

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.

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## POETRY.

### Words of Cheer.

Be firm and be faithful,  
Desert not the right;  
The brave become bold  
The dumber the night!  
Then up and be doing;  
Though eadwards may fail,  
Thy duty pursuing,  
Dare all and prevail!

If scorn be thy portion,  
If hatred and loss,  
If stripes and if prison,  
Remember the cross!  
God watches above thee,  
And he will requite;  
Sooner leave those that love thee,  
Than God and the right.

## VARIETY.

**FARMING IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—A London paper states that at the present moment, with an area of 61,522,970 acres in the United Kingdom, there is only one proprietor for every 305 acres. The "stout yeoman" class is rapidly disappearing; the number of persons farming their own land every day diminishes; a dozen properties are run together into the hands of one holder, or four small farms are combined into one large one; the small farmer is now an animal almost as rare as the small landlord; and the former tenantry of the country, have become the laborers on the very land their ancestors cultivated as holders. Farming like all other trades, is becoming a wholesale business, and while a few are becoming extensive and wealthy agriculturists, the mass are sinking into hopeless poverty.

**A REPUBLIC IN AFRICA.**—By papers from the African colonies, the New York Sun has received the proclamation of Governor Roberts ordering an election, preparatory to the establishment of the Republic of Liberia as an independent nation. There was not the least doubt of the result of the election; all classes were in favor of assuming the position of an independent nation.

**COPPER MINING.**—The mining interests of Lake Superior are said to be improving in profit. About 1200 miners will be employed during the winter, and the number will be much increased in the spring. In New Jersey, too, there is something doing in copper. The Trenton News says that the copper mines of Flemming in Hunterdon county, are certain to be mines of wealth to the possessors; that over 30 tons of the richest ore have been mined in three days.

An exchange paper says that "the Catholic population in the United States has increased from 600,000 in 1845, to 2,000,000 in 1846." Yes, and if the plunder of Mexico be accomplished, the Catholic population will be increased to TEN MILLIONS; and yet Protestant Ministers who bawled so loudly against Catholic ascendancy, pray for God's blessing on our butchering army.—*Spirit of Liberty.*

The New York Tribune states that the entire expenditure of our government, during the 56 years of its existence, has been a little under one thousand million of dollars, of which seven hundred millions have been paid directly for the cost of war. A strong admonition this to the preservation of peace.

**CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.**—Close all the outer doors in a four story house, open the inner doors, then take a long switch and chase a cat up and down stairs till she sweats.

**BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.**—The Southern Standard tells a story of a man in London who determined to spend all he made during the first year in advertising. He soon found that it was impossible, for the simple reason that the more he advertised, the more he made; and after a strenuous effort to get rid of his money in advertising, he had to give it up.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
**Present Position, and Future Prospects of the Liberty Party.**

While the late elections in some States show a small increase of the Liberty vote; in others, we have to deplore a decrease; probably the cause at large is about stationary. This State, after an extra effort in behalf of the oppressed, has cast a diminished vote. How such a result is to be accounted for, is a question of deep interest? Why do the great mass of men say that Slavery is wrong, that they are opposed to it, & still tenaciously cling to their parties and vote for Slavery, by voting for Slaveholders and their abettors? The writer's individual opinion is, that want of PRINCIPLE is the great, and at present, insurmountable obstacle in the way of progress. Democrats and Whigs, in private conversation will admit that slavery ought to be abolished. But when the so called Democrats are in the ascendancy, individuals delight so much in being with the majority, that they leave their principles, (those that have any) at home on election days.

The New York Tribune, and other Whig papers, for the express purpose of keeping their party together, and preventing individuals from joining the Liberty party, have published considerable abolition matter, and claim to be the true abolition party, while as a State, or a national party, they have not passed the first resolution, or done the first thing to alarm & offend slaveholders. Such duplicity has had its designed effect. Hence we are brought to the conclusion that about all the Whigs and Democrats that are enlightened on the subject, and have sufficient candour to see that their parties always have, and for aught that yet appears to the contrary, always will support Slavery, and all that have principle enough to vote for justice, instead of the party, have already taken their position on the side of Liberty and against oppression. It is a deplorable fact that multitudes of professing Christians seem to think that religion, or conscience, or just and righteous principles have no place at the ballot box, and may be sacrificed for the party.

What Minister teaches his hearers that they are accountable to God for the manner in which they vote, as much as for other religious duties?

But if the Liberty cause has become stationary, it must not be abandoned.—What course shall be taken to give it a new impetus, is the great question?

The plan proposed by some for the party to define their position on the political measures of the day, is of very doubtful utility. Adopt Whig measures and the Democrats already with us will desert. Embrace those of the Democrats, and former Whigs will do the same.—Besides, Whigs or Democrats who care more for their party measures than they do for the emancipation and elevation of 3,000,000 of their fellow beings, would not "stay converted," unless the party was likely to be in the ascendancy soon. Probably those that have left us had expected to elect a Liberty President in 1848, and have become discouraged.—There is no present indication that either of the larger political parties will disturb the institution of Slavery, whichever may be in the majority, and it is evident that while they retain their organization, a third party cannot gain the ascendancy with all the South against them. Justice, self interest, humanity and sympathy for the slaves, all demand that the north all become one party, let the name be what it may. They may then all belong to the right party, and what would have great influence with many, the strongest party; if a union should be effected before half of Mexico is annexed.

But some would be shocked at the idea of having one half or part of the union arrayed at the ballot box against the other, or the north against the South; when all must see and know, that are not wilfully blind and ignorant, that the South for a long time if not from the organization of the Federal Government, have for all purposes of local self interest been united, in one solid phalanx against the North. And Southern papers are now frankly and boldly talking of annexing enough of Mexico to get and keep the ascendancy over the north; and northern Whigs and Democrats are yet doing what they can to assist them. They have for years been making the fetters for their own limbs, and now they seem about quietly to hold still to have them riveted on.

Will not, or cannot the North be aroused before it is forever too late?

The writer would propose that a Northern Convention be held as soon as the public mind can be prepared for it, to be composed of equal numbers of delegates from the Democrat, Whig and Liberty

parties, for the purpose of discussing the subject of a union. Sympathy for the poor slave should prompt to union, but if that is not a sufficient motive, it would seem that our own rights and those of our posterity would be. Leaving the slaves out of the question, the North has suffered more injustice from the South, than the Colonies did from Great Britain before the revolution. And now they are taking our money and sacrificing the lives of our citizens for the avowed purpose of conquering additional territory, so as forever to be able to rule over us.

H. P.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

### Annual Meeting.

The Anniversary of the Michigan State Antislavery 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.

### The Liberty Minstrel.

When we come to the Annual meeting at Kalamazoo, we shall bring a quantity of this valuable work with us, and can supply all who wish for it. Price 50 cts. single, \$4.50 per dozen. Persons in the West, desirous of the work, but not able to attend the meeting, can send by their friends who may be present.

We shall bring our Mail Book to the Kalamazoo meeting, and shall be prepared to receive payment on subscriptions for the past, present, and future.—We trust there will be preparation also on the part of our readers!

### Antislavery Political Union.

In our previous articles on this subject, we have seen that a union in some manner, of all antislavery men, has been desired by them in New Hampshire, and effected: that it has been approved and sanctioned by the Liberty papers of New England generally; that the Editor of the Cincinnati Herald, now the conductor of the National Liberty paper, has avowed that he is "willing, nay anxious" to enter into a union with other parties: that the Liberty party of Mr. Giddings's district have not only avowed themselves "ready and solicitous" to enter into such an arrangement, but defined the terms on which their votes could be had, and resolved to labor to effect such a union: that the proposal for a National Convention to effect the object has been put forth by a Whig friend of Mr. Giddings, and ratified by the largest Liberty Convention ever held; and that Mr. Giddings and Mr. Chase, the most prominent men of the Liberty party and antislavery Whigs of Ohio, have corresponded on this subject and exactly agree in sentiment and in the articles of action proposed.—Add to all these demonstrations in favor of union, that it is impliedly or expressly approved in all of our thirty Liberty papers (with perhaps one exception), and you have the explicit evidence of the readiness of the antislavery men of the whole country to unite in common measures of antislavery action.

Two important questions yet remain to be answered: What are the MAIN POINTS on which it is indispensable that all antislavery men should be agreed; and, How can such a union be brought into practical operation?

In answering the first it is evident that the measures proposed should be of such a nature as to effect the great objects in view;—otherwise, those who labor in them will be as they who beat the air.—These objects are the rescue of our nation from the domination of the Slaveholders, and the repeal of the Laws sustaining Slavery. It is also obvious, we think, that if all persons elected or appointed to office throughout the nation were in favor of these objects, they would be accomplished, whatever party might be in power. It is not, then, the ascendancy of this or that party that is requisite, but the election of such men to office of any or all parties as will do the things which need to be done. The election of such men will effect the objects in view.

We have seen that various points of faith and practice, as a basis for such a political union, have been proposed in New Hampshire and Ohio. We will state those which we deem requisite to secure our support.

1. Equal Political Rights to the Colored Man.
2. The passage of a law similar to those of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, making it penal for any officer, or citizen of this state to aid in the arrest of fugitive slaves.
3. The Repeal of all laws of the United States, sustaining, sanctioning or reg-

ulating the holding or transportation of human beings as slaves, including the law of 1793.

4. No more Slaveholding States or Territory to be received into the Union.
5. To support no man for office who is a Slaveholder, or who would in any manner use his official power or influence for the election or appointment of Slaveholders to office.
6. To vote for no man who hesitates openly to declare the preceding sentiments.

Any man of any party of sufficient talents and abilities, and unobjectionable on the score of character, who should, in a manly and open manner, avow and act upon the five points first above specified, we think might receive the cordial support of every antislavery man. To all practical intents and purposes, he would be one of us. The evidence of this is seen in the fact that were all our offices filled with men who would act out these sentiments, our work would immediately be done!

In answer to the second inquiry, how such a plan of effort could be put in practice, we reply, by proposing it; by discussing it; by avowing it, and as individuals, by putting it into execution. A National Convention to deliberate on points of difference may be well enough; but no independent antislavery man should wait to have his thinking done up for him, or his action prescribed, by such a body of men. Such bodies are always conservative, and they serve rather to mark by their resolutions how far a cause has advanced, than to give it an additional impetus by new and energetic measures. Let antislavery men in the several towns, counties, districts and States, meet together and talk over the subject, and then act as they shall deem wise. If they are all of one heart, they will become so nearly of one mind that no injurious effects will result.

It may be asked, wherein does this plan differ from the existing Liberty organization? We answer, it will secure the votes of all real antislavery men of all parties for antislavery candidates, and withdraw them from the support of Slaveholders. Each antislavery man can remain in his own party, and co-operate with all others in accomplishing the common object.

It may also be said that the time for executing such a plan has not come; and that if proposed to-morrow by the whole Liberty party in this State, it would meet with no response from men of other parties. It is sufficient to reply that there is no certainty of this: that there may be more antislavery feeling and principle in the other parties, than find expression through their papers: that the time is coming when men of other parties will act with us, in some way, in multitudes: that such a union has actually taken place in one State and revolutionized it; and that we know not how near our own may be to a redemption from its proslavery misrule.

In expressing these views, we speak for ourself and for no other person.

## DEBATE ON SLAVERY.

A debate, on Slavery in Maryland, was opened before the Murray Institute, in the Session room of the Universalist Church, Calver street, on Wednesday evening, to be continued next week.—The question is a *home one*, viz: "Would the Abolition of Slavery promote the wealth and prosperity of Maryland?" The discussion was opened by John C. Holland, in the affirmative, which was further sustained by J. E. Snodgrass, who spoke by request of the President of the association. The negative was opened by William McBriety, supported by Dr. Porter. The question has taken a pretty fair start and promises to do good.—By its very terms, it luckily shuts out the usual cry of "northern interference," and facts and arguments will have to be given, instead of unworthy and silly taunts and jeers. We shall report progress, as this interesting discussion continues, as it no doubt will for several weeks, for there seems to be a lively and growing interest felt in it, by the audience, as well as the members of the Institute.—*Baltimore Visitor.*

We have received the first number of the "LONG LAKE OBSERVER," published at Long Lake, Genesee county, weekly, by W. H. H. Briggs, at \$2.00 a year. It appears to be neutral in politics. The editorials of the number before us seem to indicate quite an aspiring, spirited disposition in the Editor. In fact, the whole village must be a model of enterprise and industry; for this paper assures us that "the day is not far distant when we shall be far—very far ahead of the village of Flint in this county." Every man seems to be at

work also: for we are told that "Pane of the sledge is pounding on the iron;" "Mr. Whitmore, wagon maker, works late and early;" "Mr. Dean, shoemaker, is driving up the pegs;" Mr. Kelly, cooper, is using up the staves and hoops at no small rate," &c. Surely, somebody ought to thunder in the ears of the Flint people the stirring exhortation of the Arch-Apostate to the rebel angels,—  
"Awake! Arise! or be forever fallen!"

**Secession of Catholics.**  
A meeting of German Catholics was held in New York Dec. 13, to organize on the plan of Ronge in Germany. The movement excited considerable attention.—The public meeting was very fully attended. A new congregation has been organized, consisting of forty-five persons. They have put forth a confession of Faith, and a Declaration of sentiments, of which the following is an extract:

"We therefore declare ourselves free from the Pope and the hierarchy, from all Romish compulsion in matters of faith, and the unchristian conduct connected therewith; and we acknowledge as the basis of Christian faith only and alone the Holy Scriptures, the understanding and interpretation of which is freely given to reason, penetrated and awakened by Christian contemplation.

We reject the following:

1. The doctrine that the Pope is the visible head of the Church standing in the place of Jesus Christ, and we rebel in advance all concessions which may possibly be made by the hierarchy to subject the Free Church again to her yoke.
2. We reject the doctrine that by ordination there is conferred upon the priests any special elevated dignity above the laity, and that, by virtue of the same, authority is given them over faith and doctrine, over consciences and the opinions of men.
3. We reject the constrained celibacy of the clergy, as an ordinance not founded upon the Holy Scriptures, but rather a contrivance devised by the Popes for their domineering purposes.
4. We reject auricular confession.
5. We renounce the invocation of Saints, the worship of relics and images.
6. We reject indulgences, fasts, pilgrimages, and all such hitherto appointed church regulations, which can only lead to an empty self-righteousness.
7. We reject the doctrine of Purgatory."

**A Southern Lawyer.**  
At a Rhode Island Antislavery Convention a short time since, a South Carolina lawyer took the stand in defence of Slavery. We find his remarks reported as follows:

Mr. Wigfall, a slaveholder of South Carolina, at the invitation of some of the friends present, spoke at much length, giving his views upon slavery, and the slave trade. He is the disciple of Calhoun—a lawyer. He studied with the great Nullifier; and he is thoroughly marked by his master's opinions. He began by telling us he was "a slaveholder; a trafficker in human flesh;" he believed with John Randolph "in calling a gourd handle, a gourd handle." He never concealed the character of slavery under the name of "peculiar institution." He called it what it was—Slavery. He said, that if he admitted the premises of the abolitionists, he must come to their conclusions: if slavery is a sin, or an evil, either morally, socially or politically, it ought to be abolished and he would go for abolition, but he maintained that it was no evil in any sense. He affirmed that it was a humane institution—a blessing to master and slave, and to the country. He denied the truth of the "Virginia abstractions," that all men were created free and equal, and endowed with unalienable rights. No man, said he, is created free—the property of our parents until we are of age—and as to equality it is perfectly absurd—men are not born equal in anything, physical, intellectual, moral, social or political condition, and to assert it is to assert absolute nonsense. He defended the African slave-trade as right in itself, though now accompanied with some abuses, resulting from the injudicious attempt to suppress it, and thought it should be regulated by law, that it might be carried on in a humane manner. He denounced the hypocrisy that would pronounce the slave trade piracy in Africa, and license it at home—and said if it was piracy to buy and sell slaves there, it was piracy in Washington or South Carolina; but the trade was humane, for it introduced savage and idolatrous people into a land of civilization and Christianity, and both Slavery and the Slave-trade were authorized in the Bible. His whole proof was drawn from the Bible, and his argument proved that he had studied Dr. Wayland and Fuller carefully. He went over the usual commentary on a few passages in the Bible, disposed to make the great law of Love bend to a single text, rather than make the text bend to the spirit of Love. He contended that God estab-

lished slavery among the Israelites, when they were free from it; that it was no toleration or permission of a long established custom, but the commencement of a system of Slavery by authority of God, and the same was also true of the slave trade. For this reason, it could not be sin, or an evil of any kind. Jesus Christ never condemned slavery, though always surrounded by it, nor could he have done it, for he is God, and as God, had already authorized the establishment of a system of slavery to continue "forever." Some one asked him if the Bible authorized enslaving blacks. "I do not know," said he, "that it made any difference in color, and we are not at all particular whether they are black or white, provided we can make them work well." He defended the policy of South Carolina in imprisoning colored seamen, as necessary, and asserted that they would never submit to any attempt of the Federal Government to prevent it. Nor would they remain in the Union an hour, if the protection of the National Government was taken from slavery. He was ready for the North to dissolve the Union as soon as it chose.

Mr. Wigfall was a fluent, and at times an eloquent speaker, and had an air of frankness and sincerity about him that almost convinced us, that he had deluded himself into the belief of the monstrosities which he asserted. He had a very unfavorable audience to operate upon, for they were mostly abolitionists, and he evidently had but little sympathy from them. He told us that his argument was only addressed to those who believe in the divinity of Christ. To Unitarians he had nothing to say. O, Jesus, Thou Beautiful Lover of Man! what Cruelties and Crimes are done in thy name!

**MISCELLANY.**  
**The Dandy.**  
BY O. S. FOWLER.  
There comes a spruce, prime genteelly dressed young man, rigged off from top to toe in the latest fashions, every curl and plait of hair just so, every speck carefully brushed from his clothes, his boots shining with borrowed lustre, his linen extra clean and nicely washed and ironed, his hands mounted in white kid gloves, twirling a highly ornamented walking stick, and his newest style beaver, brushed so slick that the summer's breeze turns aside so as not to ruffle it, and the entire gentleman as extra nice as if he and all on and in him had just issued from a bandbox of the latest London and Parisian fashions. Observe his walk. See how finished, light, and highly ornamented. See how many flourishes he writes, not with pen and ink, but with arms, feet, and head—motions put on, not to help him walk the faster or easier, for they retard both, but for effect. See, as he comes to that little water on the pave, how particularly nice he picks himself up, walks clear around it, as though fearful that the very sight of it might soil his nicetyship. He bows, not cordially, as if he were pleased to recognize an old acquaintance, but as though he wished to show what an extra nice and tipped-off bow he could make. Notice his try-to-be-gracefulness. See how particularly nice he takes up his feet and puts them down again. See how exquisitely he moves his hands. There, he espies a belle. Now, just see how extra genteelly he lifts his hand to his pendant quizzing-glass, carries both to his eye, and takes a most refined squint. Ah, he recognizes her, and she him. And such a bow! His hat lifted so extra genteelly from his head, his head and whole body to his hips bent forward, yet in a straight line, as though he had but one joint. No indications of respect for her, but only of personal vanity. And then the genteel contortions of his whole frame. So many finifed motions—so much fuss and fashionable froth. Dear me, aint he a dandy extraordinary. Do notice that face. A kind of half laughing scowl, and the rest affectedly squinted. Of expression it has only enough to show how little there is; and that little is all twisted up into fantastical try-to-be gentility.—And the whole man, or rather dandified thing—for he has scarcely the twentieth part of a man in him, the rest having been refined out of him in order that finifed nothingness might take its place—one tailoried bundle of genteel emptiness. It requires no Lavater to discern his character. His dimensions can be taken without resort to Euclid. What there is of him is on him. He has not sufficient soul in him to animate a good sized pullet. His segar is larger than he is, and made out of better material; that is, less offensive and poisonous, and, like it, he is all smoke, and the rest ashes.—There is no nature in either his walk or his soul. All is art, affectation, make believe. He has not sufficient force to

earn his salt. He is incapable even of dressing himself. His barber does that for him. The whole of him, his vices excepted, would not fill a good-sized mustard-seed shell; and his walk corresponds. A small potatoe subject throughout. Such a thing may do to escort dressmade ladies to the party or concert, and bean them into or out of the assembly-room, but as to any thing requiring energy and efficiency, he is weighed in the balance. He is exactly adapted to become a lady's plaything, or else to play with trifles more trifling than himself, and nothing else.

## Curious Discovery in Practical Science.

In the granite quarries, near Seringatam, the most enormous blocks are separated from the solid rock by the following neat and simple process. The workmen having found a portion of the rock sufficiently extensive, and situated near the edge of the part already quarried, lay bare the upper surface, and makes on it a line in the direction of the intended separation, along which a groove is cut with a chisel about a couple of inches in depth. Above this groove a line of fire is kindled, and this is maintained till the rock below is thoroughly heated on which a line of men and women, each provided with a pot of cold water, suddenly sweep off the ashes, and pour the water into the heated groove, when the rock at once splits with a clean fracture. Square blocks of six feet in the side, and upwards of eighty feet in length, are sometimes detached by this method. Hardly less simple and efficacious is the process used in some parts of France, where millstones are made. When a mass sufficiently large is found, it is cut into a round form, several feet high, and the question then arises how to divide this into pieces of a proper size for millstones. For this purpose grooves are chiseled out, at distances corresponding to the thickness intended to be given to the millstones, into which grooves wedges of dried wood are driven. These wedges are then wetted, or exposed to the night dew, and next morning the block of stone is found separated into pieces of a proper size for millstones, merely by the expansion of the wood, consequent on its absorption of moisture; an irresistible natural power thus accomplishing, almost without any trouble, and at no expense, an operation which, from its peculiar hardness of the texture of the stone, would otherwise be impracticable but by the most powerful machinery; or by the most persevering labor.

## Victoria and Albert.

While I would not undertake to say that she is handsome, I was much struck with her whole manner and appearance. She has a very intelligent face with eyes and mouth indicative of the firmness and courage which belong to her race, and she is certainly one of the most graceful creatures I have ever seen. There is much dignity in her carriage, and her whole air is more grave and matronly than usually belongs to women of her age. She is not, I should judge, entirely free from her temper—on the contrary, if I am not much mistaken, she would not hesitate to give even her *cara sposa* the very—*Jessie*, should he happen to displease her. I should say that she would be an admirable hand at a curtain lecture.

Albert is good looking, very—tall and well made, but his countenance is quite inexpressive, in fact, somewhat vacant and hard. He would not "take on" much in my opinion, at the dismissal of a favorite or the death of a friend. There is rather of a melancholy air about him, but whether this results from the recent death of his father, or, as some say, the constant surveillance of his royal spouse, I will not venture to guess. He is altogether what we should call in our country, "a nice young man," and, seeing that he receives some £30,000 a year, besides "boarding and lodging," we may safely conclude that he is well satisfied with his situation, even throwing in the curtain lectures.—*Cor. of the Nashville Banner.*

**QUICKER THAN MAGIC.**—In the presence of 78 persons in London, a parcel of rags were taken, made into paper, dried, and printed, in five minutes! When this celerity becomes universal, loafers must dodge paper-mills, or their ragged vestments will be whipped off, and tucked under their noses in the shape of a handbill, advertising vagrants, before they know it!

**A BRIDE'S BAGGAGE.**—The wardrobe, equipages, &c. of the Princess Royal of Wirtemberg (the Grand Duchesse Olga,) was composed of three hundred and twelve chests and five carriages, weighing altogether six hundred and ninety-one ewt.

GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives.

A review of the year which has elapsed since the assembling of the last legislature at the Capitol cannot fail to awaken a sense of profound gratitude to Almighty God.

His care has been the protection of the republic. His sleepless eye has watched our progress and His all powerful arm has guarded and directed us. Industry, economy and virtue have been rewarded by the enjoyment of happiness and prosperity. Civil, religious and political liberty has continued without interruption.

Progress in the arts of peace, in the comforts and humanities of life, in the pursuits of science and the useful arts, and in the development of the natural resources of the State, was never more remarkable than during the past year.

Invoking the continued kindness and protection of Providence, over our beloved commonwealth, I greet you, Fellow Citizens, on your assembling as a co-ordinate branch of the government, commissioned to consult upon the public weal.

Representing the wishes and interests of the different portions of the state, under the authority of recent elections by the people, I look to you for aid and counsel in endeavoring to administer the government with a view to the public interest.

If, notwithstanding the efforts and solicitude of the Executive, any failure has occurred in securing the full enjoyment of the rights of the people or the true interests of the body politic, I solicit your strictest scrutiny into the causes, and your co-operation in endeavors to apply the proper remedy.

In performing the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, at the opening of a legislative session, I take pleasure in communicating to you the condition of the State, and in recommending such matters as may seem to me to require your attention.

The amount received into the treasury, during the fiscal year, to the credit of the general fund, including a balance previously unexpended, is \$227,697 36

The payments from this fund have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Legislative expenses, Executive department, Judiciary, Geological Survey, Revised Statutes of 1846, State Prison, Paid counties, expenses of tax sales, &c., Miscellaneous.

Leaving in the treasury, \$62,571 76. Deducting a portion of this amount which was transferred from other unavailable funds, the available balance is found to be \$31,519 60

The total indebtedness of this fund, including general fund stock, warrants, amount due to school fund, and to counties, on taxes, is \$311,909 75

The resources of the fund, as stated by the Auditor General, amount to \$382,275 01

Although a portion of these resources are not immediately available, still with the ordinary income from taxes, they are abundantly sufficient to meet every demand upon the fund.

The receipts of the Internal Improvement fund, during the fiscal year, including payments on the sale of rail roads, are \$1,775,907 05

Total expenditures, including state indebtedness cancelled, \$1,549,308 67

The following statement exhibits the condition of the Internal Improvement debt, together with the payments made upon it, during the fiscal year, with addition of interest to January 1, 1847:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Five million loan bonds paid in full, due Jan. 1863, Less received on sale of Central railroad, Balance full paid bonds outstanding, 'Interest bonds' issued on \$1,370,000 of above, Less received on sale of Central railroad, Balance interest bonds outstanding, Bonds issuable on the \$14,000 of above, Less coupons received on sale of Central railroad as per act of No 73 of 1843, Balance amount of interest bonds issuable, Amount of principal received up to July 1841, on the \$3,813,000 bonds delivered to the U. S. Bank, Less received on sale of Central railroad, In't on above to Jan. 1 47, 431,621 64, Less coupons rec'd and in't all'd on sale of Central railroad, Rec'd from Morris canal assets on account of above \$3,813,000 bonds, since July, '41, Interest on above from re'pt to Jan 1, 1847, Palmyra and Jacksonburgh railroad stock, Less received on sale of Central railroad, Balance, 10,000 00

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes In't on above stock to Jan. 1, 1847, 7,845 83, Less coupons rec'd and in't all'd on sale of Cent'l rail road, 3,867 51, 3,978 32, 13,978 33, Outstanding internal improvement warrants and interest, 450,992 35, Outstanding land warrants, 14,701 65, Outstanding of Treasury notes and interest, 9,477 00, Due University fund for warrants received, 66,150 00, Due state building fund for warrants received, 10,899 48, Making the balance due on debt outstanding on the 30th Nov. 1846, including interest to Jan. 1st, 1847, \$4,824,459 93, The balance due on the sale of the Central and Southern Railroad, \$855,510 24, Which deducted from the above mentioned indebtedness, leaves total of Internal Improvement debt, \$1,977,141 77, The resources applicable to this fund, as estimated by the Auditor General, amount to \$422,123 00, The Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal may also properly be considered as means applicable to this purpose.

The total amount of Internal Improvement debt, discharged by payments on the sale of the Central Railroad, is \$1,634,489 78

The sale of this road to the Central Rail Road Company, was perfected, agreeably to the act authorizing the same, in September last. In compliance with the provisions of the act of incorporation, the said company pay into the treasury in coupons and money for interest due in January and July, 1846, the sum of \$105,000 00

And upon iron contracts outstanding, and money to liquidate the same, the sum of \$135,673 42

The Southern Rail Road Company has also completed the purchase of the Southern road, under its act of incorporation, and has paid into the treasury, the sum of \$50,000. Of this sum \$40,000 has been received since the close of the fiscal year, and is therefore not included in the above statement of payments.

The remaining liabilities of the State, usually denominated the contingent debt, consist of a loan of \$100,000 in state bonds, to the Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road Company; the same amount to the University of Michigan; and the deposits in the treasury, of the surplus revenue of the United States. In the payment of the loan first mentioned, the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad is pledged to the state, and proceedings for the collection of the amount due are now pending in chancery. The ample resources of the University fund are sufficient to meet the annual interest, and ultimately, the principal of the University loan, and a demand by the general government for the re-payment of the deposits, is a remote contingency.

The balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, was \$78,561 00.

In the above statement of the Internal Improvement debt, it will be perceived that the bonds, amounting to \$3,813,000, which were delivered to the United States Bank, on special contract, and paid in part only, are stated at the amount actually received by the state upon them.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 8, 1843, it was proposed, upon a surrender of all the bonds of this class, to issue new bonds for the amount actually received, after deducting a specified sum for damages, with a pledge for the punctual payment of interest. These bonds, it is understood, have heretofore been in deposit in Europe, under terms which have precluded their control by individuals for this purpose.

A recent distribution of them among the individual creditors of the United States Bank, to whom they were pledged as security, has now obviated all difficulties of this nature. No occasion, under existing laws on this subject, has been presented since my induction into the Executive office, to require an examination into the merits of any question as to the actual amount to be paid on this class of indebtedness.

Whatever the principles of justice shall require, the holders will not fail to receive, and it is for the interest of all parties, that a final adjustment should be made, with as little delay as possible. A modification of the law on this subject, extending the benefit of its provisions to the holders of any portion of the bonds in question, and reducing the amount to be deducted for damages, would seem to be required.

Although no surrender has been made under the act last mentioned, there have been received into the treasury, from the Central Rail Road Company, at the rates specified in their act of incorporation, bonds of this class amounting to \$21,000.

I cannot too strenuously urge upon your consideration the duty of the state to provide for the speedy adjustment and ultimate payment of the internal improvement debt. This indebtedness has for years embarrassed the treasury, retarded immigration, and discouraged the enterprise of Michigan. The material reduction in the amount effected under the legislative enactments of the last session, inspires new confidence in the power of the state to discharge all its outstanding obligations. It is not to be expected that this

can be done without zealous efforts, or without a contribution from the means of our citizens. The sacrifice required to maintain the reputation and honor of the state, will, I am confident, be cheerfully made, and judicious legislation, having for its object the discharge of the public debt, will meet with a hearty response from the people. In addition to the punctual payment of the interest, provision should be made, by setting apart the means for that purpose, for the gradual discharge of the principal.

The net earnings of the Central Railroad, during the portion of the year while it was owned by the state, amounted to \$104,925 62

Of this sum, there was paid on claims for iron, locomotives and construction, \$31,925 62

Cash in hands of Commissioner and due on mail contracts 8,008 41, 39,933 86

The balance being \$65,000 00 was paid into the treasury. Independent of the expenditures from the earnings of the road, there was paid for construction, in land warrants, under an act of appropriation, the sum of \$31,008 09, and outstanding bonds for iron, to the amount of \$113,500 16, were discharged by means received from the sale of the road.

The net earnings of the Southern Railroad, during the year, have been \$32,172 35. Of this sum \$12,736 have been paid into the treasury. The expenditures for construction, not discharged from the earnings of the road, amount to \$5,521 68.

Under appropriations of 1845 and 1846 there has been expended on the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, in land warrants, the sum of \$6,796 06. The portion of the canal between Mt. Clemens and Utica, have been in use since the first of November last. It is estimated that an expenditure of \$2,500 will put it in good navigable order to Rochester.

There has also been expended during the year, in improving the navigation of the St. Joseph river, the sum of \$4,367 86.

The sale of two principal works of internal improvement, will produce an important change in state affairs. Its effects is to relieve the state government from the construction of railroads, and the management of a carrying business upon them. It renders the business of the different departments less complicated, and prevents a most fruitful source of expensive legislation. It precludes the employment and supervision of numerous agents, artisans and workmen, and simplifies the whole operations of government. It discharges State indebtedness, to the amount of two millions, five hundred thousand dollars, yields a large annual revenue, and, by heavy expenditures among our citizens, in prosecuting the work to completion, secures the benefit of a most important chain of communication.

It is not my intention here to discuss the propriety or expediency of the legislation, by which these results are produced. Time must test the wisdom of the measure. No important change in public policy, has, however, been demanded with more urgency, or sanctioned with a more hearty approval by the people.

The more we contemplate the genius and design of a republican government, the more, I think, we shall be led to deprecate the policy, a few years since so rife, of bringing within its care and supervision, subjects foreign to its real design. The responsibilities, profits, and hazards of private business, should be left to individual enterprise. To avoid being governed to much, is one of the objects of a representative form of government, and to secure the good of community in this regard, all authority in matters not immediately connected with the public weal and indispensable to the welfare of the body politic, should be withheld. It is among the encouraging signs of the present time, that the public mind is demanding a more definite limitation to the powers and duties of government, and a relinquishment of all unnecessary interference with the free action of the individual citizen.

In closing up the business pertaining to the works thus disposed of, and in maintaining charge of the canal, and other works of improvement, upon which appropriations have been made, it will be necessary to retain the organization of a board of internal improvement. With the expiration of the term of the present acting Commissioner, in April next, it is believed that office may be abolished, and the duties be devolved, without expense, on some of the state officers.

The change contemplated by the sale of the railroads, by no means implies a relinquishment of the advantages of this kind of intercommunication throughout the state. The development of the resources of the commonwealth, its abundant products, its mineral wealth, and the business relations of an industrious and increasing population, will secure these advantages to the different portions of our

territory. Under charters, properly guarded in their provisions, a profitable investment of capital will be found in the construction of roads required by the business of the country.

The total amount of money distributed among the several townships, during the year, for the support of Primary Schools, is \$27,925 72, being thirty-one cents to every child between the ages of four and eighteen years, and exceeding the amount of last year's distribution, by the sum of \$5,512 72. The number of scholars in the state, between the ages last mentioned, is reported at 99,658. The whole number of children that have attended the common schools during the year is 77,807. This number is greater by 7,037 than during the preceding year.

The number of volumes in the township libraries in the state, are, according to the returns, 36,998.

The laws on the subject of common schools, it is believed, are such, when faithfully executed, as generally to secure, in a manner highly satisfactory, the great interests of education.

The chief obstacles to the realization of all the benefits of our noble school system, are found in the want of punctual attendance on the part of scholars, and deficiency in the qualifications of teachers. To correct the former, rests principally with parents and guardians. The latter is an evil, deplorable in its consequences, and difficult of correction.

Voluntary associations of teachers, for mutual instruction, have given an earnest of much improvement in this respect. In several of the States Normal schools, having for their object the qualification of instructors, have been fostered in private munificence and legislative aid, and have been attended with the most beneficial results. Teaching, itself an art, properly made a subject of instruction. The mission of the teacher demands high qualifications. As the object of his profession is of the greatest importance, so his employment should be considered most honorable, and his efforts be seconded by every friend of the rising generation. It is difficult to say what method, if any, of a public character, should be adopted to raise the standard of excellence in this important department, but I cannot refrain from recommending it to your consideration as a subject in which the interests of the public are deeply involved.

The number of students in the University of Michigan, is seventy. The faculty consists of seven professors. By the assiduous labors of all connected with the several departments of instruction, the advantages pertaining to education in the higher departments of literature, the arts and the sciences, have been enjoyed to a degree highly creditable to the state, and useful to the community.

The rare example of the principle of free schools applied to an institution of the highest order, is here presented. Without charge for tuition, every citizen of the state is entitled to the benefits of a liberal education.

The net proceeds of the University fund, applicable to the support of the institution, have been, during the year, \$7,993 02.

During the year ending on the last day of October, forty convicts were received into the State Prison, thirty were discharged, three escaped, and one died.

The number remaining at the date last mentioned, was one hundred and twenty-two. The following sums were received by the agent of the prison during the year:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes From the state treasury for support of convicts, \$6,500 00, From earnings of convicts on contracts, 6,523 65, From other sources, 762 13, Balance on hand last year, 215 80, Total, \$14,001 58

The expenditures have been as follows: For the support of convict department, \$9,612 53, Expenditures on buildings and in repairs, 4,385 86, Total, \$13,998 39

In addition to the above mentioned sum of \$6,500, there has been drawn from the state treasury \$5,000 for the salaries of the officers of the prison, making the total amount of payments from that source \$11,500. Although no return is made to the treasury for this heavy draft, yet the improvements made by the increase of buildings and machinery, may justly be considered as a credit to the amount of their value. The expenditures on the buildings have amounted to \$4,385 88

Estimated value of convict labor on same, 3,560 13, Earnings of convicts on contracts, not yet received, 932 85, Balance in hands of agent, 3 19, Total, \$8,892 03

which deducted from the amount drawn from the treasury, leaves a balance of expenditures above all credits, of \$2,623 97.

The quantity of land sold at the state land office, during the fiscal year, is reported as follows: 7,682 13-100 acres primary school lands, \$39,077 70, 1,335 21-100 acres univer-

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes sity lands, 16,254 52, 296 83-100 acres state built lands, 2,778 76, 41,010 16-100 acres internal improvement lands (including 6,000 acres granted for Grand River bridge,) in warrants, 43,762 76, Asset lands, 4,642 62, Total, \$106,516 36

The total amount received on sales of the last and previous years for all classes of lands, is \$116,456 25.

Agreeably to the direction of the legislature, as expressed in a "joint resolution relative to the selection of public land for the state of 5,920 43-100 acres of land in the Upper Peninsula. The choice was made with the best knowledge I could obtain as to the value of particular locations for mineral wealth, and notification of the selections was, during the same month, forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington. Similar selections of internal improvement lands have heretofore received the confirmation of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. In this instance, such confirmation has not yet been announced. The unfinished state of the surveys in the Northern Peninsula, the unsettled policy of the government in reference to the mineral lands, and a change in the office of Commissioner, have probably been the occasion of delay in this matter. The question whether such confirmation be necessary to perfect the title of the state to lands selected according to the grant of Congress and the laws of this state, I do not deem it proper here to discuss, as I cannot doubt that the speedy action of the proper department will soon give the usual sanction to the selections. Deducting the quantity of the above mentioned selections from the unlocated portion of the 500,000 acre grant for internal improvement purposes, there remain to be located only 1,575 16-100 acres.

In the present state of legislation, the salt spring lands cannot be sold without authority given by act of Congress. A proper application for that purpose would probably secure the consent of that body.

In my last annual message, I called the attention of the legislature to the character of the leases executed by the Secretary of War, of the mineral lands in this state, and to the injustice of the leasing system. The opinion then expressed, that the leases were made without authority, has since been sanctioned by the highest functionaries of the General Government. It is of the utmost importance to avoid in time the evils which must necessarily attend this unusual disposition of the public domain. Anticipating the wrong which would thereby be entailed upon the state, without profit to the treasury, and the embarrassments of conflicting interests, which would necessarily arise between the state and the United States government, if the citizens of the former are to be the tenants of the latter, the protest of Michigan against the system has already been made by the legislature. In the disposal of this portion of the public lands, it is believed that the true interests of the general government and of the state are identical. Sales in fee, at moderate prices, and to actual settlers, will best subserve the general welfare. It will invite a population of freeholders, unfold the resources of the country, enlarge the field of enterprise and profit, and strengthen the arm of the Government.

A statute was passed at the last session of the Legislature, providing for the organization of four counties in the mineral region, and establishing therein, as a judicial district, a temporary authority for certain purposes. This law is found imperfect in its provisions, and requires revision. The organization of townships within the territory seems indispensable, and the advantages of judicial tribunals and civil officers, should be extended to that portion of the state. By the present law, the island known as Isle Royale, is not comprised within the limits of any of the counties, neither are the contiguous waters of Lake Superior, which are within the bounds of the State, embraced within their jurisdictional limits.

There are remaining, during the present winter, in the mineral country, according to information entitled to confidence, at least one thousand men, engaged principally in mining. The operations of this character during the year, have confirmed the general confidence in the belief that the region in question is one of the richest in the world in valuable ores; and it cannot be doubted that it will at no distant day become the theatre of extensive mining operations, the source of much wealth, and the residence of a numerous population. These new interests, now rapidly increasing in a portion of the state, but recently deemed remote and unimportant, commend themselves to the guardian care of the legislature.

The attention of the legislature has frequently been called to the importance of a communication around the Falls of the Ste. Marie, between the lower lakes and Lake Superior. Expenditures in surveys and labor upon a canal for that

purpose, were some years since, made by this state, but further prosecution of the enterprise was prevented by authority of United States officers. Notwithstanding the national character of the work, Congress has hitherto neglected to appropriate money for its construction. The increased and increasing business on Lake Superior now renders this communication almost indispensable, and I respectfully suggest the propriety, unless the speedy action of Congress should render it unnecessary, of committing its construction to an incorporated company, with proper restrictions in its charter, and a reservation of the right, on equitable terms, to purchase the work for the public benefit.

The reports from the several departments of the government, will, in due time, be laid before you, by the proper officers, and to the statements and suggestions therein contained, I respectfully solicit your attention.

The reports of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General are herewith transmitted. The whole number of enrolled militia in the state is reported to be 61,045. The neglect of the township officers, upon whom is devolved by law, the duty of returning the names of persons liable to do military duty, has occasioned much embarrassment. A strict attention on their part to this duty is indispensable under the present militia organization.

In pursuance of the provision of the law of Congress, authorizing an annual distribution of arms, this state has received her quota for the last year, amounting, in value, to the sum of \$6,500.

A communication from the War Department of the United States, dated May 19th, 1846, was received by me, requiring the enrollment of a volunteer regiment, to be held in readiness for the service of the country, whenever demanded by the President. A call for this organization of volunteers, received a ready response from our patriotic fellow citizens, who, to a number greater than required, tendered themselves for this duty. No order has been received for mustering this regiment into service, but the alacrity with which our citizen soldiery have presented themselves as volunteers, gives full assurance of their readiness, in case of emergency, to bear their part in sustaining the rights and honor of the county in the ranks of the national army.

No event could be the subject of more general regret, than the present hostile collision with the government of Mexico. Long years of peace have blessed our nation. The love of domestic quiet and of peaceful pursuits, and a settled aversion to the policy of war, pervade almost every class in community. From its earliest existence, our national government has cultivated amity with every nation, and a constant effort to avoid a resort to arms in the settlement of matters of difference, is apparent in the history of our foreign relations. Remonstrance has succeeded remonstrance, negotiation has followed negotiation, and a spirit of concession and forbearance has ever been liberally exercised to avoid threatened hostilities. It is creditable to the spirit of the age, that the same just and humane sentiments, characterizing other civilized nations of the earth, have enabled us, almost uniformly, to maintain an honorable peace.

With Mexico, a sister republic on the same continent, a friendly alliance is especially desirable. In reviewing the causes of the present war between the two nations, the same forbearance under provocations and indignities, and the same unremitting efforts to cultivate friendly relations and to avoid hostilities, which have become the settled policy of our government, are apparent on our part. Hitherto, in the contest, the most brilliant success has rested on the American arms, and valor has been rewarded with victory. While we rejoice over our national triumphs, shall we not devoutly hope that the renewed offers of peace magnanimously tendered by our government, may secure an honorable adjustment of differences, and again unite the two republics in the bonds of amity.

At the commencement of the last session of the Legislature, five banks only were in operation in the state. Since that time two of these, the Oakland County Bank and the River Raisin, have ceased to do business. Proceedings are now pending in chancery, having for their object the forfeiture of their chartered privileges, and the distribution of their effects among creditors. The failure of these two monied corporations, at a time of general business prosperity, has renewed the recollection of the disasters incident to the banking system.

The state of Michigan has now fewer banks than at any former period, and it may safely be asserted that the legitimate business of the community has never been transacted on principles more safe and economical, and with such uniform and certain profits, or with such well required reliance upon skill, industry, and economy, to the exclusion of hazardous speculation, as during the past season. In some of the states, an effort is being made to abolish the old system of banks, and to adopt another with different checks and securities. That some of its evil may thereby be avoided, is beyond a doubt.

In any event, however, it is believed that the people of the state, prospered in their business transactions, and warned by the lessons of the past, desire no legislation calculated to increase the hazards of moneyed operations.

A law passed at the last session authorized the Government to appoint some competent person to collate and arrange the materials and memoranda in the office of the late geologist of the state, and appropriated \$1,700 for continuing the surveys, and preparing and publishing a final geological report. From an examination of affairs at the office, I was satisfied that the task of preparing a final report would be one of much labor and expense, and I did not feel willing to commence again the geological explorations, unfortunately terminated by the death of the late geologist, until some definite plan shall be adopted, and the limit of the expenditures ascertained. Instead, therefore, of proceeding under the law above referred to, I have procured estimates to be made by a person connected with the geological department, of the probable expense of preparing and publishing a final report from the materials now in the office, which I herewith transmit for your consideration. It will be seen thereby, that two years labor of a competent person, already familiar with that department, will be required. For the preparing and publishing of two thousand volumes, the total expense to the treasury is estimated at \$3,500, not including the printing and binding. The expenses of these last, it is presumed, can, by agreement with the publisher, be met out of the first sales of the work. The importance of this publication cannot be doubted, but the embarrassed state of the treasury induces me, before commencing unlimited expenditures, to lay the estimate of the whole work before you, for consideration.

The approaching expiration of the official term of one of the Senators from this state in Congress, will require the election of his successor, at the present session.

The twelfth article of the constitution also provides that the seat of government shall, at the present session, be permanently located by the legislature.

In many instances where no constitutional provision renders it necessary, the laws have conferred on the Governor, the appointment of officers whose duties are local, and not immediately connected with the administration of state affairs. The want of personal knowledge on the part of the Executive usually compels that officer to rely on the recommendation of others, in regard to the qualification of applicants. Experience of the difficulty in making judicious selections for these offices, and confidence in the wisdom of the people, induce me to believe that an election by the voters, among whom the official duties are to be performed, would be preferable to the present mode of appointment. While it would relieve the Executive from the exercise of a power, by no means to be coveted, it would secure the services of men equally honest and capable, and would give better satisfaction to all. The appointment of all military officers, is, under the present law, also entrusted to the Governor. It would seem both just and politic, that in the selection of company officers, the recommendation of the company should be received, and in offices of a higher grade in the line, the selection should be committed to the commissioned officers associated in the same command.

Much of the time of the legislature of the last session, was employed in revising the general statutes of the state. The revision then adopted, has been published, but does not take effect as a law, until the first of March next. In a work of this character, perfection is not to be expected, nor can any human wisdom avoid the necessity of occasional modifications, and corrections. In some portions of this revision, especially in the provisions relative to the judiciary, important changes have been introduced. An examination of these provisions may suggest difficulties in their practical operation, which a due regard to public welfare may require to be anticipated by further legislation. To secure the speedy and correct decision of causes, without overtaxing the labors of the courts, to bring the expenses of the administration of justice within proper limits, and to maintain an able and independent judiciary, are objects of the highest importance. It is for the legislature to determine, whether or not further legislation on the subject, at the present time, is necessary or expedient. Where no manifest objections to the provisions of the revision are apparent, good policy would seem to require that it should be submitted to the test of experience. Evils exhibited in its practical operation, can be remedied by future legislation.

Excessive legislation, and frequent changes in the statutes, have heretofore been the subject of repeated and just complaints. Laws permanent in their character, and general in their application, afford the best guaranty to the rights of individuals, and the welfare of the state. The numerous applications for special legislation, intended to subserve local

purpose, were some years since, made by this state, but further prosecution of the enterprise was prevented by authority of United States officers. Notwithstanding the national character of the work, Congress has hitherto neglected to appropriate money for its construction. The increased and increasing business on Lake Superior now renders this communication almost indispensable, and I respectfully suggest the propriety, unless the speedy action of Congress should render it unnecessary, of committing its construction to an incorporated company, with proper restrictions in its charter, and a reservation of the right, on equitable terms, to purchase the work for the public benefit.

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**THE Gem of Science,**  
The Advocate of Science and Reform, devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Magnetism, and collateral Sciences, with a Ladies and Miscellaneous Department. Published Semi-Monthly.  
**E. H. SANFORD, EDITOR.**  
SECOND VOLUME.  
The present facilities for publishing, and the increasing demand for information on the above principles, have induced an  
**ENLARGEMENT OF THE GEM,**  
and consequently the publication of one Volume in two, Quarto Form and on  
**NEW TYPE,**  
for preservation and binding, with an index and title-page at the close of the Volume, in six months from the 10th of December, 1846.  
**CONTENTS.**  
The contents of the Gem are probably more interesting to the true lover of Science, and to the devoted Student of Nature, than those of any similar paper in the United States. In short, the moral tone of its contents, and its exposition of "HOME TRUTHS," which will be placed WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY FAMILY, will render it doubly interesting and profitable.

**TERMS.**  
The Gem of Science is published at FIFTY CENTS for six months, or ONE DOLLAR a year in advance. A liberal discount will be made to Clubs and Agents. Persons desiring to subscribe, have only to enclose the amount in a letter, directed to  
**SANFORD & BROTHERS,**  
Publishers of the Gem of Science, Ann Arbor, Michigan.  
Editors who will give this Prospectus one, two, or three insertions, shall have their favors duly reciprocated. 294-12

**Temperance House!**  
1847. 1847.  
**STEAMBOAT HOTEL.**  
DETROIT, MICH.  
**DANIEL BARNET,** 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 will price to suit the times.

**Meals, 25 Cents.** Eastern and South-west Stage Office kept at this House.  
Ornibus and Baggage Wagon always on hand to convey Passengers to and from the House free of charge. 296-6m

**JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS.**  
The Mozart Collection of Sacred Music, by E. J. Eves, Jan.—containing the celebrated Christmas and Miserere by Zingarelli with English words.  
Teachers of Music will please call and examine the work at  
**PERRY'S BOOKSTORE,**  
October 7, 1846. 286-1f

**WM. S. BROWN,**  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
OFFICE with E. MUNDY, Esq. 297-1y

**ATTENTION THE WORLD!**  
Free Trade and Tailors Rights.  
The citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity of Washtenaw County and Counties adjoining are informed that the undersigned has just received a large and splendid stock of CLOTHED and FIXED UP for a cold Winter.  
The very best kind of Cloths and Trimmings can be bought cheap in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, and there is a TAILOR opposite G. & L. Beckley's Store, who can be outdone any where in these parts.  
He is prepared to do work in the most fashionable Style, or follow the directions of his customers, and being possessed of a large share of the Milk of Human Kindness, his terms are established on the principle of  
**"LIVE AND LET LIVE."**  
He has a peculiar style in his character which should be noticed, it is strange, yet true as strange—He will not Value his Promise—Customers can have their garments at the time specified. FARMERS can be certain of good fitting and easy setting GERMEN'S, and are informed that all kinds of PRODUCE (except fruit) will be taken in exchange for his services. He cuts to order, and his garments are sure to fit it properly made up.  
J. SPRAGUE,  
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Dec. 5, 1846.

**LINSEED OIL!**  
THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linseed Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to supply  
**MERCHANTS AND PAINTERS,**  
on terms more favorable for them than have ever before been offered in this country, and he is prepared to supply orders for large or small quantities at prices extremely low.  
Communications by mail will be promptly attended to.  
D. L. LATOURETTE,  
Long Lake, Genesee Co. Mich. 293-1y

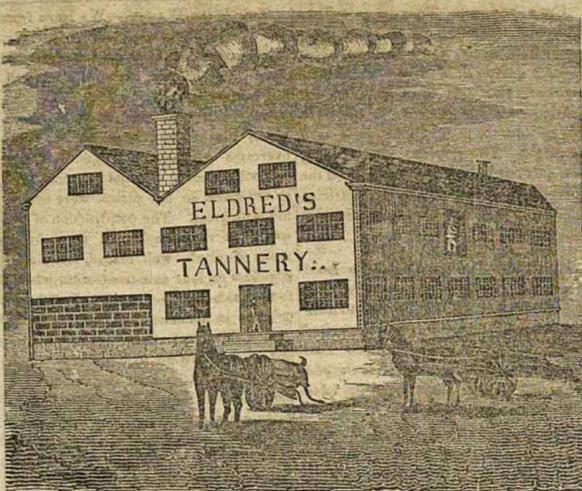
**IN ATTACHMENT.**  
Before E. Thomson, Justice of the Peace, James Gibson, and Elizabeth Botsford, vs. James Mulholland.  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Washtenaw, ss.  
NOTICE is hereby given that an attachment against the goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys, and effects of the above named defendant, James Mulholland, an absconding debtor, has been taken out from before E. Thomson, Esq., Justice of the Peace of the county of Washtenaw, at the suit of James Gibson, and Elizabeth Botsford, above named; and that the said defendant not appearing on the return day thereof, the cause is continued for trial till the 6th day of March, 1847, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of said Justice, in the village of Ann Arbor, in said County.  
JAMES GIBSON, Plaintiff.  
ANN ARBOR, Dec. 5, 1846. 294-6w

**WANTED,** at Perry's Bookstore, 5 Tons clean Cotton and Linen Rags, 1 Ton Beeswax, and 3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest assortment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this Village, and at his usual low prices.  
Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 1846. 286-1f

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

**INFORMATION WANTED**  
O'Yach HURRELL—has arrived at New Orleans about sixteen years ago with Mark Moulton, James Brand, Geo. Deal, Thomas Flower, Richard Lovely, and others. If any of the above men should see this advertisement, they would greatly oblige the subscriber by sending him any information concerning the above man, who will bear of James Gibson, or by applying to Mr. L. Lambert, Ann Arbor, Michigan.  
Any Newspaper will confer a great favor by copying this. 293-3v

**TAKE NOTICE!**  
That the late firm of R. Davidson, has this day disposed of his entire stock of Goods, and wishing to close up the unsettled accounts of R. Davidson, and of R. & J. L. Davidson, would request all indebted to the same to call and settle without delay and save cost.  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 16, 1846. 295-1f



**ELDRED'S TANNERY.**  
Spanish Sole Leather, Slaughtered do, Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, Oak do, French tanned Calfskins, Oak and Hemlock tanned do, Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Oak do, Hide and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimmings, and Kit of all kinds.  
Also, Lasts and Peas, Curriers Tools, &c. Horse and Collar Leather, 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.,  
Detroit, Jan. 1846. 248-1y

**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 Farming Wagons and Buggies, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin Ware and Tin Plate—also a general assortment of  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
which and this sale will be custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for Cash or Barter. Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it for the interest of all those wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned Goods, we do most earnestly solicit at least an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
**JAMES GIBSON & CO.,**  
No. 3 Exchange Block,  
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846. 292-1f

**CLOCKS AND WATCHES!**  
THE Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving) from New York an elegant set of the most selected assortment of  
**Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,**  
&c. &c. which he intends to sell as low as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay only among which may be found the following: a good assortment of  
Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast Pins, Wristlets, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Snuffboxes, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality), Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Penicils, Cases, Gold Pens, Pencils,  
Silver and German Silver Thimbles, Silver Spoon Spencetees, German and Steel do, Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass, and Brittain Castors, Saucers & Trays, Shaving Boxes and Soap, Climpson's Best Razor Strop, Galfand Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Violin Strings, Plates, Flutes, Clarinets, Accordions—Music Books for the same, Music Books, Sheet Music, and French's tea setts, Colored Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine your purchases.  
CALVIN BLISS,  
N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver—  
Ann Arbor, July 17, 1846. 271-1y

**FIRE! FIRE!!**  
F. J. B. CRANE would respectfully notify the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that he continues to act as Agent of the  
**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
and will insure Property against losses by Fire, at the lowest rates, and with despatch and accuracy. The Hartford Insurance Company is one of the oldest and most stable in the country, and all losses sustained by them will be—as they ever have been—promptly paid. Fire is a dangerous element and not to be trifled with; therefore, make up your mind to guard against it, and don't DELAY! A few hours delay may be your ruin.  
Mr. CRANE'S Office is in Crane's new Block, corner of the Public Square, Ann Arbor. 290-1f

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

**CLOVER MACHINES.**  
THRASHING MACHINES and Separators are made and sold by the subscribers, at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor, KNAPP & HAVILAND,  
Jan. 19, 1846. 247-1f

**WARRANTED** by the subscribers, at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor, KNAPP & HAVILAND,  
Jan. 19, 1846. 247-1f

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not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin any frequently breaking out on the surface. It then rises to the surface, and when it is not broken out, or full repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften 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 refreshing. Some times in case of "breaks" it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but disappear. Pursue the Salve and all will soon disappear.  
It prevents new low fast medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them away. This is a simple and safe cure.  
There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so easy in the expulsion of worms.  
It would be cruel, nay wicked, to give internal, doubtless medicines so long as a harmless, external one could be had.  
TOLTER.  
Although I have said little about it as a hair restorative, yet I will state against the World they may bring their Oils far and near, and mine will resist the hair two courses, the wind, cold, colds, mortifications, strokes, &c. &c. That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Inseparable Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, they will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common Salve of the day in such cases. For they have no power to open other avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.  
DISEASES OF CHILDREN.  
How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them! Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely by pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and poisons! It is to such a sudden transition from heat to cold, that the All-Healing Ointment tenderly safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure. Such cases as Croup, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children perish, the Ointment will remove speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mother throughout all this land, we now solemnly and secretly declare to you that the All-Healing Ointment will cure your children from an early age, you will find it to be a new and accurate, by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that the best bodies of infants and children die early, which is supposed to be inevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world, **CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE THAN OTHERS!**  
But it is from the want of proper nourishment and the constant dragging they undergo which moves them down as the rank grass falls before the scythe. We repeat again, and if they were the last words we were ever to utter, and of course past the reach of all interest, we would say, "use the All-Healing Ointment for sickness among children."  
REMOVES SWELLING.  
It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.  
In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis is passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.  
RENDS CONSTIPATION.  
Inflammation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity, in short, all those difficulties which are frequent with females, find ready and permanent relief. We had long used it, and we have cured not less than six months without it. But to females who become mothers, if used for those weeks antecedent to their confinement, very few of those pains and convulsions which attend them at that period will be felt. This fact ought to be known to the world over.  
SCALD HEAD.  
We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent \$500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.  
COXS.  
People need never be troubled with them if they use it.  
As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man trends the earth, so long as the infant is born, so long as long as a disease and sickness is known—just so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.  
To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful properties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in existence. There is no mercury in it, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin one particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels. JAMES GILLESPIE & CO.,  
168 South street, N. York.  
Sole proprietors of the above Medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.  
CAUTION.  
As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label. The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Inseparable Perspiration" on the face.  
We will hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.  
MAYNARDS, Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents, South & Truell, Clinton, Keegan, Le Teuness, D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; H. Bower, Manchester; John Owen & Co., Detroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.  
Dec. 18, 1846. 244-1y

**On Hand Again!**  
THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he is located once more in the village of Ann Arbor, and is prepared to accommodate the community with a choice and well selected assortment of  
**NEW GOODS,**  
consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c. &c., which he will sell for READY PAY as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be had at any other store in town.  
Persons who wish to make purchases for Cash, at Cash Prices, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.  
By keeping the first quality of articles, by selling at small profits, and by a fair and honorable course in business, he expects to merit a liberal share of public patronage.  
Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in payment for Goods.  
Don't forget the place, on the East Side of Main street, a few doors south of the Public Square, in the same store with C. Bliss, Jeweler.  
Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1846. 292-1f

**FIRE AND DISSOLUTION.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to call forthwith and settle, as our loss by fire renders it necessary that immediate payment should be made. The accounts are left with Sabin Felch, at the old stand.  
SABIN FELCH,  
EMANUEL MANN,  
Ann Arbor, Nov. 14, 1846.  
N. B. S. Felch will continue in the Boot, Shoe, & Leather Business, as usual, where he hopes that all his old patrons, and the public generally will favor him with their patronage.  
291-3m SABIN FELCH.

**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 matter issues from all pores of the skin, and 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 this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means, is kept pure and sweet, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. This we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Inseparable perspiration, but it ceases, and the system, through the Inseparable Perspiration. This we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurities in the blood, and sends it out in a pure and sweet, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. This we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Inseparable perspiration, but it ceases, and the system, through the Inseparable Perspiration. This we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurities in the blood, and sends it out in a pure and sweet, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. This we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Inseparable perspiration, but it ceases, and the system, through the Inseparable Perspiration. 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