

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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POETRY.

The Reformer.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

All grim and soiled and brown with tan,
I saw a Strong One, in his wrath,
Smiling the goddess shrines of man,
Along his path.

The Church beneath her trembling dome
Essayed in vain her ghostly charm:
Wealth shook within his gilded home
With pale alarm.

Fraud from his secret chambers fled
Before the sunlight burning in;
Sloth drew her pillow o'er her head
To drown the din.

"Spare," Art implored, "you holy pile:
That grand, old, time-worn turret spire;
Meek Reverence, kneeling in the aisle,
Cried out, "Forbear!"

Gray-bearded Use, who, deaf and blind,
Groped for his old, ossified stone,
Leaned on his staff, and wept, to find
His seat o'erthrown.

Young Romance raised his dreamy eyes,
"O'erluring with pale locks of gold,
"Why smile," he asked, "in glad surprise,
"The fair, the old?"

Yet louder rang the Strong One's stroke,
Yet nearer flashed his ax's gleam:
Shuddering and sick of heart I woke,
As from a dream.

I looked: aside the dust cloud rolled—
The Waster scorned the Builder too:
Up-springing from the ruined old
I saw the New.

'Twas but the ruin of the bad—
The wasting of the wrong and ill:
Whate'er of good the old time had
Was living still.

Calm grew the brows of him I feared;
The frown which aimed me passed away,
And left behind a smile which cheered
Like breaking day.

Green grew the grain on battle-plains,
"O'er swarded war wounds grazed the cow;
The slave stood forging from his chains,
The spade and plow.

Where frowned the fort, pavilions gay
And cottage windows, flower entwined,
Looked out upon the peaceful bay
And hills behind.

Thro' vine wreathed cups with wine o' red,
The lights on brimming crystal fell,
Drawn, sparkling, from the rivulet head
And moss well.

Through prison walls, like Heaven sent hope,
Fren breezes blew, and sunbeams strayed,
And with the idle gallowa-ropes
The young child played.

Where the doomed victim in his cell
Had counted o'er the weary hours,
Glad school-girls, answering to the bell,
Came crowned with flowers.

Grown wiser for the lesson given,
I fear no longer, for I know
That, where the share is deepest driven,
The best fruits grow.

The outworn right, the old abuse,
The pious fraud transparent grown,
The good held captive in the use
Of Wrong alone—

These wait their doom, from that great law
Which makes the past time serve to day;
And fresher life the World shall draw
From their decay.

Oh! backward looking on of time I—
The new is old, the old is new,
The cycle of a change sublime
Still sweeping through.

So wisely taught the Indian seer:
Destroying Seva, forming Brahm,
Who wake by turns Earth's love and fear,
Are one, the same.

As idly as in that old day
Thou mournest, didst thy sires repine,
So, in his time, thy child grown gray,
Shall sigh for thine.

Yet, not the less for them or thou
The eternal step of Progress beats
To that great anthem, calm and slow,
Which God repeats!

Take heart!—the Waster builds again—
A charmed life old goodness hath:
The tares may perish—but the grain
Is not for death.

God works in all things: all obey
His first propulsion from the night:
Ho, wake and watch!—the world is gray
With morning light!

Fountain, for 1847.

An acre is 4,840 square yards, or 69 yards, 1 foot, 8 1/2 inches each way.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Resistance of the North to Slavery.

For the Signal of Liberty.
MR. EDITOR:—
I will mention some of those great principles of human nature on which we may rely for the energetic and successful action of the North against Slavery.

1. The principle of Justice, or the principle that induces a man to do by his neighbor as he would have his neighbor do by him.

2. SELF INTEREST.

3. NATIONAL HONOR, OR NATIONAL PRIDE.

The first of these was chiefly instrumental in destroying the African slave trade throughout the British dominions and afterwards Slavery itself. It has taken such deep hold upon the feelings of the British nation, that they have induced their government to proclaim their determination to the whole world, to exert their influence in every peccable and justifiable way to abolish Slavery throughout the whole of Europe, and in the Northern States of this Union, and has been thus far almost the sole principle that has moved the Abolitionists of this country to action in the great undertaking in which they are now engaged. This principle will operate powerfully in the halls of Congress in the coming contest, and it will be greatly assisted by the SELF INTEREST of the people of the North; the threats of Mr. McDuffie and other uttered a few years ago, that within a quarter of a century Slavery would be extended over the Northern States, have sunk deep into the hearts of many a Northern voter, and every Southern breeze that wafts the groans of the slave over their free homes, burns them deeper, by reminding them that their children if not themselves, have been threatened with a similar doom, by Southern insolence and power. The strength of these principles in this contest will be greatly augmented by National Honor, or wounded National Pride. Every intelligent Northerner, if he crosses the Atlantic, or reads a foreign journal, finds himself taunted with his hypocritical professions and his mock republicanism; he examines the charges brought against his national character, and swears eternal vengeance against the wicked institution which has caused him to be personally disgraced in the estimation of all good men throughout Christendom. Hundreds of thousands already possess this feeling, and are waiting the first favorable opportunity to strike the fatal blow upon the great crime of their country. All these feelings are stronger to day than they were yesterday, and will be stronger to-morrow than to-day, and will continue to increase with an accelerating force, like a falling weight through the unmeasured distances of space. That these principles exist in Human Nature, is undeniable—that they have produced the results here attributed to them, both in England and this country, will not be denied by any intelligent man North or South.

Then, if these results have been produced by the causes described, or by any combination of causes, they afford evidence that more and greater results will be produced by the same causes, provided they continue to exist and increase in power to produce such results. That causes have existed and have produced such results as to cause the slaveholders to fear the speedy overthrow of their institution, is abundantly proved by their own sayings and writings. They have shown that a disturbing force exists: I have shown its nature and its origin. I have proposed the remedy which they purpose to apply to prevent the results which they so much dread and fear: which is that Slavery shall walk into the halls of Congress, and seduce the Representatives of the North and West to take her by the hand as twin sister of love and beauty, and place her upon the highest seats of honor and power, with the guarantee that she shall rise still higher as the nation may progress in greatness and splendor. Whether this plan will or will not succeed for the present, I will not say, but that it will be of no permanent benefit to the slaveholders in sustaining their institution, in case it should succeed, I am prepared to prove.

The disturbing force—the cause itself, of their dread and fears, consists of principles of Human Nature that are in themselves strenuously opposed to Slavery, and are deeply rooted in the North and West beyond the power of any national compact to remove them or arrest the effects of their onward progress. A compact of Congress for this purpose would have the effect of a dam made of sand across a rapid stream—enable it to accumulate its waters for a time, that it might move forward with redoubled fury.—This is proved by the history of the past. Twelve or fifteen years ago, when Abolitionists began to speak and print in earnest, against Slavery, they were hooted and mobbed by the people, denounced by Governors of States and condemned by Presidents of the United States—they have steadily pursued the same course of action they did in the beginning, presenting truths to the public mind concerning the evils of Slavery. And now, according to southern testimony, which in this case is true, the public mind is almost saturated with antislavery feeling. When the petitions of the Abolitionists were treated with contempt in Congress, they were not disheartened by such treatment but resorted with increased energy to the ballot box and other effectual modes of accomplishing their objects. So it will be in future, if they are thwarted in their designs in one direction they will work with increased energy in another. The North already begin to feel that the power of Slavery shall extend no further. When this feeling becomes permanent in the public mind, it will of itself be permanent and efficient action: the national energies, which are now wasting in war for the interest of Slavery, will then be retained for the defence of the rights of the North and West against the aggressions of the Slave Power.

Slaveholders cannot avert this state of things unless they can tear out and eradicate from the human breast those feelings of humanity, self interest, and self respect which have been strengthened at the North by the taunts and jeers, and usurpations of the Slave Power, and especially by the disgrace it has brought upon the national character in foreign countries. This they cannot do short of extending Slavery over the whole country. No degree of madness will tempt them to undertake this. Consequently, when the coming conflict shall commence, Slavery must begin to give up her claims to power,

or must eventually fall by the strong arm of Liberty.

S. W. FOSTER.
Sciò, Dec. 1846.

Good!

For the Signal of Liberty.
MORE SLAVES RUNNING AWAY FOR LIBERTY.

Maryland and Virginia, are taking a slave pike, and it is to be hoped that they will never stop until they vomit up all of their slaves. After a long and tedious journey from Detroit to the City of Boston, I arrived on the 25th of Nov. On the same night I had the pleasure of shaking hands with three fugitives just from Maryland. The next day I had the pleasure of shaking hands with six slaves just from Maryland and Virginia, and on the third day after my arrival, I was informed that seven more had just arrived. And so they are coming almost every day. One of the first three referred to, gave me a short sketch of his history. He said when he first started, he was in company with one other slave. They started from the sea coast of Maryland, in a small boat with a determination never to stop short of Liberty or death. But poor fellows, they knew not the dangers to which they were exposed, while upon the wide and stormy ocean in a small boat. They had no compass by night, but the North Star, nor pilot to conduct them to the Boston Harbor, but the pilot who conducted the children of Israel through the Red Sea.

They suffered much with fear during their voyage on the water. The fear of being cast away and lost by storm on the one hand, and the fear of being captured and taken back into cruel bondage on the other. But one night, after being out several days, there came a heavy storm which carried away their mast and barred one of the fugitives into a watery grave, with all of the provisions they had to eat, while the other was left alone in the little craft, exposed to the rain and storm, expecting every moment would be his last. He was for several days and nights tossed upon the waves of the sea without a bite to eat or drink. But the poor fellow one day saw a vessel coming under sail, and he made it to signs of distress, and the kind hearted Captain came up and took him on board, and brought him into Boston port, where he is free.

HENRY HIBB.

For the Signal of Liberty.

FRIEND FOSTER:—
Permit me, dear sir, to protest that the Liberty Party is not (as you remarked some weeks since in the Signal) the Negro Party; but a party to put down all oppression, even oppressive taxation.—The signs of the times, to my humble vision, are encouraging, and patient perseverance I hope, will soon bring the desired result—EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL.

S.

Lapeer, Dec. 18, 1847.

MISCELLANY.

Resolution.

"Resolution," says a writer, "is omnipotent." And if we will solemnly determine to make the most and best of all our powers and capacities; and if to this end, with Wilberforce, we will but "seize and improve the shortest intervals of possible action and effort," we shall find that there is no limit to our advancement.—Without this resolute and earnest purpose, the best aids and means are of little worth; but with it, even the weakest are mighty. Without it we shall accomplish nothing, with it, every thing. A man who is deeply in earnest, acts upon the motto of the pickaxe on the old seal: "Father, I will find a way or make one." He has somewhat the spirit of Bonaparte, who, when told on the eve of battle that circumstances were against him, replied, "Circumstances: I make or control circumstances, not bow to them." In self-cultivation, as in every thing else, to think we are able, is almost to be so; resolve to attain, is often attainment. Every where are the means of progress, if we have but the spirit, the fixed purpose, to use them. And if, like the old philosopher, we will take as our motto, "Higher—for ever higher!" we may rise by them all. He that resolves upon any great end by that very resolution has sealed the greatest barrier to it, and he who seizes the grand idea of self-cultivation and resolves upon it, will find that idea, that resolution burning within him, and ever putting him upon his own improvement. He will find it removing difficulties, searching out or making means, giving courage for despondency, strength for weakness; and, like the star in the east to the wise men of old, guiding him to the sun of all perfection. If we are but fixed and resolute—bent on self-improvement, we shall find means enough to do it on every side and at every moment; and even obstacles and opposition will but make us like the fable spectre ships which sail fastest, in the very teeth of the wind."—Self-Culture, by Rev. Tyron Edwards.

"What!" said an ex-volunteer to a comrade, whom he thought he had left at Monterey, but whom he found engaged in the very difficult vocation of driving a lot of swine—"What!" he repeated, "do I find you here? I thought I left you with the army?" "Ah no, replied the comrade, "you see I have abandoned the sword and taken to the pen!"

A New Project.

Daniel Sears, a wealthy citizen of Boston, in a letter lately published in the Boston Whig to John Quincy Adams, proposes a plan for the extinction of slavery in the United States. It is summed up in the two following propositions.

1. That Commissioners be appointed by the President of the United States, & confirmed by the Senate, whose duty it shall be—under such conditions as Congress may determine—to purchase and emancipate slaves—being women and children—born prior to 1850, and held bound to service by any citizen of the United States, within such States of this Union as have not yet abolished slavery; and that annual appropriations be made by Congress for this purpose.

2. That from and after July, 1850, there shall be, throughout the United States, no hereditary slavery. But that on and after that date, every child born within the United States of America, their jurisdiction and territories, shall be born free.

Male slaves are to remain so during their lives. The first proposition is made out of regard for the sacred rights of property. The scheme is impracticable and unjust.

1. Congress has no power to make appropriations for any such purpose.

2. It has no authority under the constitution to declare that hereditary slavery shall cease after 1850, within the States.

3. We could never consent to any measure, which proceeds on the recognition of any right of property in a human being.

4. If any compensation is to be paid it should be to the slaves and not to the masters, who have for so many years enjoyed their labor without wages.

5. Slaveholders have been more than paid, for their slaves, in the benefits which, by means of the system they have been enabled to obtain the monopolizing the power and patronage of the General Government.

6. We do not believe that men ought ever to be bribed to do right.

7. If the powers of the Federal Government were administered according to the Constitution and in the spirit of its framers, Slavery would lose its present artificial supports, by which it draws its sustenance from the prosperity of free labor and would fall with the weight of its own evils.

8. In that case, emancipation would be no loss, but a great gain to the slave holder, and would be therefore, its own compensation.

9. Lastly, if Slavery is a blessing, Slaveholders have reaped its benefits long enough without equivalent and should be willing to give it up.

If it is an evil, they ought to be glad to get rid of it, without asking further reward.

The process of abolishing slavery throughout the union is a simple one, if all the voters in the free states would earnestly unite to effect it. Stop its extension into new territory immediately; abolish it by law of Congress, wherever it exists under the jurisdiction of the National Government; destroy by law, the coast-wise and inter-state Slave trade; withdraw from it, the support of the Federal Government in every particular; exclude from any part in the administration of national affairs, every man, who claims property in a fellow man; in a word, let the General Government do all it constitutionally can for the establishment of freedom; and slavery, having lost its principal support, will fall of itself. It only requires the political union of the free States and it is accomplished.—Cincinnati Herald.

GIVE NO PAIN.—Breathe not a sentiment—say not a word—give not an expression of the countenance that will offend another, or send a thrill of pain through his bosom. We are surrounded by sensitive hearts, which a word or a look even, might fill to the brim with sorrow. If you are careless of the opinions and expressions of others, remember that they are differently constituted from yourself, and never, by word or sign cast a shadow on a happy heart, or throw a side the smiles of joy that love to linger on a pleasant countenance.

THE FIRST SWEDISH RAILWAY.—The first railway constructed in Sweden will extend from the iron mines of Gellivara, in Laponia, to the port of Tonnefors—a distance of 42 French leagues. The mines are the richest in Sweden, but their products have heretofore been of little value, in consequence of the difficulty and expense of getting them to market. This enterprise is undertaken by an English company, who will commence the work in the spring with 2000 laborers.

"Old Virginia."

On Monday, a small emigrant party, well worthy the pencil of an artist, passed our office. A large woman, clad in a loose fitting gown, with a piece of muslin tied round her head by way of bonnet, led the party, and behind her in regular steps, followed nine children, the youngest of whom was carried in the arms of the oldest daughter, a girl about 16.—Bringing up the rear came the old man clad in Kentucky jeans, his head surmounted by an old wool hat, and bearing on his shoulders a bag containing their provisions. Eight of the nine children were barefooted, and their covering was made up of many and variously colored patches. Each of the boys was carrying some portion of bedding, and thus they moved up the street, single file. When the old man reached the Merchant's Hotel, he hailed a person standing at the door, with the inquiry of—
"Whar's Missouri?"
"Why, you are thar!" was the characteristic answer.

"Then how far is Bowlin's Green, Pike County?" said the old man.

"About ninety miles," was the reply.

"That aint nuthin," says the emigrant; and his face lit up with a pleased smile, as he added—"why, I'm most thar!"

Some one asked him where he had come from, and the old man entered into an interesting history of his progress from Henrico county in old Virginia, to the present place, and how he lost his horse on the road on the Blue Ridge in Pennsylvania, his value, &c.

"I suppose you belong to one of the first families?" remarked a bystander.

"Well," says he, "stranger, I don't belong to anythin' else!"

He started again, and when he had gained a few steps some one inquired if all the children with him were his own.

"Well, I reckon they are," says he, "for they stick to me, and call me daddy; but these," added he, pointing his finger at the nine, "is only my second crop—I've got eight more at Bowlin's Green."

"Well, you're a boss!" shouts the questioner.

"Well, I am!" responded the old man, and on he moved towards his destination.—St. Louis Reveille.

Supporting Churches by Slave-Jobbing.

The Rev. J. Cable, of Indiana, May 20th, 1846, in a letter to the Mercer Laminary, says:—

"I have lived eight years in a slave state (Va.)—received my Theological education at the Union Theological Seminary, near Hampden Sydney College. Those who know anything about slavery, know the worst: kind is jobbing slavery—that is, the hiring out of slaves from year to year, while the master is not present to protect them. It is the interest of the one who hires them to get the worth of his money of them, and the loss is the master's if they die. What shocked me more than anything else, was the church engaged in this jobbing of slaves. The college church which I attended, and which was attended by all the students of Hampden Sydney College and Union Theological Seminary, held slaves enough to pay their pastor, Mr. Stanton, one thousand dollars a year, of which the church members did not pay a cent (so I understood it.) The slaves who had been left to the church by some pious mother in Israel, had increased so as to be a large and still increasing fund.—These were hired out on Christmas-day of each year, the day in which they celebrate the birth of our blessed Savior, to the highest bidder. These worked hard the whole year to pay the pastor his \$1000 a year, and it was left to the caprice of their employer whether they ever heard one sermon for which they toiled hard the whole year to procure.—This was the church in which the professors of the seminary and the college often officiated. Since the Abolitionists have made so much noise about the connection of the church with slavery, the Rev. Elisha Balenter informed me the church had sold this property and put the money in other stock. There were four churches near the college church, that were in the same situation with this, when I was in that country, that supported the pastor, in whole or in part, in the same way—viz: Cumberland Church, John Kirkpatrick, pastor; Briny Church, William Plummer, pastor; (since Dr. P., of Richmond,) Buffalo Church, Mr. Cochran, pastor; Pisgah Church, near the peaks of Otter, J. Mitchell, pastor."

Scene at Washington.

As I was coming from Pennsylvania Avenue on the bill last evening, a little before sunset, in company with the Hon. _____, of Pa., we met, just in front of the gate opening into the public grounds, a four horse team, driven by a white man seated upon one of the wheel horses. The wagon had upon it a large open lumber box, into which was crowded, as nearly as I was able to count them, eighteen slaves. They were all young men and women. Sorrow and unutterable grief were marked upon their countenances. As they passed by, they fastened their eyes intently upon us, and appeared to implore assistance. But as I saw my fellow beings, created in the image of God, and redeemed by the blood of a Savior, thus transported to our American Golgotha, for sale, I experienced sensations which I have no power to describe. Would that some of our reverend clergy, who defend Slavery from Scripture had been present to have seen the practical workings of the "Patriarchal institutions."

Behind the wagon rode two beings in human shape, each carrying a large club in the form of a cane and each probably well armed with pistols and Bowie knives. They drove up the Avenue to 7th street and halted at the tavern between the Avenue and canal. They took the slaves into the house I am told until the crowd which gathered around had dispersed, and then they were marched over to William Hew-pen on Maryland Avenue. It is said they all belonged to the estate of an ex-Governor of Maryland who lived in "Prince George's" county, and are on their way to Southern graves.—Cor-True Democrat.

SHIPS OF CAST METAL.—Some of the N. Y. ship builders are about to prepare a model of a vessel cast in one mass of metal. The idea of building ships of this kind originated with Dr. McConnell of Washington, who has discovered a composition combining the strength and economy of iron with indestructible qualities of copper. The original material may be re-melted and used over and over again so that the old hulls may always be converted into new for expense of casting, the loss by wear not coming to more than one per cent, in ten years.

THE LAND OF THE MOBLEM.—A Protestant Church, is in progress of erection in Alexandria. It is a wonderful man. His liberal policy will do much to dispel the darkness of intolerance.

"You must turn over a new leaf," said a newly married man to his negligent wife. "I shall turn over a number of them," returned she, taking up a last novel, and brandishing an ivory folder.

Mexican Unwillingness to be Slaughtered.

"As she is too obstinate or unwilling to acknowledge her inferiority, we must pursue her with blow upon blow, and stun her into her senses."—Washington Union.

Of whom speaketh the gentleman thist is it an ox that he is butchering, or a she-bear, or a seal that will not be taken, or a hippopotamus that he has brought down and is pounding? On what or whom is this singular and savage process of stunning her into her senses to be performed? Reader, it is a nation of human beings, the humane writer is speaking of! This is simply the process recommended by the editor of the Washington Union to be pursued towards Mexico. Poor creature, we have got her down, but she is so senseless, that she will struggle still, and we must stun her into her senses. Obstinate creature, she will not acknowledge her inferiority, and beg pardon for delending her own life, and must follow her with blow upon blow, and stun her into her senses!—N. Y. Evangelist.

Unmitigated Blasphemy.

The Rev. Mr. Page of New York, who was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, made the following reply to some strictures upon the "nigger pews" in Dr. Patten's church, in New York.—We should regard the "alliance" of the Rev. gentleman with the prince of darkness far more intimate and proper, than with any "evangelical" body.—Alb. Patriot.

"As to what is said about this 'Jim Crow pew' in Dr. Patten's church, I will remark that there are quite a number of them there, and very commodious ones, too, situated, not in the lowest room; but near the head of the table close by the master of the ceremonies. Indeed, they are placed conspicuous, right over the heads of the white worshippers; higher up a little towards heaven than even the pulpit itself, at Dr. Patten's right hand, and near his heart, I have no doubt.—They are seated just as the Son of God himself is seated; on high, above the great congregation, in the eyes of all, and by the right hand of their best friend."

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THE LAND OF THE MOBLEM.—A Protestant Church, is in progress of erection in Alexandria. It is a wonderful man. His liberal policy will do much to dispel the darkness of intolerance.

Report of the Secretary of War.

This document has not yet been printed. A brief synopsis, made from the original report, has been furnished us. The Secretary gives a full history of the commencement and progress of our Mexican war operations, the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterrey are narrated; then we have the termination of the armistice; the conquest of Santa Fe and the Californias, and accounts of the various movements of the armies.

Satisfactory, though not official information has been received of the taking of Monclova, but not Chihuahua. Gen. Kearney's detachment was expected to reach the Pacific about November last.—The operations of Col. Fremont and Commodore Stockton west of the Rocky Mountains, are referred to with commendation. Authentic information but no official report has been received of their operations. The military force of the U. States has been augmented from 8,640 men, to 30,000 men. The duties of the war department have been arduous and embarrassing.

The department of Tamulipas, and the right bank of the Rio Grande for several hundred miles from its mouth, New Leon, Coahuila, and Chihuahua, have all in effect been wrested from the enemy; and the Mexican authority, civil and military, displaced in New Mexico and the Californias—all in the short space of seven months. The regular army, under the law of last session, when filled up, would amount to 16,998 officers and men, but does not now exceed 10,300. Our success in the field is attributable probably to the large number of volunteers called out since the passage of the bill increasing the army. It is impossible to tell the number of troops which the exigencies of the war may require.

The Volunteers called out who have encountered the enemy, have more than justified the expectations formed of this description of troops; but is no disparagement to them to say that regular forces would be preferred in a war to be prosecuted in a foreign country. Considerations of economy are also decidedly in favor of troops engaged to serve during the war. The Secretary is most solicitous that this subject should receive the attention of Congress, and that a body of troops should be raised to take the place of those volunteers who will claim a discharge at the end of their terms of service.

The plan suggested by Gen. Macomb in his report in 1836, is recommended now in reference to regimental field officers. Provision should be made for offences committed by our troops and by persons connected with the army. An increase of the regular army is recommended. The estimated appropriations for fortifications for next year amount to \$495,600.

The report then goes on to speak of our national defenses; of sappers, miners and topographical engineers, and their present organization; of the ordnance bureau being inadequate; deficiency in the medical staff of the army; history of operations in mineral lands the past year; number of persons agencies, 41, exclusive of navy pensions, and number of pensioners about 20,000. The independent treasury act contemplates the employment of officers named therein as pension agents, and renders it doubtful whether those heretofore employed are not suspended.

He recommends that authority be given to continue the present agents at a reasonable compensation. Three thousand four hundred and thirty-four Indians have been removed west of the Mississippi River since my last annual report. New treaties with Indians are referred to, and the solicitude of the government to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes is feelingly expressed.

The Boston Chronotype, a sharp shooting periodical, gives an account of an organization of the "Benevolent Bacchanal Society of Free Drinkers." Among the officers are to be "the Great Grande Puncheon, Great Grande Hoghead, Great Grand Pipe, Great Grand Half Pipe, Great Grand Barrel, Great Grand Fifteen Gallon Jug, Great Grand Gallon Jug, Great Little Quart Jug, Great Little Glass, Great Little Toddy Stick, Great Grand Scribe, Great Grand Advocate, Great Grande Chaplain, Great Grand Pharisee, Great Grand Hypocrite."

ADHESION TO THE SOUTH!—Our Whig brethren of the South and West will perceive, through the results of this election, that the Whigs of the Old Bay State are determined to maintain the integrity of the Whig Party proper throughout the country.—Bost. Atlas.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Annual Meeting.

The Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Kalamazoo, immediately after the adjournment of the State Total Abstinence Society, which meets at that place on the first Tuesday in February.

T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

A Request.

We have on our books the names of from one to two hundred subscribers, who owe us from four to ten dollars each. We cannot immediately call on these gentlemen to settle with them, while we stand much in need of the amounts due from them. We have resources abundantly sufficient to meet all our liabilities, but we are straitened because they are not transferred from the pockets of our subscribers to those of our creditors.

The New Year.

To all our readers, we come this week, with the compliments of the season, and greet them respectively with our cordial wishes for a Happy New Year.

Would that we could also wish to our beloved Country, a happy New Year, with the hope that she would prosper in all her undertakings! But can we do it? Can we wish her success in the prosecution of a war of aggression and conquest not surpassed in injustice and wrong by any in modern history? True, we expect our country will be victorious in the field of battle. She can muster into service, if need be, an army as great as that with which the conqueror of Europe marched to Moscow.

By the report of the Secretary of War, we learn that the military force of the United States has been augmented from 7,640 to 30,000 men. The regular army under the law of the last session, when filled up would amount to 19,998 officers and men; but does not now exceed 10,300, and an increase is recommended. Estimated appropriations for fortifications for next year \$495,690.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives an account of the doings of the various squadrons during the year, and states that the estimates of the department are based on the employment of 10,000 seamen in the service; and the department recommends an increase of the rank and file in the marine corps and the number of warrant officers. Authority is asked to build four sea steamers, to be employed in connection with our squadrons abroad. The practicability of the Dry Dock in New York is not doubted, and the work is urged on the favorable notice of Congress. A dock at Pensacola is also recommended, and other improvements to increase the efficiency of the yard at that place.

In our advertising columns will be found the prospectus of the "Gem of Science," a work devoted to Phrenology, Magnetism, Physiology, and the development of Mind generally. The topics of which it treats are of the most interesting character to the curious as well as the thinking.

Burritt's Christian Citizen comes to us every week with "lots" of signatures to the anti-war Pledge. The last number contains 139 names from Portsmouth alone, six being clergymen. Oberlin sends about 200, besides a large number from other places.

The vote for the candidates for Senators in this district stood: Lathrop, 3,889; Hawkins, 3,415; Crane, 3,224; Davis, 3,604; Denton, 3,978; Allen, 3,923; Treadwell 663; Lansing 661; Kenny 665; scattering, 28.

will do whatsoever it lists, and none shall be able at present to stay its hand, we have the most undoubting faith in its final and complete overthrow. It can be done by the Free States: but we fear they will not untidily and successfully attempt it until they are kicked into a state of degradation much lower than that which they now occupy.

The overthrow of the SLAVE POWER will also come through the action of Liberty men. There are now nearly Eighty Thousand of them; and their integrity and firmness for the past year argue favorably for their energy in time to come. Political opposition to Slavery, in our opinion, will never cease while the curse exists in our country; and the Liberty Men will constitute a nucleus, invulnerable in itself, around which other anti-slavery influences will be arrayed, till the whole army shall march on to victory.

Readers! Let each of us determine, that whatever else we may do or leave undone, through the coming year we will preserve our antislavery consistency and integrity, and give our best exertions to the main points of antislavery effort—NO SLAVE LAWS, and NO SLAVEHOLDERS FOR OFFICE!

We learn that Mr. Alverson, the Clairvoyant, is delivering a lengthy course of lectures to a class in this village. We have attended only on a single occasion. The lectures are delivered by him in the magnetic state, and embrace the history of the universe, going back to the time when the "Great Positive Mind" existed alone, and coming down through the creation, flood, &c., to the present age.

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Antislavery Political Union.

Last week we published the approval of the Cincinnati Herald, and other Liberty papers, of a National convention of antislavery men, irrespective of party. The intention of those who proposed this Convention undoubtedly was to make it the incipient step of a general political union which should ultimately supersede the Liberty party.

But there were some Liberty men in Ohio, who could define their own position, without waiting to have it shaped by the doings of a National Convention.

In the Twentieth Congressional District, in which an election for Representative in Congress was pending, Mr. Giddings was a candidate for reelection, and the strongest efforts were made to induce Liberty men to forego a nomination of their own, and support Mr. Giddings.—This they refused to do, choosing to adhere to the great principle on which they had hitherto acted—No POLITICAL FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. While Mr. Giddings was a supporter of them, they would not support him. They nominated for Congress Edward Wade, of Cleveland. After which the following resolutions, introduced to the nominating Convention by Mr. Wade, were passed by that body:

Resolved, That as Liberty men we are ready and solicitous for a political union of all the opponents of Slavery, for the attainment of the following objects, viz:

To wrest the Federal Government from the hand and control of the slaveholders and their allies;

To abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in all the Territories of the United States;

To exclude from the Union Slave States unconstitutionally admitted to the privileges of States of the confederacy.

To prohibit the coast-wise and inter-state slave trade;

To repeal the law of 1793, for the return of fugitive slaves;

To abolish all laws in the several States, making political or municipal rights dependent on the color of the skin;

To bring the patronage of the Federal Government to bear against slavery in such a way, that slaveholders and all their supporters shall be as effectually excluded from the offices and honors of the Federal Government, as the Liberty men and avowed Abolitionists have been under the domination of the slave power;—and finally,

To ensure a strict common law construction, in the Judicial Courts, of the Constitution of the U. S., in all its articles, sections and clauses hitherto claimed to favor slavery.

Resolved, That we stand ready to unite with Whigs or Democrats, or both, in a political organization, which shall recognize as its members, all who will make the measures of the foregoing resolution their leading political duty: and that we are not at all solicitous about the name of such an organization, but would support it with equal zeal, whether denominated Whig, Democrat or a Liberty party.

Resolved, That we will exert ourselves to the utmost to accomplish such a political union among all parties; and that we have no confidence in, and will lead no countenance to a union of Liberty men with any party—a body of men for any purpose, short of the accomplishment of each and every one of the said objects.

Resolved, That as enemies of human slavery, we spurn all overtures of union with any party for the attainment of any mere party triumph, but most cordially invite the co-operation of the Whig and Democratic parties with the Liberty party, to carry out the great fundamental principles of American Democracy—Death to oppression the world over.

Resolved, That for the Liberty party to unite with the Whig or Democratic party for the purpose of electing a mere party President would leave us to toil on, the mere hacks of party, in the business of the Slaveholders, as we did before we joined the Liberty party; and we most solemnly warn all true Liberty men, to treat all such propositions, come from what source they may, as treachery to the slave, faithlessness to your co-laborers in the cause of emancipation, and as degrading and disgraceful to you as honest and intelligent, and conscientious men.

These resolutions, it seems, involved more radicalism than Mr. Giddings could sanction.

But we have before us a letter from S. P. Chase, Chairman of the Liberty State Committee, and the author of the Address of the Cincinnati Convention, by which it appears that Mr. G. has privately made explicit proposals on his part.

In explaining some circumstances to the public, Mr. Chase says,— "I received a letter from Mr. Giddings early in September, in which he spoke of "Tariffs and Banks" as "things out of the question, until we shall get our necks under the heel of the slave power;" and stated the following propositions as a basis of political union among antislavery men.

- 1. The repeal of the Black Laws.— 2. The maintenance of our rights against the claims of Virginia, and the outrages of that state and of Kentucky. 3. The passage of a law making it penal for any officer or citizen of this state to aid in the arrest of fugitive slaves. 4. The repeal of all laws of the Federal Government that sustain slavery, including those that uphold it in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the law of 1793.— 5. The prohibition of the coast-wise slave trade. 6. The solemn determination to unite with no further slaveholding territory, or state, under any circumstances. 7. To support no man to office who hesitates to declare the above sentiments."

These propositions met my cordial approval, and in my reply to Mr. Giddings I expressed it frankly and unreservedly."

In concluding his letter, Mr. Chase gives his own views as follows:

"I am in favor of a union of all antislavery men in political action. I expressed an earnest desire for such a union, in my letter to the Chicago Convention. I care nothing about the name by which the antislavery party may be designated; all that I ask is that it shall be in good faith, and real earnest, an antislavery party, making the overthrow of the slave power, and slavery itself, its avowed and paramount object. I am willing to confer with Whigs or Democrats in relation to such an union. I am willing to adopt any better plan for the overthrow of slavery, and the slave power, than the plan of Liberty men, whenever such better plan shall be proposed, no matter by whom. In the mean time I shall adhere to the UNION and PLAN we already have—to the Union of Whigs and Democrats, so heretofore called, as Liberty men, and to the Plan of overthrowing slavery and the slave power, not by compromise or management, but by simple, direct, earnest, persevering action against both. This Union and this Plan, though few, comparatively, have adopted it, have worked gloriously so far: what will it not accomplish, when adopted by the rest of the antislavery host, now divided into hostile sections by Whig and Democratic lines, and by divisions nearly paralyzed into total inefficiency."

Having thus presented our readers with a full summary of the opinions of Liberty men on the question of a political antislavery union of men of all parties, we shall next week conclude what we have to say upon the subject by a statement of our own personal views.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Expenses of the War.

We learn from this report, that the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1846, were From Customs \$26,712,667 87 From sales of Public Lands, 2,694,452 48 From miscellaneous sources, 92,126 71 Total receipts, \$29,499,247 06 Add balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1845, 7,658,306 22 Total, \$37,157,553 28

The expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to a sum of \$25,031,114 20

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1846, of \$9,126,439 08

The Treasury estimates the receipts for the year which will end June 30, 1847.

From Customs, \$27,835,731 00 From sales of Public Lands 3,400,000 00 From the sources, 100,000 00 From Treasury Notes and Loan, 10,000,000 00 To which add balance in the Treasury, 9,126,439 08 Total, \$50,462,170 08

He estimates the expenditures during the same time, at \$55,241,212 09 of which there is to be paid for the Army and Navy, \$28,858,209 24. So much for war to July next!

He estimates the receipts for the year from June 30, 1847, to June 30, 1848, at \$32,000,000, and the expenditures during the same time, at \$45,781,784 51, of which there is to be paid to the Army and Navy, \$33,307,271 00. Almost Thirty-three and a half millions of dollars! It will be seen that the government do not expect this war will be ended very soon.

From whence is the money to be derived to pay all these vast sums? The Secretary recommends the levy of a duty of 25 per cent on Tea and Coffee, and also a loan of Nineteen Millions of dollars!

On every dollar worth then of Tea and Coffee which the Farmer or Mechanic buys, he must pay a tax of 25 cents, to enable our troops to kill Mexican men and women, and also saddle his children with an untold amount of debt; for who can tell when this war will end, or our expenditures of money to carry it on? And what benefit will our children derive from this waste of money? No road or canal is made by it to yield a revenue or furnish market facilities. There are some who point to large accessions of Territory which we shall gain. But what benefit will that be to us? They will never help pay the debt. The Southern public lands never have yet paid the expense of taking care of, survey and selling them, and these newly acquired lands never will do it and extinguish the Indian title.—True Democrat.

We have received the first number of the Western Pioneer, or Herald of Truth. It is published at Litchfield, Hillsdale County, monthly at 50 cents a year in advance, by Z. J. Brown. It is devoted to the advocacy of the Botanic practice of Medicine.

We have received a catalogue of the "Teachers Institute of Jackson County." It is said to be the first Association of the kind in the State.

The State Election.

As no State officer was elected last year, the best test of the actual state of parties is the vote on Congressmen.—In the Advertiser, we find the official vote of the several districts, which we transfer, with the figurings of that paper, to our columns. The table will be convenient for future reference. The Liberty vote of 1844, for President, was 3,632; of 1845, for Governor, 3,363; of 1846, for Congressmen, 2,885, showing a diminution of 478 last year. About 150 Liberty voters in Calhoun county for some reason unknown to us, concluded to vote last fall for a pro-slavery Whig. The Liberty vote of Washenaw was 115 less than in 1844, owing not to a diminution of numbers, but to an utter, and we think, criminal indifference on the part of many of them, who would not attend the polls, when they might have done so without inconvenience.—In the Third District we are informed the Whig candidate used the strongest personal and private efforts with Liberty men, and his liberal professions doubtless had an unfavorable effect on the Liberty vote.

From the Detroit Advertiser.— CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—OFFICIAL.—The State Paper of yesterday contains the official statement of the Congressional Canvassers, from which we make the following abstract:—

Table with columns: FIRST DISTRICT, Second District, Third District. Lists names like Hilldale, Lenawee, Monroe, Washenaw, Wayne and their respective votes.

There were 33 scattering votes—making the total of votes, 15,129. McClelland's actual majority is only 625—plurality over Lawrence, 1435.

Table with columns: SECOND DISTRICT, Third District. Lists names like Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Branch, Cass, Calhoun, Eaton, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Ottawa, St. Joseph, Van Buren and their respective votes.

There were scattering 34—making the aggregate vote 19,354. There is, therefore, an actual majority of 324 votes against Bradley in the District. His plurality over Gordon is 836.

There were scattering 29. Aggregate vote in the District, 13,286. Actual majority against Bingham, 302.—Bingham's plurality over Wisner, 608.

Table with columns: RECAPITULATION, L. F., W., Ab., Sent. Lists districts 1st, 2d, 3d and their respective votes.

The aggregate congressional vote of the state is 47,769

The aggregate Whig, Abolition, and scattering vote is 23,885

The aggregate Locofoco vote is 23,884

Showing an actual majority against the Locofocos of ONE VOTE!!

Locofoco vote over Whig vote, 2,980

To the Antislavery Ladies of Michigan.

According to promise last fall, I was to visit the several towns this winter, where the Ladies have organized Anti-Slavery Societies, and lecture to them on the subject. When I left Michigan, it was with a hope of returning within 10 days. But winter has caught me in New England, and here I must stay until Spring; after which I hope to return home and redeem all my promises. Truly yours, H. BIBB, FOR GOD AND LIBERTY.

Nathan Power and J. C. Gallup, the Liberty candidates for Senators in the Sixth District, received respectively, 732 and 728 votes.

Gentlemen who are discontinuing the Signal for the sake of taking the National Era, are pursuing a course which, if generally followed, will leave them without any antislavery paper in this State. Would they be glad to see such a result?

Mr. Clay has arrived at New Orleans. He is to spend the winter there.

A man down in Maine has discovered a way to obtain refreshing and sound sleep. It is to put a receipt for a printer's bill in your night cap.

From the War.

Late advices make no mention of the discontents which are said to exist in Santa Anna's ranks. He had directed that the Capital should be fortified with energy, and a considerable number of troops were advancing for the defence of the city. Senor Vilamil has been appointed Minister of Finance, and took the oath of office on the 17th ult.

The tone of the Mexican papers towards the United States is less arrogant. The correspondence between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna terminated the armistice. Gen. Taylor asked the release of the American prisoners sent into the interior, on the ground that all the Mexican prisoners had been set at liberty.—Santa Anna says in his reply that the generosity of Gen. Taylor had been responded to in the same spirit. All the prisoners at that post, San Luis, seven in number, had been released, and furnished with seventy dollars to procure sustenance upon the road.

On the night of the 26th, a boat having on board Lieut. Parker, passed Midshipman Rogers and Hynson, with five men, was sent from the brig Somers, then lying at Green Island, five miles from Vera Cruz, and burned the Mexican brig Creole, moored in the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and captured 7 Mexicans on board. Hynson was the only one injured, and he not seriously.

Twenty-seven officers of our army have been killed in action, or died from other causes, since Gen. Taylor first landed at Corpus Christi.

A young soldier named Wynkoop, of Zanesville, Ohio, who was in the fight at Monterey, writes home to his friends, as follows:—

"During the fight of the second day, a flag of cessation was sent to the Mexicans requesting a few hours to bury the dead, which were strewn in frightful piles over the field. This was refused; and the dead and wounded lay where they fell, beneath the rays of a scorching sun till the battle was ended. It was then almost impossible for our men to endure the stench, while they heaped dirt over the poor fellows where they lay. The bodies of the dead were as black as coal; many of them were stripped of their clothing by the Mexicans during the night. Several of those who were wounded during the first days' fight, crawled into ditches and holes to avoid the balls which were rolling like hail stones over the field, whence, exhausted by the loss of blood, they were unable to crawl or give signs of distress. As a consequence, many perished, though some who were found in this condition, were removed and are recovering."

The Emancipator says of the butchery at Tobasco,—

"Now, let it be observed that the town of Tobasco was peaceful and quiet, that it was inhabited chiefly by 'foreign residents,' that it lay entirely out of the route of armies, that the possession of it was not wanted for any military or warlike purpose whatever, that the only object of this ferocious attack was to gratify the eagerness of Perry to 'do something,' to make up for the defeats at Alvarado. We do not believe the English in China, or the French in Algeria, have ever made a more causeless sacrifice of women and children than that! And what says the nation? What says Daniel Webster? What says Governor Briggs?"

Henry Clay's son is Lt. Colonel of a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. Daniel Webster's son is Captain of a company of volunteers in Massachusetts, and will probably be in Mexico soon. John J. Crittenden's son is a Captain in the new regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

The Baltimore correspondent of the True Sun, gives the following particulars of the affairs at Tobasco:— "A great many defenceless females and children were unfortunately killed by the shells from our guns. An instance or two is mentioned. A Mexican had his only daughter, a beautiful girl of eighteen years, completely cut in two by a 24 lb. shot, and after leaving the mutilated remains on the bed, he rushed down to the beach, covered with blood, and implored our men to stop firing. In another instance, a whole family were sitting at the table, when a shell fell among them, instantly exploding, killing all the females, besides three servants."

The Pawnees, who robbed the train of government wagons, on the plains between Independence and Santa Fe, cut open and scattered about three hundred sacks of flour to the four winds of heaven.

The prairie, for miles around the spot where the robbery was committed, is said to have been as white as if covered with snow. The villainous rascals, immediately upon getting possession of the wagons, set to work powdering themselves, and the color of their yellow skins was soon changed to one of snowy whiteness.

The sport of snow-balling each other with hands full of flour, they enjoyed to a great degree; and after making the most of the frolic, they bedecked themselves out in the sacks, and in this garb several were seen by the men who returned to Fort Leavenworth, on the plain, two or three days after the robbery.—One fellow had modelled his sack into a turban, and the brand, U. S., was immediately in front.

The letters were quite unintelligible to them, but nevertheless, they seemed to prize them quite highly as in all the breech cloths made of them, the U. S. was contrived so as to be preserved in front.

Both Houses of the South Carolina Legislature have adopted a resolution appropriating twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Field Officers, to equip the regiment of South Carolina volunteers, for service in the war against Mexico.

A MEMORABLE FACT.—It is stated in the Washington Union, that since the battles of the 8th and 9th of May last, which precipitated a war with Mexico upon us, at least three hundred thousand volunteers have offered their services to the government. Is there another country in the world, where so large a force could be raised by voluntary enlistment for foreign service in so short a time?—The eight new regiments are nearly full—some of them quite. They are to serve "during the war."—Utica Observer.

On this a New York paper remarks— "Just put the above statement alongside of the fact that Government has lately offered \$2,000 a head for enlistments! Three hundred thousand volunteers are not enough to answer the purpose, but Government must offer a premium of two dollars as a 'deception fund' to get men for the slaveholders' war! No, this expedition for the plunder of Mexico is not so popular as the Union and its Utica echo would make it out to be—else why this bounty? The fact is, 300,000 did let off a little 'patriotic' gas, but they were careful not to put their feet into the trap so as to oblige themselves to go.— Hence the creation of the deception fund; and hence it is, that men are sent throughout the entire State to seduce green-horns enough to make up one regiment! Who doubts that we are a patriotic people?"

It appears from government despatches, that a newspaper was issued at Monterey, August 16th, called "The Californian," by Robert Semple. It is issued every Saturday, at \$5 a year.— It is the size of a single leaf of foolscap paper.

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says the administration have determined to call out more troops. Ten regiments will be immediately called for, or enlisted as volunteers for the whole of the war. Fifty thousand men engaged for the war will soon be in the field. Under the act of 1st May, this force will be in addition to the increase of the regular army, also authorized by the act of the last session.

We have further news by telegraph, of the following import. It is now stated on pretty good authority, that T. omas H. Benton, J. J. Crittenden and Silas Wright are to be appointed Commissioners to proceed to Mexico, with power to arrange a treaty of peace.—Mr. Benton to be created Lt. Gen., with authority to fight or negotiate, as his judgment may dictate.

Gen. Taylor had returned from Saltillo which was in the quiet possession of the troops under Gen. Worth.

No demonstration had been made against him, though at a distance of only thirty miles, the scouts of Gen. Worth had discovered about 3,000 cavalry, said to have been sent from Potosi. Gen. Wool had been ordered by Gen. Taylor to occupy the town of Parras. The inhabitants made no opposition to General Wool, but prepared to receive him.

It was understood that General Taylor would occupy all the posts and towns upon the line of operations to Tampico. He would himself shortly take up the line of march upon Victoria, where rumor says, Santa Anna has 10,000 choice troops. The possession of Victoria is indispensably necessary to Gen. Taylor to secure his line of communication in an attack upon Potosi. Santa Anna would no doubt resist the attempt.

Potosi was in a strong state of defence and daily receiving additions to its strength.

A rumor prevailed at Brazos on the 11th, and was generally believed, that sixty government wagons, with provisions and specie, had been captured by Canales, on the road between Camargo and Mier.

It was believed that Santa Anna intended to harass Gen. Taylor, and make a stand against him which would require hard fighting.

It is now conceded by the officers of our army generally, that the Mexicans will fight. San Luis Potosi is in a strong state of defence, and is daily being made still stronger; and it may be that the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and those at Monterey, were but specimens of what may occur before San Luis.

Officers believe that a harder fight than any one yet is before them. San Luis Potosi is one of the richest cities in all Mexico, being directly in the mining district.

By arrival from Havana, we have news from Mexico to Nov. 27th, and Vera Cruz to Dec. 2. The Mexicans generally agree that the last great struggle will soon take place at San Luis Potosi.

Yucatan proclaims for the Constitution of 1842. Almonte is the most popular

candidate for President. Santa Anna positively declines that office. \$2,000,000 are to be exacted forthwith from the church to prosecute the war.

It is said that 500 men at Passo del Norte will resist Col Doniphan's march to Chihuahua. Two large forts are going up at Alaska and Santiago to defend the road to the Capitol in case Santa Anna is defeated.

Information has been received at Washington, and is in part believed, that 150 American soldiers had been massacred in California. The "Mexican Monitor" of the 13th, gives the following version of the matter.

Massacre of the North Americans at Ciudad de los Angeles.—MAZATLAN, Oct. 28th.—By the arrival of the French corvette of war La Brillante, from San Francisco and Monterey of Upper California, we have the following important news:

The necessity of covering that wide territory at many points, nearly all threatened by the Indians, has compelled the Americans to leave in each of them a most insignificant number of men—so that at Monterey—which, as the capital, is the most important station to defend—there were only thirty soldiers; at Francisco, where a block house has been erected, only 10 or 12 men.

At Los Angeles, formerly the seat of the political authorities of the territory, the Indians, uniting with the other inhabitants, fell upon and put to death 150 soldiers of the American squadron; and this news, which is to a certain point confirmed by what we have previously published of the rising in that town, and seems a natural consequence of that movement, is authenticated from various trustworthy sources of information.

One hundred and fifty Mormons have arrived in California from the Sandwich Islands.

At Monterey is published a journal entitled itself "The Californian," and all its articles (which are in favor of the invaders) are written in Spanish.

The commander of the French vessel above mentioned, Count de Bussat, assures us that the North Americans are in the greatest dread lest the Mexican government should send against them only force whatever; for they now see that they have made a very hazardous step in occupying California with such small means. He adds that, in his conception, they can dispose of no force which will attempt Mazatlan.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A great variety of measures have been proposed or introduced into both Houses of Congress; but nothing of importance has been done. We will enumerate some of the points of greatest interest.

In the Senate, Mr. Ashley, introduced a bill to establish a permanent general pre-emption system in favor of actual settlers upon the public lands; read twice and referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Brees introduced a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands; read twice and referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Woodbridge introduced a bill to apply certain alternate sections of the public domain to the completion of works of internal improvement in the state of Michigan, and for other purposes; read twice and referred to the committee on public lands.

Also, a bill to establish a land office in the northern part of the State of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of the mineral lands in the State of Michigan and Territory of Wisconsin, read twice and referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Brees submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for such harbors in the United States as the safety of navigation and interests of commerce require.

In the House, Mr. Pollock offered a resolution instructing the committee on ways and means to bring in a bill to repeal the tariff of 1846 and re-enact that of 1842. Lost, yeas 73, nays 107.

In the Senate on Thursday, on motion of J. M. Clayton, it was ordered that the committee on foreign relations be discharged from the further consideration of the several memorials and petitions on the subject of indemnity for French spoliation prior to 1800, and that they be referred to a select committee consisting of five members, to be appointed by the Vice President.

Messrs. Morehead, Cass, Badger, Atherton and Ashley were accordingly appointed.

Mr. Brees submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the Senate with a statement of all appropriations made for construction and repair of roads, fortifications and harbors, and for the improvement of rivers in each and all of the

states and territories of the United States, showing the amount and period of each appropriation and expenditure.

In the House, Mr. McClelland gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the sale of the mineral lands south of Lake Superior, in the state of Michigan and territory of Wisconsin.

Also, a bill making appropriations for certain harbors and rivers.

Mr. Douglass, from the committee on Territories, introduced a bill for the admission of Iowa into the Union, which was made the special order of the day for Monday.

On Friday, in the House, Mr. Martin, of Wisconsin, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill establishing the territorial government of Minnesota.

The proceedings for the remainder of the week furnish nothing of interest.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Barrow offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate whether any agent had been sent by him to Havana in relation to the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, and calling for all correspondence in relation thereto. Laid over.

Bills were introduced to amend the act of 1843, regarding seamen; to remodel the consular system; creating the office of Surveyor General of Oregon; to provide for the survey of the mouth of Red River; for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones, and for the relief of the widow of Alexander Hamilton.

In the House of Representatives, bills were introduced to graduate the price of public lands, to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims for French spoliation, for the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, to remove obstructions in the Savannah river, and for a new Custom House at Savannah. All read twice and referred.

The Iowa admission bill and the bill granting a pension to Patrick Kelley, Maj. Ringgold's mutilated teamster, were then passed.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Rush introduced a resolution instructing the military committee to inquire into the propriety of increasing military posts.

Bills were reported establishing general pre-emption to the actual settlers of public lands, and providing for the sale of the mineral lands.

Mr. Sevier introduced a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of constructing a railroad from the Missouri to the Columbia.

The House went into committee of the whole on the reference of the President's message to appropriate committees.—Messrs. Morse and Martin defended the course of the President in reference to the Mexican war.

The President sent a message to the House of Representatives in reply to Garrett Davis' resolution, with the documents upon the subject, from the war and navy departments, containing all the orders and instructions emanating from those departments. The message declares that no instructions had been given which are not clearly authorized by the laws of nations.

Some acts had been committed by Gen. Kearney in New Mexico which were not approved; but the official information in relation to them was not in the possession of the President at the time the annual message was submitted. If the authority given had been exceeded, it could be rectified without harm.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Brees introduced a bill to authorize territorial government in Oregon.

Bills were presented relative to the United States District Court in New York, and to relinquish the Cumberland Road to the States it passes through.

In the House, Mr. Douglass reported a bill to re-establish a territorial government in Oregon.

The House went into committee of the whole on the President's message.—Mr. W. Hunt has the floor.

Among the bills introduced in the House was one to establish the Territory of Minnesota, from parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, and a River and Harbor bill.

In the House, Mr. Pollock offered a resolution instructing the committee on ways and means to bring in a bill to repeal the tariff of 1846 and re-enact that of 1842. Lost, yeas 73, nays 107.

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DOMESTIC NEWS.

New Hampshire.—Isaac Hill's New Hampshire Patriot publishes, with the mourning rules around it, the law passed by the last legislature of New Hampshire, similar to the one passed by our own, forbidding state, county, or town officers to arrest, or detain persons claimed as fugitive slaves, under a penalty of fine or imprisonment.—Christian Citizen.

New York.—The first of the Bank charters which expire in this State, is that of the Merchant's Exchange Bank, which runs out 1849. Those which have the longest time to run, expire in 1866, of which there are seven, and among them the Rochester City Bank. The Institution having the largest capital is that of the Manhattan Company, which is \$2,050,000. The smallest amount of capital is \$100,000, there being 18 institutions owning this amount.

Sixty-three and one half tons of butter were unloaded from one canal boat at the Western Rail Road Depot, yesterday.—The boat was from Rome, Oneida county.—Evening Journal.

Virginia.—The Governor's Message strongly urges the propriety of expelling all free colored persons from the State! He says:

"I regard our free negro population as one of our greatest evils, and to get rid of it as one of our highest duties. Great as may be the apparent difficulty of accomplishing this desirable measure, it would dwindle into insignificance, under a bold and decided treatment. But all I now propose is the passage of a law providing that each county, at our next annual election, shall have the right to vote upon the question of removing the free negroes, within their respective limits, beyond the Commonwealth—that all counties voting affirmatively shall communicate the fact to the Executive, who shall be required to remove the free negroes within such counties after six or twelve months notice, and that such population shall not thereafter be permitted to reside therein."

South Carolina.—David Johnson, late Chancellor of the State, has been elected Governor by the legislature, and W. M. Kain, Lieut. Gov. Mr. Calhoun has been re-elected United States Senator for six years, and A. H. Butler has been chosen to the same post, in place of Mr. McDuffie, resigned.

Wisconsin.—HEAVY CROP.—Messrs. Roffery and Finnegan, of the town of Menomonee, raised three hundred and sixty bushels of wheat on eight and a half acres of land—forty-two and a half bushels to the acre!—Milwaukee Cour.

Alabama.—At the recent Presbyterian Synod, held at Wetumpka, a negro, named Ellis, was admitted to the ministry. He is to be sent as a missionary to Liberia. The Epaula Shield says that his wife and two children have been purchased by the Presbyterian Church in Alabama, at a cost of \$2,500. He has acquired his education by his own exertions; and upon examination, proved himself a good Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholar.

Tennessee.—The Nashville Union of the 12th ult. contains the following choice item of intelligence:

"At a Missionary meeting held in the Methodist church, on Monday night, funds were raised for making Gen. Taylor, Col. Campbell, Col. Anderson, Capt. Cheatham, and Capt. Foster life members of the CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. These compliments will be duly appreciated by the brave officers, who are winning laurels on the field of battle."

We have heard of people stealing "the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," but this is the first instance that has come under our notice, in which a society of professing christians have furnished the aforesaid livery unsolicited and gratis.

The next piece of intelligence that we expect to be called upon the record, is, that active measures are to be taken for raising the necessary funds in order to constitute Gen. Taylor and all his subordinates, including Captains Goy and Cullum, as Life Members of the AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.—Christian Citizen.

Kentucky.—The Cincinnati Herald has a letter from Glasgow, Kentucky—the writer of which describes the progress of the Anti-slavery feeling in that region. In the summer of 1843, a Dr. Hitchcock was warned out of the county, for the offence of having a few copies of "Facts for the People," an anti-slavery tract, which he showed to some of his friends. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Soon after, 20 copies of the Philanthropist were taken, and afterwards Clay's True American.—At the present time there are 72 copies of the True American, 20 of the Anti-Slavery Reporter, 7 of the Philanthropist, 3 of the Saturday Visitor, &c. T he writes says further:—

Another thing is, on the counters and tables of several of our Merchants and Mechanics may be seen copies of the True American, Herald, and Anti-Slavery Reporter, and in our Court House I have noticed several copies of the above named paper lying on the table within the bar, or in the hands of several members of the Court. I saw during this week, at one time, four of its members including a

distinguished Judge, with copies of the True American in their hands, reading it within the bar, and in the past week during the session of our court, I think more than half of the time, some of the members were reading some of the above named papers.

Some of the 88 men who warned Dr. Hitchcock away, are now subscribers to these papers.—Pilot.

Michigan.—We are informed by a person in attendance at the present session of the Court, that the number of decrees of divorce in this county within a year past is 22. Matrimony seems stripped of half its terrors when the knot is so loosely tied.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

Iowa.—The new Capitol of Iowa occupies a favorable site in Iowa city.—It is built of marble at a cost of already \$80,000; and will require \$20,000 more to finish it.

Wisconsin.—A select committee appointed by the Constitutional Convention, now in session, has submitted a report, proposing to divide Wisconsin into two states.

The committee give the following reasons in favor of the proposed division:

- 1. The large extent and peculiar shape of the Territory, and the consequent inequality in the benefits of government.
2. The late act of Congress, dated Aug. 6, dividing the same.
3. The present unequal representation in the Senate of the U. S.

The area included within the present undisputed limits of Wisconsin, is estimated at about 90,000 square miles—equal to New York and Pennsylvania, and larger by 25,000 square miles than the six New England States.

The Convention has rejected a motion to abolish capital punishment, by a vote of 31 to 51.

Wisconsin has contributed her quota to the wonders of the age, in the person of a giant boy who is upwards of 7 feet high, and only 13 years old.

VARIETY.

Ten steamboats have been snagged on the Mississippi within a few days. The blame is laid at President Polk's door.

WONDERFUL INDEED.—Professor Bush, of New York, announces that he has a mesmeric subject, who, in his "ecstatic state," can quote Hebrew, lecture learnedly on geology, and yet, to neither of these departments has he ever devoted a day's application in his life. Also, the profoundest questions of historical and biblical archæology, of mythology, of the origin and affinity of language, of the progress of civilization, &c.—all of which those who have heard may believe, if they choose.

SPEED OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The Kingston Chronicle says that the wires are found to work just as well upon the longest as upon the shortest lines, and were a continuous line in operation between the cities of New York and Boston, the communication would be, to all appearance instantaneous. Were a wire stretched eleven times around the earth, the magnetic fluid would pass the distance in a second. Were a wire passed through London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Cape Town, Lima, Cairo in Egypt, Peking, and back by the way of Oregon, the fluid would pass the entire distance during the time of one pulsation of the heart.

AMERICAN FRUIT IN ENGLAND.—We observe by the Liverpool papers, that a sale of American apples was held there on the 2d inst. at which the prices from 10s. to 20s. a barrel, although the apples were in a bad condition. Sound apples of good quality, it is said, would bring 30s. to 35s. (say \$8) a barrel; and a quantity carried out by the ship Henry Clay, from New York, were to be sold on the 4th, which were expected to bring the latter price.

EXPLOSIVE SAWDUST.—A recent number of the London Athenæum, states that a Mr. Geo. Turner, of Leeds, has discovered an explosive compound cheaper than that from cotton. Instead of cotton, he uses sawdust, or any fibrous vegetable matter, which he immerses from eight to ten minutes in equal measures of nitric acid, specific gravity one and a half, and of common oil of vitriol. A slight increase of the latter increases the rapidity of combustion. With this prepared sawdust, Mr. Turner discharged a pocket pistol, loaded with ball, with force equal to that of gunpowder. Weight for weight he thinks the sawdust will prove the better projectile.

A new invention in railroad machinery has lately been effected in England, by which each carriage becomes a locomotive, and the whole train is thus enabled to ascend any rise that may occur above the level of the railroad, which the engine, if alone, would be able to ascend.

It is estimated that the amount expended in N. Y. city, annually, for cigars alone, is not less than \$750,000.

SUGAR.—The Indians of one of the islands of Lake Huron made the present year over one hundred tons of Maple Sugar.

Calculations are made that nearly four hundred churches are now in some states of progress in England, either being in actual process of building or continually ordered, or privately prepared.

Eight sisters of the association of Notre-Dame are to leave Paris for Oregon.—They go to join six nuns of the same community, who proceeded to that country two years back, to spread religious and temporal institutions amongst the people.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Jan. 1, 1847. Mud is exceedingly plenty, and the roads poorly adapted to traveling.—Wheat buyers offer to purchase at 56 cents, but little comes in.

In New York, Dec. 22, Michigan Flour was selling at \$5.50.

MARRIED.

Dec. 30th, 1846, by C. Clark, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM R. LITCHFIELD, to Miss ESTHER COOK, both of this village.

CALENDAR FOR 1847.

Table with columns for SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.

JANUARY. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

FEBRUARY. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

MARCH. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

APRIL. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

MAY. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

JUNE. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

JULY. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

AUGUST. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

SEPTEMBER. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

OCTOBER. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

NOVEMBER. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

DECEMBER. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

NOTICES.

A Card.

Rev. S. Miles and Lady, embrace the public press as a medium through which to tender their most grateful acknowledgments and many thanks to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, for a liberal Donation Party on the 25th inst.

It is a providential miracle that our lot is cast in the midst of the Benevolent, the heart-stirring and soul-enlivening friends that here surround us with warm hearts and open hands to fill our scores, and load our tables with their choice and acceptable favors—that remind us of the Manna from Heaven, to supply the wants of thousands in the wilderness.

May the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords grant them a full supply of his bountiful feast that is prepared for all people in the house of prayer.

The value of the donation received is more than \$300—able expenses included.

In Every Age of the WORLD, the professions have been slow to admit the value of new discoveries, or the expediency of adopting them in practice. It is no to the legal profession that we look for reform in jurisprudence, neither do we find the advocates of medical reform among physicians. Each deprecates whatever is found to innovate upon

received opinions & established usages. Hence the opposition which medical men too often exhibit to the use of private remedies, whatever their acknowledged value, or great efficiency in the cure of disease. No medicine has ever done more for the relief of human suffering than Dr. Osgood's India Chologogue. The certainty with which it cures Fever and Ague, and eradicates bile from the system, is acknowledged by all.—Do you prefer a speedy and efficient cure to a regular and scientific run of disease? Try the Chologogue, and the object is accomplished.—Then tell your suffering neighbor what it has done for you, that it may do the same for him. For sale by MAYNARDS.

For the Signal of Liberty. Genesee County.

The antislavery friends of the county of Genesee, will notice that the annual meeting of the A. S. Society of this county will be held at the Court House in Flint, on Tuesday the 17th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to transact such business as shall come before the society. A full attendance is respectfully solicited.

L. BUCKINGHAM, I. MERRIMAN, F. KING, Executive Committee. Flint, Dec. 24, 1846.

Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer.

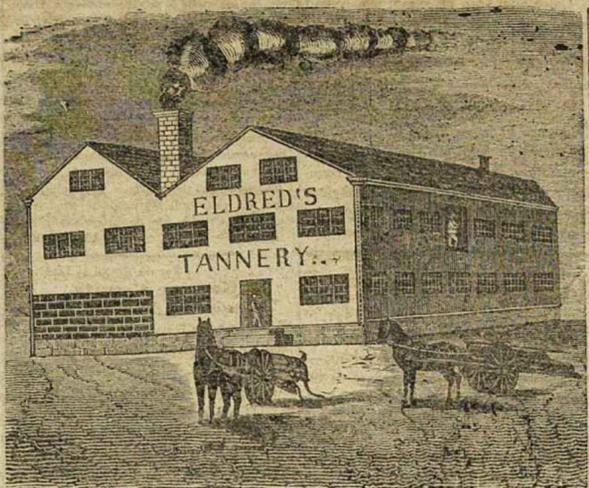
A cursory notice of this work was given in our paper of the 25th of April last. A deliberate and careful examination enables us, at the present time, to speak more particularly and decidedly of its merits.

We have rarely been called upon to express our judgment of a work which deserves, in our opinion, stronger and more unqualified commendation than the one now before us. The want of a standard of geographical pronunciation, which should be entitled to the confidence of the community, and by its entire accuracy, has been long and deeply felt by every class of readers, and, especially, by teachers. This want we regard as now effectually supplied.

According to the plan of the work, the native pronunciation of names, in foreign countries, is given, as nearly as this can be done, by means of English letters, except in the case of well known places, as Paris, Naples, Lyons, Mexico, &c., which appear to have a fixed English pronunciation. For a full explanation of the plan of the Pronouncing Gazetteer, we would refer the reader to the Preface and Introduction, which will richly repay a perusal, and will be found full of entertainment and instruction to every one who is interested in subjects of this kind.

All our readers, who have been in danger of having their organs of speech dislocated by such Mexican names as Chihuahua, Guadalajara or Guadalupe, Oaxaca or Oajaca, will be gratified to learn that the correct pronunciation of these names is quite easy; it is only the wrong pronunciation which is difficult. At the same time, the brief exposition of the sounds of Spanish letters, contained in the Introduction, explains the diversity of spelling which is so often seen—X and J, in Spanish, having precisely the same sound—B and V have almost the same sound.—Hence we have Cordova or Cordoba, Jalisco or Xalisco. The reader will find the last name, with those of the other Provinces of Spain, under the head of Mexico. The former of these names is quite easy; it is only the wrong pronunciation which is difficult. 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A UNIVERSAL Pronouncing Gazetteer,
BY THOMAS BALDWIN, assisted by several other gentlemen.
 With a colored map exhibiting the canals and railroads of the United States.
 "This work" to use the language of I. F. Mack, Esq. (late Superintendent of the Public Schools of Rochester, N. Y.) "fills a hitherto important blank in English Literature and should immediately be introduced into every institution of learning—the common school in particular, in the land." It has been strongly recommended by a multitude of our most distinguished literary men from whose recommendations our limits will permit us to select only the following.
From Professor Anthon.
 New York, Sept. 10, 1845.
 The subscriber has examined Baldwin's "Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer," with considerable care, having consulted it at almost daily for at least a month past, and takes great pleasure in recommending it as a very superior work.
 CHAS. ANTHON.
 Having often referred to and examined the "Gazetteer," I fully concur with Professor Anthon.
 G. C. VERPLANCK.



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

ELDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of:
 Spanish Sole Leather, Shagbark do, Shagbark tanned Upper Leather, Oak do, French tanned Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock tanned do, Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Dog and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimmings, and Kit of all kinds.
 Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c. Horse and Collar Leather, Cordovan do, Morocco Skins, Seal do, Goat Binding, Deer and Lamb do, White and Colored Linings, Printed do, Russel do.
 As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
 Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins.
ELDRED & CO.
 248-ly
 Detroit, Jan. 1846.

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash!

The Subscribers beg leave to inform their old customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of English, American and West India Goods.
Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.
 Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable for Ironed Wagons and Barges, Nail Rails, Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin Ware and Tin Plate—also a general assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
 thick and thin sole work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for CASH or BARRER. Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it for the interest of all those wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned Goods, we do most earnestly solicit an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Ann Arbor MARBLE YARD.

The undersigned having purchased the interests of his partner in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he continues the business at the old stand in Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, where he will manufacture to order, **Monuments, Grave Stones, Paint Stone, Tablets, &c. &c.**
 Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has an assortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get your goods.
J. M. ROCKWELL.
 Ann Arbor, July 8, 1846. 272-ly

Cheap Hardware Store.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform that he still continues to keep a large general assortment of Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
 Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zinc, Bright and Anodized Wire, Mosses Gates and Fastenings, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tools, Drawing Knives, Spoke Slaves, Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bits, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Disks, Water Lanes, Grid-Stones, Potsh, Chaldren and Sugar Knives, Cable, Loe, Tread and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plum Levels, together with a general assortment of Hollow Ware, which will be sold low for Cash or approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Eldred's Block.
J. M. MARVIN.
 Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. 248-ly

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 Cases or Kegs that hold from one quart to two gallons. We do not wish you to take our word for the above, but to call and try us.
 All orders left at the Rail Road Hotel, or sent by mail will meet with immediate attention.
ROWE & Co. Buffalo.
WM. MATTHEWS, Agt. Detroit.
 P. S. Oysters delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
 Detroit, 1846. 285-3m

Temperance House!

1847.
STEAMBOAT HOTEL.
DETROIT, MICH.
DANIEL BARNES, having taken this well known Stand, and thoroughly repaired it throughout, is now extensively prepared to accommodate his friends and the Travelling Public with all those conveniences calculated to make them comfortable, and with prices to suit the times!
Meals, 25 Cents. Eastern and Southern Stage Office kept at this House.
 Omnibus and Baggage Wagon always on and to convey Passengers to and from the House free of charge.
 236-6m

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS.

The Mozart Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Ives Junr.—containing 24 celebrated Chorals and Miscarve by Zingarelli with English words.
 Teachers of Music will please call and examine the work at
PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.
 October 7, 1846. 260-1f



The preceding figure is given to represent the Inseparable Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mucus issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that the perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by its means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Inseparable Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors, through the Inseparable Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it resolves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and action are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal medicine. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Inseparable perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.
 It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelping mankind with colds, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Inseparable Perspiration.
 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 us 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 leeches to the neck, or bleed to unstop the pores? 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 you, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is **McALISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, OR THE WORLD'S SALVE!** It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, on the face, on the neck, on the chest, on the arms, on the hands, on the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.
 It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heal them.
 It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.
 It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.
 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 waste matter. The surface is restored to its healthy condition, and the body is used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intestines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, as it is a remedy for every ailment that the body will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.
 I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest character and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and it has been but one voice, one united, universal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is good!"
 CONSTITUTION.
 It can hardly be credited that a salve can have an effect upon the lungs, so long as they are within the system. But we say for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, it placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that 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 foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.
 It is a remedy for the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with the like success, as also Jaundice in the Face.
 Consumption. Liver complaint, pains in the 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 Inseparable Perspiration and thus cure every case.
 In Scrofula, Erysipelas 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, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Spinal Disease, Broken or Sore Breast, &c.
 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 Borna it has not its equal in the World; also, Erysipelas of every kind, such as Warts, Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of them all.
 Sore Eyes.
 The inflammation and disease always lie back of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine which reaches the seat of the inflammation or it will do little good. The Salve rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.
PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SWEETENING.
 Its first action is to excite 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 gross matter that repels the surface, it begins to soften and often until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's. It throws a freshness and blushing color upon the now white, transparent skin, that is perfectly enchanting. Some times in cases of Freckles we will find that the spots that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pursue the Salve and all will soon disappear.
 It is a remedy for the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with the like success, as also Jaundice in the Face.
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BOOKS! BOOKS!!

AT PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.
TO THE PUBLIC!!
 The undersigned having returned from New York with a new, large and valuable stock of
Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings,
 is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to Book purchasers, that, by his efforts last fall on his return from New York, the price of nearly every thing in his line has been sold 1 less than heretofore, and had it not been for him, purchasers would have continued to pay the prices heretofore charged.
 He can say also, that his sales have been showing his most sanguine expectations, beyond all that a public benefactor, although ever so small, will not go unwarded in this enlightened community.
 He is thankful for the favors already bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, 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 not.
 Cash orders from the country will be attended to, and the books packed as well as the persons were present to attend the purchases. He will also sell to children as cheap as their parents.
 Purchasers will do well to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
 Don't forget the place, be sure you call at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, on Main Street, a few doors South of the Public Square.
WM. R. PERRY.
 Ann Arbor, June 27, 1846. 269-1f

THRESHING MACHINES.

The undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Threshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind invented by himself.
 These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thrasher 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 eight horses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 300 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 150 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.
 This Power and Machine contain all the advantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable. They are easily moved from one place to another. The work of the horses is easy on these powers in comparison to others, and the price is LOWER than any other power and machine, having been sold in this State, according to the real value. The terms of payment will be liberal for notes that are known to be absolutely good.
 I have a number of Powers and Machines now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy are invited to call on me.
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 securing letters patent for the same within the time required by law.
S. W. FOSTER.
 Scio, Washneton Co., Mich., June 13, 1846.

RECOMMENDATION.

During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers and threshing machines, 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 machine they are acquainted with.
 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 one pair of hands from four to eight, and will thresh about 200 bushels wheat per day.
A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washneton Co., Mich.
G. BLOOD.
T. RICHARDSON.
S. P. FOSTER.
N. A. PHELPS.
A. M. SMITH.
M. BOWEN.
WM. WALKER, Webster.
THOS. WARREN.
D. SMALLEY, Lodi.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS J. B. SMITH, assisted by Miss S. F. F. announces to the public that she is prepared to receive young ladies into her school in the basement room of the Episcopal Church, on the corner of Main and Second streets, for the purpose of teaching them English, French, Latin and Greek, and also to give instruction in the English studies, or separately, \$5 each. The school will be furnished with a Philosophical apparatus, and occasional lectures given on the Natural Sciences.
 Mrs. Hughs will give instruction to all who desire it, in Music, Drawing, Painting and Needlework.
 Miss Smith refers to the following gentlemen: Professors Williams, Ten Brook, and Wheeler of the University; Rev. W. S. Curtis, Rev. Mr. Simons, Rev. G. C. Taylor, Hon. E. Mundy, Wm. S. Maynard Esq.
 Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846. 262-1f

MICHIGAN LAND AND 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 mail.
 References, (by permission.)
 C. Hurbit, Detroit,
 W. H. & S. Brother & Co. } Troy,
 Woodbury, Avery & Co. } New York,
 R. G. Williams, }
 Ann Arbor, Dec. 3, 1846. 263-ly

CHEAP STOVES

AT YPSILANTI!
125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES,
 received by the Subscriber, (mostly from Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Prices! not to be understood this side Lake Erie!
 Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron, Zig, &c.
TIN WARE!
 Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low.
 Any purchasers will do well to call and examine for their own satisfaction.
 Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846. 271-1f

FOR SALE

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

W. G. BURGER, Dentist,

FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. BOOT'S STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK,
 261-1f ANN ARBOR.

C. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor,

and Justice of the Peace.—Office, Court House, Ann Arbor. 290f

MEDICAL BOOKS.

A NEW lot of Medical Books, just opened and for sale cheap for cash at
 June 15, 270-1f Fess's

FEVER & AGUE
 Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, intermittent & Remittent Fevers & all the various forms of Bilious Diseases
SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY CURED
 by Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue

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

WELLES' HARDWARE STORE.

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

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

FOR BLACKSMITHS.

Junonia, Swedes, and Old Sable Bar Iron; Junonia and Pure round and square Iron, from 3/16ths to 3 inches; Band, Hoop, Stake, and Horse Shoes; Turnings; and Firework Augers; Old Sable Nail Rods; American Swedes, English Bister, German, and Cast Steels, Albany Spring Steel, Albany made Wagon and Seat Springs, Wagon Boxes, Sleigh and Cutter Shoes, Maltese Castings of every possible form, Horse Nails, Boxes, Horse Shoe Shapes, Buggy Bands, Control Key Bits, Broad, Hand, and Wright's Axes, Control Key Vices, West's Bellows, Blades, 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 Irons; Millwright, Framing, Carver's, Duck Bill, Firmer, and Turning Gouges; Concave, Convex Nut, and Common Augers; Auger-lipped, Hand, Spoon, Gouge, and Gilder Bits; Hand, Panel, Buck, Compass, and Keyhole Saws; Steel and Iron Squares; Try Squares, and Cutters; Levels, Spirit Levels; 2 and 4 fold Rules; Broad, Hand, and Narrow Axes; Adzes, Hammers, Sets of Braces, and Bits.

FOR BUILDERS.

Cut Nails from 21 to 60d, Wrought Nails, Broad Head and Finishing Nails, Cut Brads, Dry and Mixed Lead, Lined Oil; "Bellevue" Glass from 7 by 9 to 10 by 14; American and Norfolk Lathes; American and English Rims, Saws, and Cutters; Locks and Latches, with Rosewood, Brass, Mineral, and Plated Knobs; Cast, Tarn, and Wrought Brass; Screws, Bolts, Door Holes and Furniture, Brass Knockers, Cistern Pumps.

THE FARMERS.

will find every utensil they require. Axes, Mattoes and Pitch Forks, Iron and Cast Steel Shovels and Spades; Grass and Griddle Sythes, Grain Scoops, Hoes, Grubbing Axes, and Chain Saws; Crowbars, Peck Axes, Wool and Horse Care, Horse Brushes and Curry Combs, Log, Trace, Coil, Wrapping, and Halber Chains.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

can select from the most splendid assortment of American and English Table Cutlery, Shears, Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives; Butter Knives, Iron, Britannia, German Silver, Silver, Brass, and Table Spoons; Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots; Brass, Iron, and Britannia Candlesticks and Lamps; Snuffers and Trays, Tea Trays, Brass and Iron Anders, Shovels, and Tonges, together with a full 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.
 Ann Arbor, Dec. 3, 1846. 263-ly

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