy. The proud name and on that day was achieved by them a condition which she had no power or law "to establish a collection district in of American citizens, which ought to the memorable victory of St. Jacinto, by authority to impose, that Texas should protect all who bear it, from insult and which they conquered their independence. miury, throughout the world, has afforded Considering the numbers engaged on the no such protection to our citizens in respective sides, history does not record a made of her actual independence. Upon the same point at which the Texas cusof Mexico. We have ample cause of war more brilliant achievement. Santa Anna this plain statement of facts, it is absurd American citizens, amounting to \$3,336,837 05. with Mexico long before the breaking himself was among the captives. In the out of hostilities, but even then we for- month of May, 1846, Santa Anna acbore to take redress into our own hands, knowledged by a treaty with the Texan until Mexico herselt became the aggress- authorities, in the most solemn form, the or, by insulting our soil in hostile array, full, entire and perfect independence of western boundary of Texas is the Nuethe republic of Texas. It is true, he was ces, instead of the Rio Grande; and that, These are the great causes of com- then a prisoner of war but it is equally plaint on the part of the United States true, that he had failed to reconquer Tex- the Texan line, and invaded the territory of his duties. All these acts of the Reagainst Mexico; causes which existed as, and had met with signal defeat—that of Mexico. A simple statement of facts, public of Texas, and of our Congress, long before the annexation of Texas to his authority had not been revoked, and the American Union. And yet, animated that by virtue of this treaty he obtained by the love of peace, and a magnani- his personal release. By it hostilities mous moderation, we would not adopt were suspended and the army which inthose measures of redress which under vaded Texas under his command, return- fact is established by the authority of our extending west of the Nueces. The such circumstances are the justified resort ed in pursuance of this arrangement unmolested to Mexico.

> ternal vigor of national independence as above described." stability of government. Practically free treaty in February, 1819, by which the terand independent, acknowleged as a po-In the year 1824, Mexico established a vears, and Mexico herself refraining for Federal Constitution, under which the Re- all that period from any further attempts public was composed of Sovereign States, to re-establish her authority over that confederated together in a federal union territory, it cannot but be surprising to similar to our own. Each of these States find Mr. De Bocanegra, the Secretary of had its Executive, legislature and judi- foreign affairs of Mexico, complaining ciary, and for all except federal purposes, that for that whole period citizens of the was independent of the general govern- United States, or its government have as if the war for the reduction of Texas had been constantly prosecuted by Mex-In the same despatch the Mexican

secretary of state affirms that since 1837, he United States have regarded Texas as an independent sovereignty as much as Mexico, and that trade and commerce principles of human liberty, that the sov- ed as an intercourse by which assistance and succor are given to Mexican rebels. The whole current of Mr De Bocanegra's remarks were in the same direction as if the independence of Texas had not been acknowledged. If it has been acknowl edged-it was acknowledged in 1837 against the remonstrance and protest of Mexico-and most of the acts of any importance, of which De Bocanegra complains, flow necessarily from that recognition. He speaks of Texas as being an integral part of the Mexican Republic .-But he cannot but understand that the and delays were interposed which have in Texas. Advantageous terms were United States do not so regard it. The real cause of complaint of Mexico, therefore is neither more nor less than complaint against the recognition of Texas independence. It may be thought rather late to repeat that complaint, and not quite just to confine it to the United States, to the exemption of England, France, and Belgiun, unless the United States, having been the first to acknowledge the independence of Mexico herself, are to be blamed for setting an example for the recognition of that of Texas. And he Such is the history of the wrongs ment thus organized, they continued until added, that the Constitution, public trearegard Texas as an independent state, and its territory a part of Mexico.

conquer her for more than ten years before Texas adopted in March, 1836, senatorithe United States.

of inviting them into the ports of Mexico, flew to arms. In the midst of these im- Mexico herself had been recognized as her judicial system over the territory .that they might be, as they have been in portant and exciting events, however, an independent nation by the United She established a custom house and collution, she had been a colony, would office, and issued numerous grants for American property, and the violation of a formal declaration, that their political tion of the civilized world, and in fact, elected to the congress of the republic, the personal liberty of our citizens, to connection with the Mexican nation, had none the less an independent power and served as such before the act of an-

> changed the fact of her independent exis- nexation itself. tence. Texas, at the period of her an nexation to the United States, bore the of our Congress of the twenty-ninth Deame relation to Mexico, that Mexico had Spain had acknowledged her indepenico herself, by a formal act of her government had acknowledged the independence not annex herself to any other Power, for Mexico to allege as a pretext for commencing hostilities against United States Texas is still a part of her territory.

But there are those who, conceding all therefore, in marching our army to the east bank of the latter river, we passed known to exist, will conclusively refute most eminent statesmen at a period when the question was as well, if not better The annexation of Texas to the United From the day that the battle of San Mr. Jefferson's administration, Messrs. Districts of Texas, and is represented in States constituted no just cause of offence Jacinto was foughtuntil the present time, Monroe and Pinckney, who had been the House of Representatives. The Sencharged, among other things with the with well authenticated facts connected Secretary of State of the U. S., in a deswith the revolution by which Texas be- patch to our Minister in Mexico, under ish minister of foreign affairs, under date all these facts, it is difficult to conceive came independent of Mexico. That this date of 8th July, 1842, "Mexico may of 26th Jan. 1805, assert that the boun-upon what ground it can be maintained may be the more manifest, it may be have chosen and may still choose to con-proper to advert to the causes and to the cider Texas having been at all times since 1835, and are still continuing a re- and they add "the facts and principles solely to its security and defence, we inbelious Province; but the world has been which justify this conclusion are so sat-Texas constituted a portion of the an- obliged to take a different view of the isfactory to our government as to con- would have been still more difficult to matter." From the time of the battle of vince it that the U. S. have not a better San Jacinto in 1834, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same ex- the whole district of territory which is if in the face of all these proceedings,

ritory was ceded to Spain, the United

States asserted and maintained their terpendent nation, conceded to the rights of ers of the world-no hostile foot finding month of June, 1813, during Mr. Mon- and its inhabitants, including Corpus the mother country over the territory. - rest within her territory for six or seven roe's administration, information having Christi, as well as the remainder of Texbeen received that a number of foreig adventurers had landed at Glaveston, with the avowed purpose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, a special messenger the U. States, with instructions from the Secretary of State to warn them to desist. should they be found there " or any other place north of the Rio Bravo, and within he territory claimed by the U. States.' He was instructed should they be found in the country north of that river, to make known to them the "surprise with which the President has seen possessior. territorial limits, and upon which no lawful settlement can be made without their sanction." He was instructed to cal upon them to "avow under what national within the United States, who will suffer no permanent settlement to be made there under any authority other than their own." As late as the eighth of July 1842, the Secretary of State of the U.S. in a note addressed to our minister in make. Mexico maintains that by the Florida trenty of 1819, territory as far west as the Rio Grande was confirmed to Spain In that note he states that, by the treaty adopted as the line of boundary between the two powers. Up to that period no considerable colonization had been efbeing confirmed to Spain by the treaty, applications were made to that Power for grants of lands, and such grants or permissions of settlement, were in fact made by izens of the United States proposing to emigrate to Texas in numerous families before the declaration of the independence of Mexico. The Texas which was ceded to Spain

by the Florida treaty of 1819, embraced all the country now claimed by the State ties, and the laws, obliged the President to of Texas between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. The republic of Texas always claimed this river as her western Texas had been an independent state, boundary, and in her treaty made with

Mexico commenced complaints against al and representative districts were organized, extending west of the Neuces. The Texas had given evidence of her ability Congress of Texas, on the 19th of Dec., to maintain herself as an independent 1836, passed "An act to define the power, and having been formally recog- boundaries of the Republic of Texas," in niced as such, not only by the United which they declared the Rio Grande States, but by the principal powers of from its mouth to its source, to be their Europe. These powers had entered into boundary, and by the said act, they extenreaties of amity, commerce and naviga- ded their civil and political jurisdictions tion with her. They had received and over the country up to that boundary accredited her ministers and diplomatic During a period of more than nine years agents at their respective courts, and they which intervened petween the adoption of and commissioned ministers and diplomatic her constitution and her annexation as agents on their part to the government of one of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sove-If Mexico, notwithstanding all this, reignty and jurisdication over the territory and her utter inability to subdue or re- and inhabitants west of the Nueces. She conquer Texas, stubbornly refuse to recog- organized and defined the limits of counnize her as an independent nation, she ties extending to the Rio Grande. She

was none the less so on that account .- established courts of justice and extended before Spain, of which, before her revo- post roads, in it. She established a land agree to recognize her as such, and yet land, within its limits. A senator and a Mexico was, at that time, in the estima- representative residing within it were pecause Spain still claimed her as a nexation took place. In both the congress and convention of Texas which gave If Spain had continued until the pres- their assent to the terms of annexation to ent period to assert that Mexico was one the U. S., proposed by our Congress, of her colonies in rebellion against her, were representatives residing west of the his would not have made her so, or Nueces, who took part in the act of an-This was the Texas which, by the act

cember, 1845, was admitted as one of the states of our Union. That the Congress dence, with this important difference- of the United States understood the state that before the annexation of Texas to of Texas which they admitted into the the United States was consumated, Mex- Union to extend beyond the Nueces is apparent from the fact, that on the thirtyof Texas as a nation. It is true, that first of December, 1845, only two days in the act of recognition she prescribed after the act of admission, they passed a the State of Texas," by which they crebut this could not detract in any degree ated a port of delivery at Corpus Christi, from the recognition which Mexico then situated west of the Neuces, and being tom house, under the laws of that republic, had been located, and directed that a surveyor to collect the revenue should be appropriated for that port by the Presithis to be true, assume the ground that the dent, by and with the advice of the Senate. A surveyor was accordingly nominated and confirmed by the Senate, and has been ever since in the performance preceded the orders for the advance of such an assumption. Texas, as ceded to the United States by France, in 1803, has our army to the east bank of the Rio always been claimed as extending west to Grande. Subsequently, Congress passed the Rio Grande or Rio Bravo. This an act establishing certain "post routes," country west of that river now constiunderstood than it is at present. During tutes a part of one of the Congressional adjustment of boundary between the two east, and the river Bravo on the west; the Neuces with our army, with a view vaded the territory of Mexico. But it right to the island of New Orleans, under justify the Executive, whose duty it was both of the Congress of Texas and of the Mexico herself, and with quite as much Down to the conclusion of the Florida United States, he had assumed the responsibility of yielding up the territory west of the Nueces to Mexico, or reritorial rights to this extent. In the fusing to protect and defend this territory as, against the threatened Mexican invavasion.

But Mexico herself has never placed was despatched by the Government of the war which she has waged upon the ground that our army occupied the intermediate territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Her refuted pretension that Texas was not in fact an independent State, but a rebellious province. was obstinately persevered in: and her avowed purpose in commencing a war thus taken, without authority from the with the United States was to reconquer United States, of a place within their Texas, and to restore Mexican authority over the whole territory-not to the Neuces only, but to the Sabine. In view of the proclaimed menaces of Mexico to authority they profess to act," and to give this effect, I deemed it my duty, as a them due warning, "that the place is measure of precaution and defence, to order our army to occupy a position on our frontier as a military post, from which our troops could best resist and repel any attempted invasion which Mexico might

Our army had occupied a position at Corpus Christi, west of the Neuces, as early as August, 1845, without complaint ef the 22d of February, 1819, between from any quarter. Had the Neuces been the U. States and Spain, the Sabine was regarded as the true western boundary of Texas, that boundary had been passed by our army many months before it adfected in Texas; but the territory be- vanced to the eastern bank of the Rio tween the Sabine and the Rio Grande Grande. In my annual message of December last, I informed Congress that upon the invitation of both. Congress and the convention of Texas, I had deemed the Spanish authorities in favor of cit- it proper to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas, to protect and defend the inhabitants against the menaced invasion of Mexico. In the message I informed Congress that the moment the terms of annexation offered by the United States were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country she treaty so clearly defined the rights and placed a military with an organized government, defying Santa Anna in May 1836, he recognized as to make it our duty to afford such pro-

proclamation convening the Congress of dicative of a state of war; and these or. eign Affairs of the Mexican government, in a better. that republic, for the purpose of submitting to that body the terms of Annexating to that body the terms of Annexating to that body the terms of Annexating to the Bio Grande withing the Living of The Bio Grande withing the Bio Grande with the Bio Grande withing the Bio Grande with the Bio Grande with the Bio Grande withing the Bio Grande with the Bio Grande with the Bio Grande withing the Bio Grande with the Bio Grande with the Bio Grande withing the Bio Grande with it became more apparent in the progress pursuance of the orders of his government and peaceful adjustment of all our difficulties. of the question, that the people of Texas had collected a large army on the oppo- At the date of my annual message to Congress, would decide in favor of accepting the site share of Rio Grande, crossed the in December last, no doubt was entertained by as induced both the Congress and Con- forces. vention of Texas to request that a milita-States into her territory for the purpose and after she had insultingly rejected a at that time to "recommend such ulterior measof protecting and defending her against minister sent to her on a mission of peace, ures of redress for wrongs and injuries we had the threatened invasion. It would have and whom she had solemnly agreed to make, had no such negotiations been instituted. the people of Texas to have refused to of outrage against our country by com- ment, though solemnly pledged to do so, on the afford the aid which they desired against mencing an offensive war, and shedding arrival of our minister in Mexico, refused to rea threatened invasion, to which they had the blood of our citizens on our own soil. compliance with the overture made to trary, at an early period after the people Herrera, who was at that time President of the them by the joint resolution of our Con- of Texas had achieved their indepen- Republic, was tottering to its fall. gress.

was ordered to advance into Texas. - September, 1836, they decided with great one of the principal means which he employed Corpus Christi, was the position selected unanimity in favor of "annexation," and to effect his purpose, and render the government by General Taylor. He encamped at in November following, the Congress of of Herrera edicus to the army and people of that place in August 1845, and the army the republic authorized the appointment remained in that position until the 11th of of a minister, to bear their request to this S., alleging that it was the intention of Herrera, March 1845, when it moved westward, government. This government, how- by a treaty with the United States, to dismember and on the twenty-eighth of that month ever, having remained neutral between the territory of Mexico, by ceding away the dereached the bank of the Rio Grande op- them, and considering it due to the honor partment of Texas, The government of Herreposite to Matamoras. This movement of our country and our fair fame among was made in pursuance of orders from the nations of earth that we should not at probably alarmed for its own security, and in the War Department, issued on thirteenth this early period consent to annexation, order to ward off the danger of the revolution of January 1846. Before these orders nor until it should be manifest to the led by Paredes, violated its solemn agreement were issued, the despatch of our minister whole world that the re-conquest of Texas and refused to receive or accredit our minister in Mexico, transmitting the decision of by Mexico was impossible, refused to acthe Council of the Government of Mexicede to the overtures made by Texas.co, advising that he should not be re- On the 12th of April, 1844, and after seven the frivolous pretexts for this refusal, the principal that he should not be received, and also the despatch of our consul residing in the city of Mexico—the lished her independence, a treaty was conformer bearing date on the seventeenth, cluded for the annexation of that republic and the latter on the eighteenth of De- to the United States, which was rejected cember, 1845, copies of both of which ac- by the Senate. companied my message to Congress of the Depatrment of State.

These communications rendered it from Paredes, in case the revolutionary states, breathed the fiercest hostility against the United States, denounced the century before. proposed negotiation, as treason, and ple to put down the government of Harera by force. The conquest of Texas, and war with the United States were openly threatened. These were the circumstances existing, when it was deemed proper to order the army under the command of Gen. Taylor to advance on the position on or near the Rio Grande.

Mexican invasion have been since fully ral portion of the Mexican territory, tion of Mexico to rush into hostilities for the annexation of Texas, which had been adopted by our congress in March 1845, proceeds to declare that a fact such ness so noble an act of usurpation, created an imperious necessity that Mexico for her own honor, should repel it with proper firmness and dignity. The supreme Government had beforehand declared that it would look upon such an act as a causi belli; and, as a consequence of this declaration, negotiation was, by its very nature, at an end, and can government.

his minister of war, issued orders to the "by every means which war permits." To this General Paredes had been pledged to the army and people of Mexico during the military revolution which had brought him into power. On the 18th ed a letter to the commander on that frontier, in which he stated to him "at of a campaign;" and "supposing you

dence, they sought to be annexed to the led his determination to overthrow the govern-Accordingly, a portion of the army United States. At a general election in ment of Herrera, by a military revolution; and

Finally, on the 1st of March, 1845, the 11th of May last-were received at Congress passed a joint resolution for annexing her to the United States upon certain preliminary conditions, to which highly probable if not absolutely certain her assent was required. The solemni ties which characterized the deliberations that our minister would not be received and conduct of the government and people by the government of Gen. Herera. It of Texas, on the deeply interesting ques was also well known that but little hope tions presented by these resolutions are could be entertained of a different result known to the world. The Congress, the Executive, and the people of Texas, in a convention elected for that purpose, acmovement which he was prosecuting cepted with great unanimity the proposed should prove successful, as was highly terms of annexation, and thus consummaour Minister, in the despatch referred to to our federal Union a vast territory which had been ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty more than a quarter of a of its head to the U. States, yet, deter

After the joint resolution for the anopenly called upon the troops and the peo- nexation of Texas to the U. S. had been passed by our Congress, the Mexican Minister at Washington addressed a note to the Secretary of State, bearing date on the sixth of March, 1846, protesting against it as "an act of aggression, the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annals of modern history namely that of despoiling a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable portion of her western frontier of Texas, and cccupy a territory;" and protesting against the resolution of annexation, as being "an act alternative remained to our Minister but The apprehensions of a contemplated whereby the province of Texas, an integjustified by the event. The determina- agreed and admitted into the American Union, and he announced that as a consequence, his mission to the United ernment, in violation of its own express with the United States was afterwards States had terminated, and demanded his manifested by the whole tenor of the note passports, which were granted. It was of the Mexican Minister of Foreign af- upon the absurd pretext, made by Mexico, fairs to our minister, bearing date on the (herself indebted for her independence to a successful revolution, that the republic just and honorable to both. I am not 12th of March, 1846. Paredes had then of Texas still continued to be, notwithstan- aware that modern history presents a revolutionized the government, and his ding all that had passed, a province of minister, after referring to the resolution Mexico, that this step was taken by the Mexican Minister.

Every honorable effort has been used by me to avoid the war which followed, but all have been vain. All our attempts as this, or to speek with greater exact- to preserve peace have been met by insult and resistance on the part of Mexico. My efforts to this commenced in the note of the Secretary of State of the 10th of March, 1845, in answer to that of the Mexican Minister. Whilst declining to pen a discussion which had already been exhausted, and proving again what was known to the whole world, that Texas had long since achieved her independence, the Secretary of State expressed the regret of this government that Mexico war was the only recourse of the Mexi- should have taken offence at the resolution of annexation passed by Congress It appears also, that on the fourth of and gave assurance that our "most stren-April following, General Paredes, through uous efforts shall be devoted to the amiplaint between the two governments, and Mexican general in command on the to the cultivation of the kindest and most Texan frontier to "attack" our army friendly relations between the "sister Republics."

That I have ever acted in the spirit of thi assurance, will appear from the events which have occurred. Notwithstanding Mexico had abruptly terminated all diplomatic intercours with the United States, and ought, therefore, t of April, 1846, General Paredes address- have been the first to ask for its resumption, ye waiving all ceremony, I embraced the earlier favorable opportunity to ascertain from the Mexican government whether they would receive at the present date I suppose you at the envoy from the United States intrusted with head of that valiant army, either fighting full power to adjust all questions in dispute be already, or preparing for the operations tween the two governments. In September 1845. I believed the propitious moment for such of a campaign;" and "supposing you an overture had arrived. Texas, by the enthu already on the theatre of operations, and stastic and almost unanimous will of the people. with all the forces assembled, it is indis- had pronounced in favor of annexation. Mexico projects of Paredes, would tend to pro- call, with an experience of the discipline sal of the President. Its object is well known

Mexico, was loudly condemning its determination to receive a minister of peace from the U. vested with full power to adjust all questions in dispute between the two governments. Among Texas alone, leaving all the outrages upon our flag and our citizens unredressed. The Mexican honor and the protection due to our citizens imoundary and indemnity should be treated together, as naturally and inseparably bleaded, and them the most liberal justice. On the thirtieth f December, 1845, General Herrera resigned the Presidency, and yielded up the government Gen. Paredes without a struggle, Thus mmanded by Paredes, and the supreme power Mexico passed into the hands of a military usurper who was known to be bitterly hostile to

justment with the new government was unpromising, from the known hostility mined that nothing should be left undone on our part to restore friendly relations between the two countries, our minister was instructed to present his credentials to the new government, and ask to be accredited by it in the diplomatic character in which he had been commissioned These instructions he executed by hi note on the first of March, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Forign Affairs, but his request was insultingly refused by that Minister in his answer of the 12th of the same month. No to demand his passports, and return to the exile. Shortly afterwards Santa Anna returned

United States. Thus was the extraordinary spectacle agreement, having twice rejected a minister of peace, invested with full powers to adjust all the existing differences between the two countries in a manner parallel case, in which, in time of peace, one nation has refused even to hear propositions from another for terminating existing difficulties between them.

Scarcely a hope of adjusting our difficulties, even at a remote day, or of preserving peace with Mexico, could be herished while Paredes remained at the tion, and upon the most solemn pledges to wage war against the United States. and to reconquer Texas, which he claimed as a revolted province of Mexico. He had denounced as guilty of treason all those Mexicans who considered Texas as tory of Mexico, and who were friendly to the cause of peace. The duration of the war which he waged against the United States was indefinite, because the end which he proposed, the reconquest of

Texas, was hopeless. Besides, there was good reason to believe, from all his conduct, that it was his intention to conver the Republic of Mexico into a monarchy, and to call a foreign European prince to the throne. Preparatory to this end, he had, during his short rule, destroyed the liberty of the press, tolerating that portion of it only which openly advocated the establishment of a monarchy. The better to secure his ultimate designs, he had, by an arbitrary decree, convoked a congress -not to be elected by the free voice of to give him absolute control over their country's rights and honor.

Under all these circumstances, it was elieved that any revolution in Mexico,

tection and defence; and that for that pensable that hostilities be commenced, herself had agreed to acknowledge the indepen- mote the cause of peace, as well as pre- of a camp of only a few weeks, have It was at that time in contemplation to acquire purpose our squadron had been ordered to the Gulf, and our army to "take a position between the Neuces and the Del Norte," or Rio Grande, and "to repel Norte," or Rio Grande, and "to repel Norte," or Rio Grande, and "to repel Norte," or Rio Grande was made by the commandany invasion of the Texan territory which might be attempted by the Mexican forces."

In my last annual message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which message where the construction of the United States at the city of the construction of the United States at the city of the construction of the United States at the city of the construction of the United States at the city of the construction of the United States at the city of the construction of the United States at the city of the United States at the city of the Construction of the United States at the city of the Construction of the United States at the city of the Construction of the United States at the city of the Construction of the United States at the city of the Construction of the United States at the city of the Construction of the United States at the city of the Construction of the United States at the city of the Construction of the United States at t tary of State, on the fifteenth day of September, would deprive Paredes of power, could be It was deemed proper to issue this gard the relations between the two counorder, because, soon after the President tries as peaceful, unless Mexico should erament. The inquiry was made, and on the were concerned, whilst it was highly New Mexico, with Santa Fe, its capiof Texas, in April 1845, had issued his declare war, or commit acts of hostility in- fifteenth of October, 1845, the Minister of For- probable that any change must be for the tal, has been captured without blood- might have arisen in which it would have been

tion proposed by the United States, the the Rio Grande, within the limits of Tex- while negotiations should be pending. Upon the had been commenced by the government if not so brilliant, it is because the enemy government of Mexico made serious as, then recently admitted as one of the receipt of this note, our naval force was promptly of Paredes; and it became an object of had no force to meet them on their own in different forms, a bill making an appropriation threats of invading the Texas territory. States of our Union, the commanding withdrawn from Vera Cruz. A minister was much importance, with a view to a speedy element, and because of the defences These threats became more imposing as general of the Mexican forces, who, in the became more apparent in the progress pursuance of the orders of his government.

terms of annexation; and, finally, they river, and invaded our territory, and that he would be received by the Mexican gov- was understood, by the more liberal parhad assumed such a formidable character commenced hostilities by attacking our cause of misunderstanding between the two posed to foreign interference, and to the hastily collected in that distant country, countries would be speedily removed. In the monarchical form of government. Santa have acquired bloodless possession of the vention of Texas to request that a military force should be sent by the United had received and borne from Mexico, his mission, I informed Congress that I forbore in the confident hope that such would be specify removed. In the confident hope that such would be specify removed. In the confident hope that such would be the result of had received and borne from Mexico, his mission, I informed Congress that I forbore is hold from power, and ban-been raised at every important point in ished from his country by a revolution this province. which occurred in December, 1844; but so long borne, as it would have been proper to it was known that he had still a considerable party in his favor in Mexico. It was which has thus attended our military and danger that privateers might be fitted out been a violation of good faith towards receive, she consummated her long course To my surprise and regret, the Mexican govern. also equally well known that no vigilance naval operations, in less than seven which could be exerted by our squadron, months after Mexico commenced hostiliment, though solemnly pledged to do so, on the arrival of our minister in Mexico, refused to receive and accredit him. When he reached Vera Cruz, on the thirtieth of November, 1845, he the desired invasion, to which the united States never attempted to been exposed by their free determination.

The United States never attempted to found that the aspect of affairs had undergone and had openly professed an entire change of vading army, and acquired military posting the 20th of October, 1779, under which policy; had expressed his regret that he session of the Mexican provinces of New the citizens and subjects of either nation 1824, and avowed that he was now in chy, and to European interference in the affairs of his country. Information to his effect had been received from sources ecognition of the existence of the war by Congress, and was afterwards fully conirmed by the receipt of the despatch of our consul in the city of Mexico, with the accompanying documents, which are herewith transmitted. Besides, it was reasonable to suppose that he must see the ruinous consequences to Mexico of a war

with the United States, and that it would be his interest to favor peace. It was under these circumstances, and upon these considerations, that it was deemed expedient not to obstruct his return to Mexico, should he attempt to do so. Our object was the restoration of peace: and with that view, no reason was Paredes, and aid him, by means of our camp. blockade, in preventing the return of his rival to Mexico. On the contrary, it was believed that the intestine divisions which peratively required that the two questions of ordinary sagacity could not but anticipate, as the fruit of Santa Anna's return to might strongly tend to produce a disposialculated to enable the United States to extend tion with both parties to restore and preredes was a soldier by profession, and a protect them. monarchist in principle. He had but recently before been successful in a military hostility to Paredes, and publicly pledged against foreign intervention, and the resoration of monarchy in Mexico. In view of these facts and circumstances, it was, that orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the gulf, on the 15th day of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been acknowledged by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, but he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to

A revolution took place in Mexico in the eary part of August following, by which the power of Paredes was overthrown, and he has since been banished from the country, and is now in not prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment presented to the civilized world, of a gov- of the existing difficulties, it being manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Paredes, to accomplish purpose so absurd as the reconquering of Texas to the Sabine. Had Paredes remained in power it is morally certain that any pacific adjustment would have been hopeless.

Upon the commencement of hostilities by Mexico against the United States, the indignant spirit of the nation was at once aroused, Con gress promotly responded to the expectations the country, and by the act of the 13th of May last, recognized the fact that war existed by the act of Mexico, between the United States and that republic, and granted the means necessary for its vigorous prosecution. Being involved in head of the government. He had acquired a war thus commenced by Mexico, and for the the supreme power by a military revolu- justice of which on our part we may confidently ppen' to the whole world, I resolved to prosecut t with the utmost vigor. Accordingly the ports of Mexico on the Gulf and on the Pacific, have been placed under blockake, and her territory in vaded at several important points. The reports from the Departments of the War and the Navy no longer constituting a part of the terri- will inform you more in detail of the measures adopted in the emergency in which our country was placed, and of the gratifying results which quered provinces in Mexico, assimilating then have been accomplished.

The various columns of the army have performed their duty under great disadvantages, with the most distinguished skill and courage. The victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and of the laws of war, been established. It may be Monterey, won against greatly superior proper to provide for the security of these imnumbers and against most decided advantages in other respects, on the part of the enemy, were brilliant in their execution, to the maintainance of our possession and auand entitle our brave officers and soldiers thority over them. to the grateful thanks of their country .-The nation deplores the loss of the brave the people, but to be chosen in a manner officers and men who have gallantly fallto make them subservient to his will, and en while vindicating and defending their

that our volunteer citizen soldiers, who tion of President Jefferson. founded upon opposition to the ambitious so promptly responded to their country's of \$2,000,000 was made and placed at the dispo

Awai women the trace of ordine and wit

ness have been borne without a murmur.

redes should not retain power in Mexico. difficulties of the navigation on the Before that time there were symptoms Mexican coast. Our squadron in the submit the subject for consideration, and sugof a revolution in Mexico, favored, as it Pacific, with the co-operation of a gallant gest the importance of early action on it.-

I congratulate you on the success Mexico, my attention was directed to the Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and the favor of its restoration. He had publicly Californias, a territory larger than that declared his hostility, in the strongest embraced in the original thirteen states terms, to the establishment of a monar- of the Union, inhabited by a considerable population, and much of it more than a thousand miles from the points from which believed to be reliable, at the date of the we had to collect our forces, and commence our movements. By the blockade, the import and the export trade of the enemy has been cut off.

Well may the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and sold iers. The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof that our country can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her honor, and the defence of her rights, on an effective force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the comfort of perceived why we should take part with home for the perils and privations of the

And though such a force may be for the time expensive, it is in the end eco nomical as the ability to command it re moves the necessity of employing a large Mexico, and his contest with Paredes, standing army in the time of peace, and proves that our people love their instituserve peace with the United States. Pa- tions, and are ever ready to defend and

Whilst the war was in a course of vigor and energeful prosecution being still envious t revolution, by which he had obtained arrest its evils, and considering that, after the power. He was the sworn enemy of the brilliant victories of our arms on the eighth and United States, with which he had involved ninth of May last, the national honor could not his country in the existing war. Santa be compromised by it another overture was made Anna had been expelled from power by to Mexico, by my direction, on the twenty-sevpeace just and honorable to both countries. the thirty-first of August following, the Mexican government declined to accept this friendly over ture, but referred it to the decision of the Mexican Congress, to be assembled in the early par of the present month. I communicate to you erewith a copy of the letter of the Secretary of State proposing to re-open negotiations, of answer of the Mexican government, and of th

> The war will continue to be prosecuted with igor as the best means of securing peace. I a hoped that the decision of the Mexican Con ress, to which our last overture has been referrd, may result in a speedy and honorable peace. With our experience, however, of the unreason able course of the Mexican authorities, it is th part of wisdom not to relax in the energy of on military operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important t hold military possession of all the provinces which have been taken, until a definite treaty o peace shall have been concluded and ratified by he two countries.

reply thereto of the Secretary of State.

The war has not been waged with a view t nquest ; but having been commenced by Mex co, it has been carried into the enemy's coun ry, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against

is subject to be governed by the conquerer during his military possession, and until there is eithe a treaty of peace, or he shall voluntarily with draw from it. The old civil government bein necessarily superseded, it is the right and duty of the conquerer to secure his conquest, and t provide for the maintainance of civil order an the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised, and duly performed, by our mil itary and paval commanders by the establishmen of temporary governments in some of the con as far as practicable, to the free institutions of our own country. In the province of New Mexico, and of the Californias, little if any further resistance is apprehended from the inhabitant to the temporary governments which have thus from the necessity of the case, and according t portant conquests in making an adequate appro printion for the purpose of erecting fortification

Near the close of our last session, for reason communicated to Congress, I deemed it impo with Mexico, that a sum of money should b appropriated and placed in the power of the Executive, similar to that which had been made up-It is a subject of pride and satisfaction on two former eccasions, during the administra-

On the 26th of Feb. 1803, an appropriation

These appropriations were made to facilitate

dent to accomplish the object in view. Though t did not become necessary for the President highly important for him to do so, and the wis The navy have co-operated with the dom of making them cannot be doubted. It is believed that the measure recommended at your last session, met with the approbation of decided of \$2,000,000 passed each house, and it is much plausible production. to be regretted that it did not become a law -The reasons which induced me to recommend the measure at that time still exist; and I again needed, it will remain in the treasury-should t be deemed proper to apply it in whole or in part, it will be recounted for as other public ex-

Immediately after Congress had recognized the existence of the war with in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to prey upon the commerce of the United who shall take commissions or letters of marque to act as privateers against the other, "shall be punished as pirates." It affords me pleasure to inform you

that I have received assurances from the Spanish government, that this article of ceedings. the treaty shall be faithfully observed on its part. Orders for this purpose were immediately transmitted from that government to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert their utmost vigilance in preventing any attempts to fit out privateers in those islands against the United States. From the good faith of Spain, I am fully satisfied that this treaty will be executed in its spirit as well as its letter; whilst the United States will on their part, faithfully perform all the obligations which it imposes on them.

Information has been recently received at the Department of State, that the Mexican government has sent to Havanna blank commissions to privateers, and blank certificates of naturalization, signed by Gen. Salas, the present head of the Mexican government. There is reason to apprehend that similar documents have been transmitted to other parts of the world. Copies of these papers, in translation, are herewith transmitted.

As the preliminaries required by the practice of civilized nations for commissioning privateers, and regulating their 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 ed, and as the names of citizens and sub- in Detroit. ects of all nations who may be willing to purchase them, the whole proceeding can only be construed as an invitation to all the freebooters upon earth, who are willing to pay for the privilege, to crutse against American commerce. It will be for our courts of justice to decide whether under such circumstances these Mexican letters of marque and reprisal shall protect those who accept them, and commit robberies on the high seas under their authority, from the pains and penalties

If the certificates of naturalization thus granted, be intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subjects from the guilt and pun-ishment of pirates, under our treaty with keyhole Saws; Steel and Iron Squares; Try Spain, they will certainly prove unavailing. Such a subterfuge would be a weak Adzes, Hammers, Seus of Braces and Bitts. device to defeat the provisions of a plain

I recommended that Congress should

immediately provide by law for the trial and punishment as pirates of Spanish subjects, who, escaping the vigilance of their government, shall be found guilty of privateering against the United States. I do not apprehend serious danger from will find every utensil they require. Axes, Mathese privateers. Our navy will be constantly on the alert to protect our commerce. Besides, in case prizes should vigilance will be exerted by our blockading squadron to prevent the captors from taking them into Mexican ports, and it is not apprehended any nation will violate its neutrality by suffering such prizes to Pots; Brass, Iron, and Brittannia Candlesticks be condemned and sold within its juris-

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag. It is true there are but few if any commercial vessels of Mexico upon the high seas; and it is therefore not probable that many Mexican privateers would be fitted out, in case a law should pass authorizing this mode of warfare. It is, notwithstanding, certain that such privateers may render good service to the commercial interests of the country, by recapturing ur merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexican flag, as well as capturing the vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be rendered available for the protection of our commerce.

(Concluded next week.)

### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Saturday, Dec. 19.

#### \$1.50 a Year in Advance. The Psesident's Message.

When this document arrived, our first and last pages were filled; and its great ength has precluded us from giving the whole of it in this week's paper as we intended to do. Full two-thirds of it is occupied with a labored defence of the iniquitous and unnecessary war with Mexico. Considered merely as an exparte, one sided argument, it is quite a

In the remaining portion of the Message, which we regret we cannot furnish this week, Mr. Polk applies for a loan of \$23,000,000 to carry on his war, to be Should the appropriation be made, and be not contracted for 20 years; and thinks appropriations for many ordinary purposes can be suspended during the war, and the avails be applied to its prosecution. He also recommends duties on the free articles, doubtless referring especially to tea and coffee, to help raise enough to meet the war expenditures. On the question of Harbor Appropriations, he

The copy of the Message from which we print is full of errors; and if the reader finds any in this paper, he will please straighten them for himself.

We would refer our readers to the adverisement of Mr. H. W. Welles He has the largest and best assortments of Hardware that we

Congress met last Monday. We shall next week give an abstract of its pro-

#### COMMERCIAL

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 17, 1846. The weather continues moderately cold .-Wheat buyers offer from 50 to 56 cents. Sales rather dull. Small lots of Pork have come in, and sales are made at 21 to 31 cents. Beef is plenty, and sells at 2 to 3 cents a pound.

#### TAKE NOTICE!

THAT the late firm of R. Davidson, has this and wishing to close up the unsettled accounts of R. Davidson, and of R. & J. L. Davidson, would request all indebted to the same to call and settle without delay and save cest.
AnnArbor, Dec. 16, 1846.
295-tf

### 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 its inspection Country Dealers, Mechanics, and Farners, confident that they will find the assortion

His stock is comprised in part of the following

### FOR BLACKSMITHS.

Janiata. Swedes, and Old Sable Bar Iron : Januara and Peru round and square Iron, from 3-16ths to 3 inches; Band, Hoop, Stake, and Horse Shoe Iron, all sizes; Norwegian and Old Sable Nail Rods: American, Swedes, English Bister, German, and Cast Steels, Albany Spring Steel, Albany made Wagon and Sent Springs, Wagon Boxes. Sleigh and Cutter Shoes, Malleable Castings of every possible form, Horse Nuils, Borax, Horse Shoe Shapes, Buggy Bands, Armitage Mouse Hole and tirel Keyed Vices, West's Bellows, Sledges and Hand Hammers, Hollow Augers, Files and Rasps of every shape and size.

FOR CARPENTERS.

A full assortment of eastern Bench and Moulding Tools; Plane Irous; Millwright, Framing, Corner. Duck Bill, Firmer, and Turning Chisels; Millwright, Turning, and Firmer Gouges; Concave, Concave Nut, and Common Augers; Squares, and Bevels; Spirit Levels; 2 and 4 fold Rules; Broad. Hand, and Narrow Axes;

FOR BUILDERS. Cut Nails from 21 to 60d, Wrought Nails, Broad head and Finishing Nails, Cut Brads, Dry and Mixed Lead, Linseed Oil; "Bellevernon" Glass from 7 by 9 to 10 by 14; American and Norfolk Latches; American and English Rim, Morrise, and Cottage Locks and Latches, with Rosewood, Brass, Mineral, and Plated Knobs; Cast, Tariff, and Wrought Butts; Screws, Bolts, Door Bells and Furniture, Brass Knockers, Cis-

tern Pumps.
THE FARMERS,

nure and Pitch Forks, Iron and Cast Steel Shoyels and Spades, Grass and Cradle Sythes, Grain Scoops, Hoes, Grubbing Hoes, Straw Knives, Crowbars, Peck Axes, Wool and Horse Cards, merce. Besides, in case prizes should Horse Brushes and Curry Combs, Log, Trace, be made of American vessels, the utmost Coil, Wrapping, and Halter Chains. HOUSEKEEPERS.

can select from the most splendid assortment of American and English Table Cutlery, Shears, Iron, Brittannia, German Silver, and Plated Ten and Lamps, Souffers and Trays, Tea Trays, Brass and Iron Andirons, Shovels, and Tongs, Brass Kettles and Pails, Sad Irons, &c. &c., gether with a large assortment of Albany Cast COOK, PARLOR, & BOX STOVES.

all of which, having purchased for Cash, he will offer at most reasonable terms,
HENRY W. WELLES.

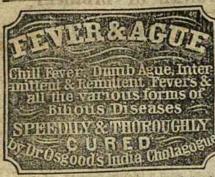
IN ATTACHMENT.

Before E. Thomson, Justice of the Pence. James Gibson, and Elnathan Botsford,

James Mulholland. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenay,

TOTICE is hereby given that an attachment against the goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys, and effects of the above name! defendant, James Mulholland, an absconding debtor, nas been taken out from before E. Esq., Justice of the Peace of the said County of Washienaw, at the suit of James Gibson, and Elnathan Botsford, Plaintiffs, above anmed; and that the said Defendant not appearing on the retill the 6th day of March, 1547, at one o'clock

the village of Ann Arbor, in said County. JAMES GIBSON,
ELEATRIAN BOTSTOND, Plaintiffs.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1845. 294-291-6:



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

963-1y J. HOLMES & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Dry Groceries, Carpeting, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

J HOLMES, Non Vork. S M HOLMES, Detroit. }

W E take this method of informing our friend and customers throughout the S. we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endervoring to do our business upon kir ways, endervoring to do our business upon heir and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would begleave 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 tacilities for purchasing Good are progressively by any concern, in the State ow prices. Our lacinities for purchasing Good are unsurpassed by any concern in the State — One of the firm. Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Laboratory. in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his ihorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions by the tradegre, the same as N. Y. Importers. Munufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the parkage, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.— With these facilities we cin safely say that our Goods are soid chear for the evidence of which we may te the attention of the public to our stock. We had to the great cardinal principle of "the groutst good to the ichole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York.

50.000 lbs. WOOL.

Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant-able Wool for which the highest market price J. HOLMES & CO. 214-tf will be paid.

TO WOOL GROW: RS. WE beg leave to inform our Wool Growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the

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 connected with Eastern wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the highest price the Eastern market will afford. Great complaint was made last season amongst the Eastern Dealers and Manufacturers, in reference to the poor cendition of Michigan Wiol—nuch of it being in bad orde and a considerable portion being unweaked.

We would here take occasion to request that the utimest pains should be taken to have the We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the Tag Locks be cut off, and that each Fleece be carefully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 183 to 25 cis per lb.) hemp twine is the best; it will be found greatly to the advantage of Wool Growersto put up their wool in this manner. Unwashed wool is not merchantable, and will be rejected by most if not all of the Wool buyers, it being difficult to clean.

J. HOLMES & Co.

Wuodward Avenue,

WOODWARD AVENUE, Larnerds Block 257-tf

Detroit, March 26, 1846. 1846.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M'FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND S'ATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK, 187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

LEPS constantly for sale a complete assorment of Mis-ell meous, School and Classicut dooks, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and rul
ed, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrap
ping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and
Book, News and Cannister Ink, of varions kinds.
BLANK BOOKS, full and hall bound, of every variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c.
To Morchants, Teachers, and others, buying
in grantines, a large discount made. in quantities, a large discount made.
Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor.

> 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 comfortably CLOTHED and FIXED UP for a cold Winter.
The very best kind of Cloths and Trimmings

can be bought cleap in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, and there is a TAILOR opposite G. & L. Beckley's Store, who can't be outdone any where

in these parts.
He is prepared to do work in the most Fashionable Style, or follow the directions of his cus-tomers, and being possessed of a large share of the Milk of Human Kindness, his terms are established 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 as a range.—He will not Violate his Promise.— Customers can have their garments at the time specified. FARMERS can be certain of good firting and easy setting GARMENTS, and are informed that all kinds of PRODUCE (except cabbage) will be taken in exchange for his services. He cuts to order, and his garments are surt to fit if properly made up.

J. SPRAGUE.

Ann Arbor, Lawer Town, Dec. 5, 1846.

LINSEED OIL!!

THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linseed Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to

MERCHANTS AMD PAINTERS. on terms more favorable for them than have ever before been offered in this country, and he is prepared to supply orders for large or small quantities at prices extremely law.

By Communications by mail will be promptional processed to ly attended to.

D. L. LATOURETTE. Long Lake, Genesee Co. Mich. 283-1y

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Eliza Ann, has lef my bed and board, without any cause or provocation. This is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of hor contracting after this date.

G. HUNTER.

Scio, Dec. 3, 1846.

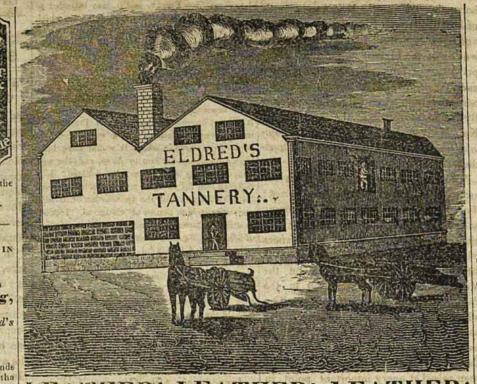
G. HUNTER.

293-3w

will continue the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches, viz: Scaling, Filling, and Inserting on gold plates or pivote, from one to an entire sett. Old plates or missits remodled, and made equal to new.

MEDICAL BOOKS. A NEW lot of Medical Books, just opened and for sale cheap for cash at June 15. 270-tf Perry's

P. the triends of Temperance, that he has taken the Temperance House, lately kept by taken the Temperance House



## LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

LDRED & 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 Also, Lusts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c. Horse and Cotter Leather, Cordevan

Spanish Sole Leather, Slaughtered do Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, French tanned Calf Skins. Oak and Hemlock tanned do Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather,

Bag and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trim-ings, and Kit of all kinds.

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

Printed

Russet

Morocco Skins,

Goat Binding, Deer and Lamb do White and Colored Linings,

our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides andSkins.

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

ELDRED & CO.

### NEW GOODS! Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their assortment of English, American and West

Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Dycstuffs, Drugs and Medicines. Also a general assertment of IRON, suitable for Ironing Waggons and Buggies, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin Ware and Tin Plute—also a general assort-

ment of BOOTS & SHOES,
thick and thin sale work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for Cash or Babter.
Feeling confident as we do, that we can make the interest of all these wishing to purchase. it for 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-

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



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 of Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Wristlets Guard Chains and Keys. Silver Spoons, German Silver Ten and Table Spoons (first quality.) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Sait, Mustard and Cream spoons, Batter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,

Gold Pens. Pencils,
Silver and German Silver Thimbles.
Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do.
Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes,

Goggles, Clothes. Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives,
Fine Shears and Seissors, Knives and Forks,
Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass,
and Brittania Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays,
Shaving boxes and Sonps,
Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calfand Morocco
Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and
Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes,
Fifes, Clarionets. Accordeons—Music Books Fifes, Clarioners, Accordeons-Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and for the same, Motto Seas, Tweezors, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pock-et Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints

et Combs. Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and Brushes. Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's tea setts. Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts. Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers. German Pipes, Wood Pencils, BRAGS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladics and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

Clocks. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store, 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 surrounding country, that he continues to act as Agent of the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE

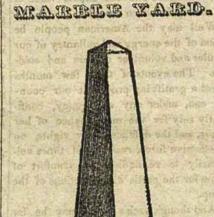
and will insure Property against losses by Fire, at the lowest rates, and with despatch and accuracy. The Hartford Insurance Company is one of the oldest and most stable in the country, and all losses austained by them will be—as they ever have been—property, and I. Fire is a densery have been - PROMPTLY PAID! Fire is a danger-ous element and not to be trifled with: therefore. make up your mind to guard against, it and pon't DELAY! A few hours delay may be your

Mr. CRANE's Office is in Crane's new Block, corner of the Public Square, Ann Arbor.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!! M ASTICATION and Articulation, warranted by their being properly re-

S. D. BURNETT,

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—tt



Ann Arbor

THE undersigned having our chased the interests of his partner in the Marble Business. counties, that he continues the business at the old stand in Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, where he will manufacture to order, Monuments, Grave Stones Paint Stone, Tablets, &c. &c.

Those wishing to obtain any article in his line sortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get the proof. J. M. ROCKWELL. Ann Arbor, July 8, 1846. 272 Ty

Cheap Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform L his old customers and the public generally that he still continues to keep a large and general assortment of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Vails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and els. together with a general assortment of Hol-lew Ware, which will be sold low for Cash o-approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, El-dred's Block. R. MARVIN. Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. 248-1y

### BLANKS.

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

FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. The above are printed on good paper.

after the most approved forms, and can 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. They intend making a regular business of it, and will receive daily, by express, and keep constantly on hand, SHELL and OPENED OYSTERS of a quality that cannot be surpassed.—
They will be put in Cans or Kegs that hold from the work to two gallons. We do not wish you one quart to two gallons. We do not wish you to take our word for the above, but to call and

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

ROWE & Co. Buffalo, P. S. Oysters delivered to any part of the



THE preceding haure is given to represent the Insensible Persylvation. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Lite cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown of the blood and other juices of the body. cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scrip ture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanee it, as requires any internal medicines to cleane it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from ell impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one parheat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. This we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance steams, the Hydropathist shrouds we in wet blankets, the Homopath at deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doces us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills. the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, To give some idea of the amount of the Insen

sible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible This is none other than the used up particles

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system fiv-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pumples, ulcers, and other spots. By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many compiaints.

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

mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases in-duced by a stoppage of the Izsensible Perspira

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

Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is McAL STER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has power to restore personation on the feet, on the head, arestore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly

or severely. It has power to cause all external sores, serofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals

It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole cata-

logue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of somany and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to void all its impurities and dispose of all its useless particles. The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bay Lead, Zync, Bright and Ancaled Wire, Molasses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tool, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grind Stones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log. Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Levels, together with a general assortment of Hol-Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within

the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profes-I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gen tlemen of the highest crudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, universal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is good!"

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. Bat we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the

can cure several thousand persons yearly. HEAD ACHE.

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

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

Consumption. Liver complaint, pains in th chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspi-

ration and thus cure every case.
In Scrofula, Erysipeles and Salt Rheum, and other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy has yet been discovered that is so good. The same may be said of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore Breast, &c. And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asth-

And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asthma, Pain. Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World.

For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious: for Burns it has not has its equal in the World: also, Excresences of every kind, such as Warts. Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of them all. SORE EYES.

The inflammation and disease always liesback The inflammation and disease always liesback of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflamation or it will do little good. The Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be open ed, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCU-

LINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE. Its first setion to expel all humor, It will

not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin any frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull reputil the skin becomes as smooth and delisoften until the skin becomes as smooth and deli-cate as a child's. It throws 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 that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pursue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were

nal. doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had.

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

OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC. That some Sores are an outlet to the impuri-tie? of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensi-ble 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 they have no power to opeu other avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.
How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely from pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure Such can ses as Croup. Cholic, Cholera Infantum Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and sacredly de-clare to you that the All-Healing Omment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that vast bodies of infants and children die early; which is supposed to be inevitable and impossi-ble to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world,
CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE
THAN OTHERS!!
But it is from the want of proper nourishment

and the constant drugging they undergo which mows them down as the rank grass falls before

the scythe.

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

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 danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration. FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties 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 antecedent to their confinement, very few of those pains and convulsions which attend them at that period will be felt. This fact ought to be known

We have sured cases that actually defied everything 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 Cintment cured then the world over. hen 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

measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the

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, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful properties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in exist. ence There is no mercury in it, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin one particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO.

168 South street. N. York.

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

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 label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on

Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be 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 Agents; Smith & Tyrell, Clinton; Ketchum & Smith, Tecumseh; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; H. 1 Bower, Manchesier; John Owen & Co., Deroit: Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.
Dec. 18, 1845. 244-Iy

On Hand Again! are consuming them, and expels them from the system.

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is toolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he is located once more in the village of Ann Arbor, and is prepared to accommodate the community with a choice and well selected assortment of

NEW GOODS, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCKERS. HARD-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY &c. &c., which he will sell for READY PAY as cheap

other store in town.

Persons who wish to make purchases for Cash, at Cash Prices, will do well to call before purchaat Cash Prices, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

By keeping the first quality of articles, by selling at small profits, and by a fair and honorable course in business, he expects to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in correct for Courte.

as the same quality of Goods can be had at any

be taken in payment for Goods.

IF Don't forget the place,—on the East Side of Main street, a few doors south of the Public Square, in the same store with C. Bliss, Jeweler.

M. WHEELER. Anu Arbor, Nov. 24, 1846.

FIRE AND DISSOLUTION.

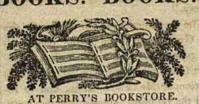
NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretotore existing between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual con-sent. All persons indebted to said firm, are re-quested to call forthwith and settle, as our loss by fire renders it necessary that immediate pay-ment should be made. The accounts are left with Sabin Felch, at the old stand.
SABIN FELCH,

EMANUEL MANN. N. B. S. Felch will continue in the Boot.
Shoe, & Leather Business, as usual, where he hopes that all his old patrons, and the public generally will faver him with their patronage.

SABIN FELCH.

Complete.
The retail trade continues as usual on the first floor, Conner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues.

4. C. McGRAW, & CO.
Detroit, Aug. 22, 1846.



TO THE PUBLIC!!

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

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "increurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me sey to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them away. This is a simple and sale cure.

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

It would be cruel, nay wicked, to give interlated in the same of the continued to pay the prices here-tofote charged. ofore charged.

He can say also, that his sales have been be

yond his most sanguine expectations, showing conclusively that a public benefactor, although ever so small, will not go unrewarded in this enlightened community.

He is thankful for the favors already bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the

trade; and he would say to those who never have 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

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

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, 1816. 269-

THRESHING MACHINES.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Threshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind

invented by himself.

These Powers and Machines are particularly ndapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The pow-er, thresher and fixtures can all be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn with one pair of horses. They are designed to be used with four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be safely used with six or less strength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 158 bushels wheat were threshed in the control of th

vantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable. tremoves almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pares being locked up, so that the heat and persons being l

I have a number of Powers and Machines now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy are invited to call soon. CLEANERS.

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

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines: the undersigned having adopted the necessary measures for secu

ring letters patent for the same within the time required by law. S. W. FOSTER. Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 18, 1346

RECOMMENDATIONS. During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly in vented Horse Powers and threshing vaccines. and believe they are better adapted to the use of Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and thresh-er within our knowledgo. They are calculated to be used with four horses and are of ample strength for that number. They appear to be constructed in such a manner as to render them very durable with little liability of getting out of order. They are easily moved from one place to another. They can be worked with any number of hands from four to eight, and will threshabout 200 bushels wheat per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washtenaw co

G. BLOOD. "
T. RICHARDSON, "
SAMUEL HEALY, " S. P. FOSTER, "
N. A. PHELPS. " ADAM SMITH, " "
J. M. BOWEN, Lima, "
WM. WALKER, Webster, "
THOS WARREN, " "
D. SMALLEY, Lodi, "

I threshed last fall and winter with one of S W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed upon the power amounted to only 6½ cents, and it was in good order when I had done threshing. I invariably used six horses.

AARON YOUNGLOVE.

Marion, June 6, 1846.

I purchased one of S. W. Foster's horse powers last fall and have used it for jobbing. I have used many different kinds of powers and believe this is the best running power I have ever seen. D. S. BENNET. Hamburg, June, 1846.

We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Horse Powers last fall, and have used it and think it is JESSE HALL. DANIEL S. HALL, REUBEN S. HALL.

Hamburg, June, 1846. 269-tf 1846. TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

MILTON BARNEY OF THE STEAMBOAT HOTEL,

DETROIT, DETROIT,

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

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

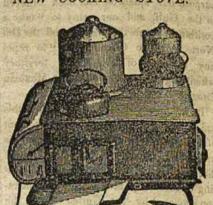
A. C. M'GRAW & CO., Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Boots & Shoes

Which have been selected with much care for Wholesale Trade!

THEY now respectfully request the Merchants of Michigan and adjecent States, to examine their extensive stock which will be sole at very low prices for cash or approved credit Having for the last fifteen years sold more Goods at retail than any other House in Michi gan, they feel fully persuaded that their selection as to price, quality, and sizes, will suit the wants of the people.

Their stock of Leather and Findings is also

NEW COOKING STOVE.



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

Woolson's Hot Air Cocking STOVE. Which he can confidently recommend as bein decidedly superior to any Cooking Store in the For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel and for unequalled Baxing and Rossing quali

and for unequative Eaking and Roasting qualities, it is unrivalled.

The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves. WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 76 Woodward Avenuu, De roit.

Dec. 12, 1845.

"Crockery at Wholesale." FREDERICK WETMORE, has constantly on hand, the largest stock in the West of Crockery, China, Glassware, Looking Glasses and Plates, Britannia

Ware Trays, Lamps and Wick-

ing, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c. &c.

His stock incudes all the varieties of Crockery and China, from the finest China Dinner and Tea Setts to the most common and law priced ware-from the richest cut glass to the plainest glass ware. Britannia Casters of every kind. Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Pots, Tea

Pots, Laures, Candlesticks, &c. Solar Land Laures of every description from the most costly cut Purior Lump to the cheapest Store lamp.

All the above articles are imported by himself

directly from the manufacturers and will be sold at Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House, expenses from seabourd added only. A liberal discount given for each.

Merchants and others are invited to eall and

with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the advantages necessary to make them profitable to prepared to receive young lacies into her school n the basement room of the Episcopal Church. TERMS.—For quarter of 12 weeks, for English tranches from \$2, to \$5; French and Latin each S3 extra if pursual together with the English studies, or separately, \$5 each. The school will be furnished with a Philosophical apparaius: and occasional lectures given on the Nat-ural Sciences.

Mrs. Hughs will give nstruction to all who desire it, in Music, Drawing, Painting and Nec-Miss Smith refers to the following genltemen:

Professors Williams, Ten Frock, and Wheedon of the University: Rev. W. S. Curite, Rev. Mr. Simons, Rev. C. C. Taylor, Hop. E. Mundy, Wm. S. Maynard Feq.
Ann Arbor, April 29, 1866. 262-16 MICHIGAN LAND AND TAX AGENCY.

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

Any business entrusted to him will be transacted with promptness and accuracy-Address by d.

References, (hy permission.)

C. Hurthut, Detroit,
J. C. Heartt, Brother & Co. Troy.

Wilder & Snow.

Woodbury. Avery & Co. \ Near Vork. CHEAP STOVES

125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES, just received, by the Subscriber, (mostly from Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Law Prices! not to be undersold this side Lake

Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron, Zink, &c. TIN WARE! Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low
P. S.—Purchasers will do well to call and

examine for their own satisfaction.
J. M. BROWN.
Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846.
27 FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of cour-Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Vali-

Also a good assortment of Warrs & LASHER, which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at COOK & ROBINSON'S.

Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-ff JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS. THE Mozart Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Ives Jun-containing the celebrated

ses, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

Teachers of Music will please call and examne the work at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. October 7, 1846. WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore,

ish words.

5 Tons clean Cotton and Linen Rage, 1 Ton Beeswax; and 3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest assortment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this Village, and at his usual low prices.

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

266-tf THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.

ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth edit tion of this highly popular work are for sale at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or \$4,50 ner dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for Liberry choirs to supply themselves. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber has constantly for sale L 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 MANMATTAN STORE. W. A. RAYMOND,

COUNTY ORDERS. THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insur-ince Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds Call

FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT'S STORE, JRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK, ANN ARBOR.