

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## VARIETY.

### Mortality of War.

In all campaigns the number of deaths on the field of battle, or of wounds received thereupon, bears but a small proportion to those which result from other causes. We learn from an authentic source that the number of deaths in the British army, during the last three years of the Peninsula war, amounted to sixteen per cent. per annum, & of those four per cent. occurred in battle. Spain, or at least that portion which was the seat of war, is a healthy country, and the army was as well furnished in the commissariat and medical departments as any that ever took the field; yet the number of men in hospital usually averaged one-fourth of the whole. In three years and a half, the British army, the average strength of which did not exceed 61,500 men, lost 34,000, of which not more than one-fourth had died by the sword. From these facts it will be seen that it required a yearly sacrifice of 6,400 lives to keep in the field an effective force of 50,000 men. Applying this ratio to an army of 20,000 men, which is about the force operating against Mexico—to say nothing of its being a country less favorable in point of health than Spain, and subject to malignant fevers—we may expect an annual mortality of about 3,200, whilst perhaps double that number will contract diseases which are to abridge the length of their days, and embitter existence while it lasts.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

**A Good One.**—Hon. Andrew Stewart, a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has recently paid a visit to Lowell. He relates in a letter to the Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat, the following anecdote:

"I looked over the pay roll or book, which I accidentally picked up from the table. I found on twenty-seven consecutive pages, containing eight hundred signatures, nearly all girls, but a single one that made a mark or X, all written in a good, and many of them in a most elegant hand. The clerk observed to me that Lord Morpeth, when on a visit to this country some years ago, happened to be present on pay days, and with surprise enquired: 'What! do your operatives write?' 'Certainly, sir,' said the clerk, the Americans all write. Directly there came in a man who made his mark. 'Ah!' said his Lordship with a smile, 'I thought you wrote.'—All Americans, your Lordship—this was an Englishman." Whereupon his Lordship grinned a ghastly smile."

**WAR TAXES.**—A correspondent of the Troy Post, suggests the following new subject of taxation to the consideration of Congress, in lieu of the demolished Tea and Coffee tax:

"One penny a blow for every stripe laid on the back of a slave, to be paid by his master, would be a proper tax at this time. The slave sellers got up this war, so that they might continue to be able to inflict these 'peculiar' stripes, and consider it a great luxury. Why shouldn't they be taxed?"

**A WISE PRIEST.**—A German priest walking in procession at the head of his parishioners over cultivated fields, in order to procure a blessing upon the crops, when he came to one of unpromising appearance, would pass on, saying—"Here prayers and singing will avail nothing; this must have manure."

**IMPORTANT DECISION.**—We observe by the Columbus papers, that the Supreme Court of Ohio, in Bank, have decided the Jew case. The court declares "the ordinance of the Cincinnati council, prohibiting trading, bartering, and selling on Sunday, void as to those who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath."

There will not be a total eclipse of the sun in America, until August 7, 1869.

## POETRY.

### Monterey.

We were not many—we who stood  
Before the iron sheet that day—  
Yet many a gallant spirit would  
Give half his years if he but could  
Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot it hailed  
In dreadful drifts of fiery spray;  
Yet not a single soldier quailed  
When wounded comrades round them  
Wailed.

Their dying shout at Monterey,  
And on—still on our column kept  
Through walls of flame its withering way;  
Where fell the dead, the living crept  
Still charging on the guns which swept  
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoiled aghast,  
When, striking where he strongest lay;  
We swooped his flanking batteries past,  
And having laid their murderous blast,  
Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on the turrets wave,  
And there our evening bugles play;  
Where orange boughs above their grave  
Keep green the memory of the brave  
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—we who pressed  
Beside the brave who fell that day;  
But who of us has not confessed  
He'd rather share that warrior rest  
Than not have been at Monterey?

### Reply.

BY E. M. MCGRAW.

You were not many—and were brave  
Who did your work of death that day;  
But oh! your place I would not crave  
With all the glory fools e'er gave  
To deeds like yours at Monterey.

Yes, yes, your work was bravely done,  
But Norman hordes the same would say;  
And savage Goliath and barbarous Hun  
By violence and spoil have won  
Fame, bright as yours at Monterey.

"The slippery streets" with life blood red,  
From earth sent up their gory spray;  
And murder'd women's spirits fled,  
And infant's souls to Heaven sped,  
To tell the tale of Monterey!

"Cain, where's your brother?" fearful burst  
From God's own lips on ancient day!  
And Cain went forth from God accurs'd!  
Yet, Cain, the murderer, was but first  
Indeed like yours at Monterey.

Nay, nay—not answer not—"we're cleared,  
And Pulk the great account must pay;"  
Not so, you willingly appeared  
And freely, madly, volunteered  
To slaughter babes at Monterey.

And can your gentle wives again  
Receive you from the battle fray,  
Dyed with the fearful-sweet stain  
From bursting heart and gushing brain  
Of innocence at Monterey?

Perhaps they can, your warrior fame  
May hide from love, the spots away;  
But widows' scolding tears will blame,  
And leaping orphans speak your name  
In bitterness at Monterey.

And though your deeds may grace (or soil)  
Historic page and poet's lay,  
The man who lives by honest toil,  
Is greater than the sons of spoil  
Who ravaged peaceful Monterey.

O'er Monterey your banner wave,  
And here your merry bugles play;  
And hark! you show the grave  
Where rests the fallen brave  
Who fought for home and Monterey.

But who, among you who have known,  
The horrors of that dreadful day;  
Whence left to grasp with death alone  
Will not wish with his dying moan  
He had not been at Monterey?

Tipton, Iowa, 1. 4.

### A Royal Editor.

The King of Bavaria is about to start a newspaper, which, rumor says, he is to edit himself. We can imagine the King sitting on the throne, with an immense pair of scissors in one hand, and the paste brush in the other, writing his Zeitung, while the printer's devil is knocking at the door of the palace, calling for copy. His royal majesty scarcely knows the pains and penalties of an editor yet, or else he would not be so ambitious of rushing into newspaper authorship. How will he like opening three hundred letters a day, every one of them finding fault with some part of his paper? How will he like being knocked up at three o'clock in the morning, to come down to the office and open an express? How will he like collecting his quarterly subscriptions, or answering his correspondents, inquiries—whether his majesty will be graciously pleased to take out their subscriptions in coats, candles, German sausages, sauerkraut, seltzer water, or Bavarian beer? How will he like some enraged author, or angry actor of his royal theatre, or pugilistic member, entering his office, and not knowing he is the King, laying the horsewhip across his royal shoulders for some smart personality or witty criticism? How will he like being persecuted for a libel?—and is he prepared to put in the old plea, "the King can do no wrong?"—because the same yarn, of course, would apply to grammatical errors, false syllogisms, erroneous quotations, all sorts of nonsense,

though it is very doubtful whether his reader would make the excuse, and might write to his majesty to stop sending the paper.—*Punch.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

### Letter to Young Ladies of Michigan.

The remark is frequently made that the influence of women is greater than that of the other sex. That "woman rules the world," is, we imagine, an assertion more flattering than true. Her influence is indeed great, but not so great we fear, as many seem to suppose.

Ask her opinion, if indeed she has any, upon moral and political subjects, and what is her reply? In nine cases out of ten, you may just as well go directly to the husband or father. She is "born to her opinion," and seldom has independence sufficient to dare question the truth of the family belief. In expressing her opinion of a book or speech, her voice, alas! is but the echo of the sentiment or criticism of another. If any of our sisters are disposed to question or deny the general truth of these statements, let them remember that it is "only the wounded bird that flutters," and let them candidly consider whether they be not true, however mortifying may be the admission of the fact. Is it not true that woman, in general, clothes her mind, as well as her body, according to the fashion?

And now, sisters, will we wear these shackles any longer? Will we thus meanly crouch, and thus voluntarily yield up our freedom and independence of mind? Up, let us arise from our fawning servility, shake off our dust, and take our proper place in the scale of being. Let us seek the approbation of Him who created us, and not be satisfied with the mere smile of our fellow creatures.—We have minds capable of expansion and endless progression. These minds must be cultivated—they must be educated.

But what is an education? In what does it consist? To this question various answers are given. Some think that their education is finished after having studied Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, and especially if they have glanced at a few pages in Algebra or Philosophy. Others, who have less contracted views, include also, in their idea of an education, drawing, painting, music perhaps, and a smattering of Botany. If a young lady has attended a Boarding School, for six months or a year, and made the acquisitions above mentioned, she, forsooth, is an "accomplished Miss." Her education is finished.

Alas! for her, when her little sister, filled with terror, flies to her and honestly inquires the cause of an Eclipse of the Sun. Alas! for her mother who asks her to explain the nature and action of Saleratus. All will admit, we presume, that such an education is not worth the name. The amount of education which one has, does not depend on the number of books studied, or the number of pages read, but upon the use made of them.

Education is the systematic and proportionate development of all the faculties and powers of the mind and body.—It is the work, not of a day, or a year, or any number of years—it is the work of life, yes, of Eternity itself. As long as the throne of God endures, so long will these minds exist, and so long as they exist, will they continue to unfold, and expand and increase their capacity for happiness or misery. If our term of probation has been in vain, glorious will be our progress! How exalting the privilege of spending endless years in

"Winging our flight from star to star,  
From world to luminous world, as far  
As the Universe spreads its flaming wall."

In this world, we can, at best, but commence the vast work of the education of the mind. How absurd the idea, then, that this work is finished, even before the true idea of its character is comprehended!

The ultimate object of education, then, is not to qualify us "to pass through the world." Neither is it merely to fit us for the station of wives, as many seem to suppose. This indeed, is the situation of most of our sex, and an important one it is. If we were to live in this world only, that might be a sufficient inducement to the cultivation of the mind. Responsibilities well high sufficient to crush an Angel, rest upon us, and we need thoroughly disciplined minds, and the wisdom and judgment which education can give. This, to be sure, is an object, and a good object, but it is the ultimate object?—We know not. Another, and even more important end will be secured. Our minds will thus be prepared for a comprehension of the work of God. We shall be fitted to spend eternity in ranging the Universe of God, and in

searching out his glorious wisdom and skill.

Is it not important then, that a systematic education, be immediately commenced? Young Ladies, we live in the nineteenth century. The age demands our active zeal. Time was, when woman was considered incapable of scientific research, or even of moderate application. In the youthful days of our grandmothers, it was deemed abundantly sufficient, for a young lady to study Geography, and a little of Grammar and Arithmetic. Nothing beyond this was thought to be necessary or even desirable. But now, how is public sentiment changed! Woman is rising to her proper place, and it will not be long, we may hope, before she shall occupy the position designed for her, by her Creator.

Most surely it is not the duty then, as well as the privilege of young ladies to attend to the improvement of their minds? Say not "I am poor." In this land of such rich educational advantages, none need despair. One of the distinguishing blessings of our age is, the system of Manual Labor Schools. The Halls of Science are no longer closed to all save the rich. The indigent may now enter with equal right, and satisfy the cravings of an immortal mind. By no means, then, suffer this work to remain uncommenced. Though your hands may be your only riches—though you may be obliged to earn your education, do not give it up. What will ever be of greater benefit than a well cultivated mind?—What though you increase your store of earthly gain, and are able to dress and appear like those in affluent circumstances, or become a "locomotive millionaire's sign," of what avail will all this be? Richer by far will you be, with a mind well stored with useful knowledge, and a heart to use that knowledge for the good of your fellow-beings.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
**A Few Facts.**

**MR. EDITOR,**—On reading the ranting expressions of the able Editor of the N. O. Commercial Times about the antislavery paper at Washington, I feel constrained to state a few facts which are familiar to the minds of many, and which will have an important bearing in the great antislavery struggle now approaching.

**Fact 1.** The conductors of the antislavery press at Washington are not dependent on the public opinion of the South for their personal safety or their legal rights. The public opinion of the North is sufficient to sustain them at the seat of Government. If the public opinion of the North will not destroy the paper, that of the South cannot.

**Fact 2.** The North is strong enough to prevent the extension of slavery over any more territory, and its further acquisition of power in the national councils, and to abolish it in all places within the national jurisdiction.

**Fact 3.** Union among the people of the North on this subject is all that is necessary to accomplish all these objects.

**Fact 4.** The people of the North are not now afraid of being destroyed or reduced to slavery in case they should act as they think proper in this matter, though their politicians entertain many fears. It is a matter of interest and justice with the people.

**Fact 5.** If the South had the power to abolish the Union and should do it and set up for themselves, they would be, in a national view, completely under the power of the North. If any difficulty should arise, all that the North would have to do to secure submission, would be to hold the rod of abolition over their heads, and tell them that the same hands that had once made whips and bow-knives for slaveholders, would make muskets and bayonets for slaves—that the same men who had fought for Slavery on the plains of Mexico, would fight against it on the cotton fields of the South.

**Fact 6.** The South cannot abolish the Union without the consent of the North.

**Fact 7.** The North will not consent to the abolition of the Union for the best of reasons. It is not for their interest to do so.

**Fact 8.** A majority vote in each of the non-slaveholding States can elect an antislavery President, though that majority be but one vote.

**Fact 9.** A majority vote in each of the Legislatures of the non-slaveholding States, can elect a majority of the Senators in the U. S. Senate when Iowa and Wisconsin shall have been admitted.

**Fact 10.** A majority vote against slavery in the Congressional Districts of the non-slaveholding States generally, can elect a majority of Representatives

to Congress. Thus a majority of the voters of the North can do all that can be done by the National Government under the present Constitution to abolish Slavery.

S. W. FOSTER.

## MISCELLANY.

### Foreign Markets for Grain.

The cry to America for bread is not the clamor of a transient emergency.—There is hardly a possibility that the potato of next year will meet with a better fate than that of the past year. No one can give any reason for a hope that this crop will recover from that mysterious blight which seems to increase in extent every year. In short, the gross staff of life may be considered as entirely cut off. It is doubtful whether it will ever be depended upon again as a chief article of subsistence even in Ireland. Now, in a recent letter, I gave the opinion of one of the most extensive corn-dealers in England, that it would require 4000 ships, of 300 tons burthen each, to import into Ireland, corn enough to make up the deficiency in food caused by the defection of the potato crop. Suppose this corn were imported from America, the most accessible and contiguous corn-growing country; then its transportation would occupy, for nearly half a year, 1,200,000 tons of shipping, or almost half the amount of American tonnage. Allowing 20 men to each ship, then 80,000 sailors or ship hands would be employed in the transportation of this amount of grain from seaboard to seaboard, and perhaps as many men on land in conveying it from the river-ports and lake-ports of the West to New Orleans and New York. And here let me suggest, without offence to the vigilant sensibilities of American 'protectionists,' let me suggest to the farmers of the West, whether, as a matter of mere policy, the class of consumers of their products which such a commerce would create, would not be as valuable to them as any other created by a system that would suppress the commerce?

Let the farmers of the West consider well the course now opening before them. The demand for their Wheat and Indian Corn, Pork and Bacon will probably be more urgent and extensive next year than it has been this. They will remember that Indian Corn has been unknown in Great Britain, Ireland and most of Europe, as an article of food, until the present year. There is every reason to believe that its consumption will be increased annually. In a former letter I tried to show that Great Britain was filling up with a population increasing by a remarkable ratio. This fact must be admitted as an important element in the estimate of the future demand for American grain and provisions. But there is good reason to believe that Indian Corn will come to be used for feeding horses and fattening cattle and swine. If this should be the case, the importation of Indian Corn into the United Kingdom would probably employ more tonnage than is now engaged in the foreign trade of the United States. The deficiency of the potato and grain crops on the Continent is creating a demand for American breadstuffs there; and before the present emergency has passed away, a policy will have taken effect which will open at least the ports of France to the unrestricted importation of Wheat and Indian Corn. The principles of Free Trade are fast gaining ground through the European part of Christendom, and Providence seems to recognize them, as the primitive statutes of Nature's economy, in all its recent dispensations in the Old World. Every tendency of the times is accelerating the progress of these principles. The voice of the People, on both sides of the channel, is coming in like a flood for Free Trade; and, before the farmers of the great West shall be able to turn up the sod of all their vast prairies, probably every port in Europe will be opened to their produce.

There is another point on which much misapprehension exists in America, to use a very charitable term. In the elaborate arguments which have been put forth to convince the West that the opening of the British ports to foreign grain would be of no advantage to them, it has been stated that there were corn-growing countries nearer to Great Britain than any of the American States; that these countries would be able to take advantage of every favorable turn in the English market, and supply every sudden demand before it could reach America; that wheat from Danzig and Odessa could be poured into the British ports before the grain-freighted ships from America could get half across the ocean. Now, there has been, I fear, something

less honest than a misapprehension perpetuated to the disadvantage of the West on this important point. Having made special inquiries of several corn-dealers here, I learn that, virtually, there is no grain-growing country nearer to England than the United States; that the average passage from Odessa to Liverpool is from seventy to eighty days! that the average passage from Danzig to the same port assumes as much time, on an average, as a passage from New York.—*Elihu Burritt.*

From the Grand Rapids Eagle.

**The Democratic Senate of Michigan!**—Listen, my honest-hearted, hard-handed, liberty-loving yeomanry of the Peninsular State, listen!—the Democratic Senate of Michigan have refused—yes, refused to entertain a resolution, offered in that body, to instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives, to oppose any and all measures having for their object the extension of Slavery over the east territory acquired since the commencement of the War now waging against Mexico; in plain phrase they are infamously administering 'comfort and succor' to the fainting hearts of the Slavery Extensionists—and would say to them, we are with you in your schemes as regards the erection of this region into one vast Slave Plantation. Such, most assuredly, Freeman of Michigan, will be the interpretation put, by every sympathizer South of Mason's and Dixon's Line, upon this famous vote. How cheering! how unexpected! coming as it does greetingly from the highest legislative body of a sovereign State—a State, too, second to none for the sturdy character of her Democracy, and her love of Liberty and Equal Rights. We do not say that we should have moved this resolution; we do not say that we should have counseled its introduction; we might have doubted its policy, and its timeliness; but we do say that were such an issue forced upon us as a legislator, that were we to negative with our vote such a proposition as this under review, that with the record as a recommendation and certificate of our fitness, and the ripeness of our scholarship, we would seek the Sultan of Turkey, and claim a seat at his right hand as his confidential prompter and counselor. Though you may be willing that these men (human nature, forgive us the application of the word!) may make themselves the 'scorn and wonder of the age'; we are much mistaken if you will permit their dastardly, fawn-faced, craven-spirited, political action to commit you to such recreancy to the humanity, civilization and Christianity of the Nineteenth Century as their vote upon this resolution proves upon them. Free, liberty-loving, christian, civilized Michigan, a pimp and pander for the growth and extension of Slavery here in the Nineteenth Century!!! invoking now, at this meridian season of moral and intellectual thirst and culture the darkness and degradation of the middle ages to settle upon and overshadow her! What excuse have you at this stage of human progress, recipients as you are of Liberty's choicest blessings and dispensations—what apology have for crippling human rights, desolating human happiness, retarding human progress, and forging additional chains and fetters for human nature? The generous-hearted masses that draw their life from your soil never will, we are sure, tolerate, sanction, or remain under this vote of the sycophants of their intelligence and humanity; they will disown you.—Bare your necks, you immortal Eleens! and let the collar be fastened, with your owners' and taskmasters' names engraved thereon. In exchange for the gracious notice and patronage which your servility has earned you from them, we trust 'damnation to everlasting fame' will be decreed you by your masters here at home, whom you have betrayed and defamed by this disgraceful prostitution of the high prerogatives delegated you by them. We trust that your names will be gibbeted upon every highway and thoroughfare of the land; and that in the tones of thundering reprobation with which the people will be incultured to truckling demagogues and political parasites for all time to come, that shall save the Senate house from ever again being defiled with the foot of a Trimmer to Slavery Extension and Extension.

\* Mr. Lathrop offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this legislature neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless in punishment of crime, of which the party shall have been duly convicted, ought to be permitted to exist in any territory acquired in the prosecution of war; and that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to oppose by their votes and influence, any and all measures seeking to authorize, establish

or continue slavery or involuntary servitude therein.

The following was the negative vote:  
Allen, Balch, Bush, Cook, DANFORTH, Eldredge, Fenton, Fitzgerald, Kibbe, Maynard, Thurber—11.

All honor to the following gentlemen, who supported the Resolution:  
Coe, Denton, Green, Lathrop, McReynolds, Rix, Schwarz, Toll, Withersbee—9.

## The Constitution of Wisconsin.

The fundamental law of this new applicant for admission into our confederacy, contains some novel peculiarities.

It gives the Governor the power of vetoing all bills, under restrictions similar to those of the Presidential veto. Representatives to the State Legislature are to be elected annually; Senators bi-annually. Each member is to receive as a compensation two dollars per diem for each day's attendance during the first forty days of the session, and one dollar a day for each day's attendance during the remainder of the session.

The State is divided into five judiciary circuits, in each of which is to be organized and held a Circuit Court, by a single judge. The five circuit judges compose the Supreme Court. Each circuit judge is to be elected by the voters in the circuit, in which he is obliged to reside after his election. No circuit judge is to hold court in the same circuit, more than one year out of five.

Tribunals of conciliation are to be organized but without the power of rendering obligatory judgments without the consent of parties.

Testimony in equity cases is to be taken in like manner as in cases at law. Those who have the right of suffrage are included in four classes:

White citizens of the United States.  
White persons not citizens, but who have declared to be citizens by law of Congress, and all civilized Indians not members of any tribe.

There is to be a State Superintendent for the supervision of public instruction and permanent provision for common schools.

Libraries are to be established, one at least in each town and city, to be supported by military fines and fines assessed for breach of the penal laws.

All banking is prohibited by persons or corporations within the State, or as agents of foreign banks. Corporations are forbidden the privilege of receiving deposits, of discounting notes or buying bills of exchange. The circulation of any paper money, under the denomination of ten dollars, is forbidden after 1847; and of any under the denomination of twenty dollars after 1849.

The faith and credit of the State is forbidden to be pledged for carrying on any work of internal improvement.

The credit of the State is never to be loaned in aid of any individual or corporation.

The State can never contract any debt greater than one hundred thousand dollars, and not then, except with the consent of two-thirds of the Legislature—and the law authorizing it, shall lay an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest, and also a tax sufficient to pay the principal in five years.

All property of the wife, real or personal, owned at marriage, or acquired after, is to be her separate property, to be liable for her separate debts before marriage.

Forty acres of land, or any lot or lots in a town or city, not exceeding one thousand dollars in value, is to be exempt as a homestead, from sale or execution.

No divorce shall be granted except by judicial process.

All leases for a longer period than twenty years hereafter made, in which rent is reserved are to be void.

Any person engaged in a duel, is disqualified from holding office.

The question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution, is to be submitted to the people every ten years.—The question of extending the right of suffrage to all persons irrespective of color, is to be voted upon separately by the people, when they vote upon the question of adopting their Constitution.

Those exercises which engage both body and mind, are the most conducive to health.

The sun is 1,300,000 times larger than our globe, and distant from the earth 94,500,000 miles.

**ALBERT J. TIRELL'S SENTENCE.**—This person was on Tuesday, sentenced by Judge Parker, to three years confinement in the State Prison at hard labor, the first day to be solitary imprisonment.



## CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Giddings writes from Washington, Jan. 15th.

"We have for the time being laid aside the Mexican war, and are discussing the subject of slavery. I think we shall pass the Wilmot proposition, in some shape, and if we do, there will be no territory obtained by the war, for unless it is to be slave territory, the President will have none. Under these circumstances I am encouraged to hope the war may soon be brought to a close. These are, however, only opinions, though I think them well founded."

"The slave power have never been so hard pushed since we have been a nation as at this time."

By a turn in the discussion of Congress, the battle respecting the extension of Slavery was fought on the Oregon bill instead of the Volunteer appropriation bill. A large part of the week was consumed on the Oregon bill.

It is contended by one party that Slavery shall be excluded north of the line 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, a boundary with which the South is by no means satisfied. We copy from the National Intelligencer a sketch of the debate on the final question for the passage of the bill.

The last amendment offered to the bill, was that of Mr. Burt of South Carolina, which extended the line of the Missouri compromise to the Pacific, and provided that all south of it (36 deg. 30 min.) should be slave, and all north of it, free States. It was defeated by a vote of 113 nays, to 82 yeas. Every Southern member voted yeas, of course. And with the exception of

STEPHEN S. DOUGLASS, of Illinois, S. CLINTON HASTINGS, of Iowa, CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, of Pa. SHEPHERD LEFFLER, of Iowa, and ROBERT SMITH, of Illinois, all the Northern delegation voted nay!

This is hopeful! The question then recurring on the passage of the bill—

A long and very interesting debate took place in the House, occasioned by the rejection of Mr. Burt's amendment. It occupied to an unusually late hour, and our limits preclude us from doing more than giving a memorandum of the gentlemen who took part in the discussion, and a word or two to show the prominent ground taken by each. It is impracticable for a single reporter to keep up with the excited debate now in progress, so as to give an extended report of every speech delivered. The debate to-day was opened by—

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, who spoke under a good deal of excitement, as he presented reasons which would induce him to vote against the bill, and against all similar legislation. He complained that the House seemed to have been converted into a magnificent abolition society, and expressed his fears that the Abolitionists, after laying their profane hands on the altar of religion and the halls of legislation, would next assail the bulwarks of the Constitution itself, and break in like an avalanche on the peace and security of the entire South. He was sick and tired of compromises: the South had entered into many, and they had all been violated. He considered the vote of this morning as an indication that the Missouri compromise was considered as no longer of any obligation, and an intimation that the institutions of the South were no longer to be respected.

Mr. McClelland disclaimed this interpretation of his vote, and went into an explanation as to the motives which had governed him.

Mr. Wick and Mr. Kennedy also explained.

Mr. Leake then went on to state what he considered as the ultimatum of the South, which amounted to this, that if the present attempt to impose limitations with respect to the extension of Slavery should be persisted in, and should prevail, the South must stand in self-defence, for they could not and would not, submit to it. He went into a review of the Wilmot proviso—complained of the North for having thrown a firebrand into the House—appealed to their justice and patriotism, and warned them to abandon their crusade against the rights of the South, or they might see, before long, "the beginning of the end," but God only could see its termination, &c.

Mr. Douglass deprecated the forcing of this question on the House at present; it would come up legitimately on the bill appropriating funds for the war, or on the bill providing two millions to effect a peace; and intimated his intention when Mr. King's bill should come up, to move to amend it, by introducing the Missouri compromise, instead of the total prohibition it contemplated in all the new territory we might acquire. As he thought that both sides had now been heard about equally in the debate, he moved the previous question on the bill.

He, however, though with much hesitation, consented to withdraw the motion at the request of his colleagues.

Mr. McClelland, who explained his reasons for having voted against the amendment moved by Mr. Burt. He deprecated this dispute about slavery as promoting division and weakening our

strength while in the midst of a war.—He had opposed the bringing forward of Mr. King's, and also of Mr. Burt's amendment; he considered both as having a dangerous tendency. The fixing of a line which was to separate between free States and slave States had a tendency to hasten a dissolution of the Union. He was opposed to all interference with Slavery within any State. He suggested as a means to mitigate mutual prejudices, that the new States to be admitted hereafter, should tolerate Slavery for a limited time only, and gave some reasons in favor of such a plan. He held that Congress has jurisdiction over Slavery in the territories, because the acquisition of territory was a necessary attribute of all Governments, and the power to acquire involved the power to govern. He considered the prohibition in the ordinance of 1787 as superseded by the subsequent adoption of the Constitution. He deprecated the agitation of the question as leading to no possible good, but to certain evil.

Mr. Rhett followed in a close constitutional argument, intending to prove that neither Congress nor the entire Federal Government had the sovereignty over the Territories; but that it lay in the States as joint tenants, and that they had not given to Congress as their agents any authority to make regulations in the Territories which could touch the subject of Slavery in any way. All the States were sovereign and jointly owned the Territories, and the States of the North could not turn those of the South out of their sovereignty over it, and so could not prevent their people from entering there.—If they could, it would amount to a power to amend the Constitution, since representation in Congress must be affected and changed by the exclusion of slaves. The Southern States were as sovereign in the Territories as they were in their own limits, and Congress had no more right to exclude Slavery in the one than in the other. He replied with great warmth to the language which had been used by Mr. Pettit.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, summed up by the charges which had been made by Southern gentlemen against those who voted against the amendment of Mr. Burt, and had introduced the subject of the prohibition of Slavery in all new territory. He explained the reason why he had voted against the amendment, because its effect would be to extend the line of the Missouri compromise quite to the Pacific, (whereas it stopped at the Rocky Mountains,) thus throwing open a boundless extent of territory to Slavery, while it restricted that which was free from it to comparatively narrow boundary.—He held that that compromise had been already executed, and he had no wish to interfere with it.

He denied that the subject had been thrust on the House by the North; on the contrary, the debate had again and again been introduced by Southern gentlemen. He was glad it had been; for, if slavery was to be excluded, as proposed, it was only fair that the South should be apprized of it. Let both sides know exactly where they stood.

He scouted the charge of any intention to embarrass the Administration in conducting the war, & still more strongly that of bringing forward the question with a view to court the support of the Abolitionists, or because, those who wished for the restriction were all Abolitionists themselves. If so, the Abolitionists had suddenly got a great accession of strength; for Mr. Burt's amendment had been rejected by 130 votes. The Abolitionists were for interfering with Slavery in the States and out of them, and would see the Constitution and the Union go to destruction if thereby there was a chance of general emancipation. The great mass of Northern gentlemen here, whether Whigs or Democrats, were utterly against interfering with Slavery within any State, and resolved to abide by the compromises of the Constitution.

Mr. T. briefly responded to the argument of Mr. Rhett, concluding that the constitution, by empowering Congress to make all necessary rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States, gave them authority to make laws necessary to promote the good of the territories. Though sovereignty resided in the people of all Governments, yet Congress was made by their act the supreme power, and had a right to make laws for the territories as such. They had used this power in every territory, and why might they not in those now from Mexico? He admitted that Congress could not prohibit the entrance of citizens of the United States into the territory of the United States, but they could prohibit the admission of negroes, who were not citizens. If it were asked why prohibit it, he should say, because Congress, as the municipal Legislature of the territory, was bound to consult the best good of the Territory, and, as the National Legislature, to consult the best good of the Union; and the North were unanimous in the opinion that this could best be done by excluding Slavery from these Territories forever.

In SENATE, Jan. 22.—Mr. Cilley, of New Hampshire, submitted the following:

Whereas a speedy and honorable peace with Mexico is exceedingly desirable; and whereas "the Constitution of the United States has made no provision for our holding foreign territories, still less for incorporating foreign nations into our Union,"

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to order the army of the United States now in Mexico to some place in the United States near the frontiers of the two countries.

Mr. Speight inquired if it was the purpose of the mover to press the immediate consideration of this resolution?

Mr. Cilley replied that it could lie over one day.

Mr. Allen expressed the hope that, if the resolution was to lie over, it would be for a very short time. The introduction of a proposition of this sort, in the present state of public affairs, was one of the greatest calamities that could be inflicted upon the country, and he trusted—[cries of "Order!" "Order!"] that the honorable mover would embrace the very earliest opportunity to bring it forward.

In the SENATE, Jan. 25.—Mr. Benton made a speech in vindication of the President for having proposed the creation of the office of Lieutenant General of the army. The plan was his and not the President's. In September the President had offered him the mission to France, which he positively refused. In November, he sent for him and asked his opinion relative to the future conduct of the war. He (Mr. B.) gave his plan, and afterwards put it in writing, but would not disclose it. He would say, however, that it required one head for the whole army, and that the war should be prosecuted vigorously, living on the enemy, and levying contributions. Gen. Jackson had offered him the command of the army in 1836, in case of war with Mexico. In 1812 he (Mr. B.) was the military supporter of every general in the service.

In the House, Mr. Schenck offered a long series of resolutions in favor of peace, withdrawing our troops from the coast and the Rio Grande, discharging the volunteers, and in favor of the prosecution of the war by occupying the Mexican ports, levying duties on articles imported thereinto, and against war of conquest. The House refused to receive them.

Washington, Jan. 27. In SENATE—Treasury Note Bill passed, yeas, 42, nays 2. Cilley's resolution was laid on the table. The army bill was discussed but no vote taken.

The bill to increase the pay of, and grant bounty lands to the regulars and volunteers, was finally passed as amended, 171 to 18.

January 28. In the Senate, Mr. Cameron presented resolutions from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for aid in the formation of a colony in Oregon, and offering to serve in the war against Mexico without pay.

The committee on naval affairs reported a bill to provide for the construction of four ships of war. Mr. Niles offered a resolution declaring it necessary to raise additional revenue of 5 or 10,000,000 annually by increasing the tax on articles now taxed, and imposing a duty on articles now free, to meet the expenses of the war.

The ten regiment bill was taken up and debated. An amendment was proposed providing for 3 regiments of volunteers and 1 regiment of foot riflemen instead of nine regiments—rejected, 22 to 27.

Mr. Upham presented resolutions from the Legislature of Vermont against the Mexican war, and the acquisition of slave territory.

## LEGISLATIVE.

In SENATE, Jan. 27. The best part of the day was spent in discussing McKenney's resolutions on the Mexican war, which had come back from the House amended. The Senate amended them again, by making them fully endorse the War and Polk's message, and referred them to a committee. It is said in the papers that McKenney is an applicant to the Federal Government for office.

In the House, the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company was incorporated by a vote of 37 to 8.

Jan. 28. Mr. Goodwin, from the committee on State Affairs, reported a bill to define a homestead, and exempt it from execution: referred to Committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Turner, Resolved, That the judiciary committee inquire into the propriety of introducing a bill for reducing the fees of the county clerk, register and treasurer.

Mr. Turner introduced a bill to authorize township clerks to record deeds and mortgages; referred to committee on state affairs.

Mr. Seeley presented petitions from Oakland county for the construction of a plank road from Detroit to Birmingham, which was referred.

In SENATE, Jan. 26. Mr. Fenton, from committee on state affairs, reported a bill which was twice read, to regulate

the construction of mill dams and mill races.

Mr. Green, from the majority of the judiciary committee, (Mr. Eldredge dissenting,) in pursuance of instructions, reported a bill, which was twice read, to continue the court of chancery as now established, for certain purposes.

The joint resolution for amending the constitution was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Eldredge, Thurber and Denton.

Mr. Denton, on leave, introduced a bill, which was twice read, to simplify the government of townships, &c.

In the House, a long debate ensued on the bill for the preservation of the Kalamazoo Canal. The bill was lost—yeas 21, nays 30.

In SENATE, Jan. 27. Mr. Bush, of Livingston, was elected President pro tem.

In the House, the Mexican Resolutions came back from the Senate amended. The House resolved to adhere to its own amendment, which had been stricken out by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Pond,

Resolved, That the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Judge of Probate and devolving the duties on the County Judge.

Mr. Denton, from the committee on State Affairs, introduced a bill to encourage manufacturing associations and partnerships, which was twice read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Allen from the committee on incorporations, reported back the bill to change the name of the village of Truag to that of Trenton, and it was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Allen offered the following which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the judges of the supreme court be respectfully requested to give to the Senate their opinions upon the following questions.

1st. Whether it would not be safe to confer upon the county courts as organized by the revised statutes of 1846, the further jurisdiction in the trial of civil and criminal cases, provided for in bill No. 28 of the Senate.

2d. Whether, if the county courts should have conferred upon them such extended jurisdiction, the circuit courts could not without injurious delay, dispose of all the chancery business imposed upon them by the statutes of 1846, including all matters and causes now pending which shall not have been argued and submitted on the merits, on the 1st day of March next.

In the House, Mr. Adam, from committee on ways and means to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry into the expediency of altering the tax laws so that no more than legal interest shall be taken by the State Officers on taxes returned delinquent, reported adverse to such alteration.

Mr. Culver introduced a bill to incorporate the Union city Iron Company in the county of Branch, referred to committee of the whole.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to define a Homestead, and exempt the same from execution.

## The Temperance War.

We notice by our exchanges that the legal warfare against illegal rum-sellers is steadily progressing in all the eastern States. The last Bangor (Maine) Gazette brings the following list of cases recently tried before the Police Court.

"Dec. 21.—State vs. Stephen Walker, fined \$5, appealed.

Dec. 23.—State vs. Greenleaf Elder, fined \$5, appealed.

State vs. Wm. H. Vinton and A. Porter, fined \$5, appealed.

Jan. 1.—State vs. same, fined \$20, appealed.

State vs. Mark L. Hill, \$4 appealed.

Jan. 5.—State vs. V. S. Johnson, fined \$2 and costs, settled.

Jan. 6.—State vs. Hiram Corliss and F. J. Savage, \$20, appealed.

State vs. G. W. and B. D. Webster, \$20, appealed.

Jan. 6 and 7.—State vs. J. S. Crowley, fined \$5, and bonds required, second conviction.

State vs. S. Duren, \$1 and costs—appealed.

Jan. 8.—State vs. G. K. Ide, fined \$2 and costs, appealed.

State vs. J. S. Crowley, \$10 and costs, and bond required.

State vs. Greenleaf Elder, \$20 and costs, appealed.

State vs. Greenleaf Elder and F. J. Elder, \$20, appealed.

State vs. Stephen Duren, fined \$10 and costs.

State vs. G. W. Webster, fined \$20 and costs.

State vs. Charles A. Plummer, fined \$1 and costs."

Coor.—A thief broke open a store in Philadelphia, and struck a light. The regular watchman looked in, and he told him he had been left to watch the store. The other watchmen called in, attracted by the same light, and received the same answer. When the coast was clear, he swept the goods in the store, and walked off.

The nomination of Levi D. Slamm, formerly editor of the New York Globe, has been unanimously confirmed by the U. S. Senate, as purser of the Navy.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

## Consistency of Abolitionists.

The pro tem editor of the True Democrat, in default of other topics, has commenced an attack on abolitionists, showing up what he conceives to be their inconsistencies. We will notice two points on which he dwells.

In reference to their efforts to liberate the slaves, he says:

"Now, do you not see that if the slaves were free, according to your wishes you would increase the 'power of the south' about which you are harping so incessantly? That under the present apportionment, the slave states would be entitled to something like fifteen more representatives than they now have in Congress? This is the beautiful consistency of Abolitionists."

Abolitionists do not object to the "power of the South," only so far as that power is wielded by Slaveholders for the extension and perpetuity of Slavery. We war not on the South, but on SLAVERY. Does not our neighbor yet understand this? Let Slavery be abolished, and the Slave Power, which now rules the country, would cease to exist.

But hear this writer again:

"Secondly, you support the cause of your party solely on political grounds: in the same manner that a democrat or a whig does his. You say slavery is a political evil, and it can be reached only by political action. Now suppose South Carolina should arraign Michigan for abolishing the Court of Chancery, or take Massachusetts to task for denying to aliens the right to acquire and hold landed property, would you not be trumpet-tongued in your denunciations against her? You would say, and that justly, that she has no right to pronounce upon matters of which each and every state has exclusive jurisdiction. You would say that every state should sustain its own proper authority, in defining the rights of all persons residing within its borders, not exceeding the limits of the sphere in the federal compact."

Here again is the transcendent consistency of Abolitionism. Distort this matter as you may, gentlemen, these two points will forever remain, glaring, and evident to the plain common sense of mankind."

Abolitionists do not propose to abolish Slavery in South Carolina by the legislation of the Federal Government. They have not now the authority to do so. But had they the power, they would repeal all national laws sustaining slavery, and would exclude all the slaveholders (not citizens) of that State from holding office under the Federal Government. But should the people of that State foolishly persist in holding slaves, the Abolitionists of other States would not interfere with their enjoyment of the curse, unless by spreading light upon the subject through that benighted region. What "transcendent inconsistency" would there be in such action of Abolitionists?

But those who throw stones at others should be without sin themselves. How is it with the "Reform Democrats"? Do they not hold that all men are endowed by the Creator with a right to LIBERTY? If so, why did JOHN ALLEN, the Editor of the True Democrat, vote AGAINST the prohibition of Slavery in our newly acquired territory? Was not that most "transcendentally inconsistent" in a "Democrat"? Will Mr. Pro Tem answer?

Democratic Proscription.

We have often remarked that it is accounted an unpardonable sin by the modern Democrats for a paper of that party to express any views upon Slavery other than those implying the most abject submission and servility to the great SLAVE Power that rules the party. Any deviation from this rule invariably causes trouble to the offender, and often a loss of confidence and patronage; and if the offence be persisted in, it results in expulsion from the party. We mentioned an instance last year in the case of the Indiana Tocsin. In our own State, the Monroe Advocate is the only paper of the party that has freely expressed its dislike of Slavery. The paper, generally well conducted, has published candid articles in opposition to Slavery in the abstract, some of which we have copied; at the same time it has supported Polk and his proslavery war. But this is not enough to wash away the stain. The Democrats of Monroe seem to think that their papers, like Caesar's wife, must not even be suspected. Hence, as there is another Democratic paper in the city, the Advocate is obliged to come out in its own defence as follows:

From the Monroe Advocate. "One of our office holders, as we understand, said, a few days since, that he wished to patronize the Advocate portion of the party, and would do so but for its Abolition principles and doctrines. Now we challenge the man to refer to a single sentence or sentiment published in the Advocate, in support or approval of Abolitionism, in the political party occupation of that term."

No; that is but a feigned cause, to keep the real cause out of sight, knowing that it could not be supported, and that its avowal would expose and defeat the very purpose sought to be effected.—So we infer.

It is true that we have often expressed our abhorrence and condemnation of slavery. But is that anti-democratic?—Is a free state democratic office-holder in favor of slavery? If not, why should he withhold his patronage, even if he were an Abolitionist?

Monroe is certainly in a strange political latitude. In Ohio, a Democratic paper is neither abandoned, or opposed, because of its opposition to slavery. Read the following from the Cleveland "Plaindealer," an able and fully accredited Democratic Journal:—

THE NORTH AGAINST THE SOUTH.—The Empire State has spoken, and that loudly, through one of her most talented sons and fearless of Representatives, Preston King, against the further acquisition of Slave territory to this Republic. He speaks as a free man and as the representative of freemen. He takes the true position on this subject,—a position which every true-hearted lover of freedom ought to take, and the very position contemplated by the framers of the Constitution should be taken ere this by their degenerate posterity. It has long been the motto, and of late the battle cry of the late Republicans to "enlarge the area of freedom," but the South are now demanding the treasure and the best blood of the nation to enlarge the borders of slavery. It is for the freemen of the North to say which policy shall now prevail. Mr. King to his honor, and perhaps immortal fame, be it said, has now presented this question unequivocally before Congress. We hope to see no dodging it among the Representatives of the people. And now, while we have a Southern Administration in the full tide of power and patronage, is the time to demonstrate the strong feeling and determination of the free States on this subject.

## Re-Capture of Slaves.

Our village was thrown into a fever of excitement day before yesterday, by an effort, on the part of four Kentuckians to arrest a family of colored persons, alleged to be fugitives from slavery, and take them back into slavery.

One of the Kentuckians was here a week or two ago, and on Monday night the rest of them arrived; on Wednesday morning about sunrise aided by constable Dixon, they proceeded to the house of Adam Crosswhite (a mulatto man) which they broke into and attempted to bring him and his family before a magistrate. A crowd soon collected; and some strong language and noisy demonstrations were made—the result of which was that the Kentuckians gave up the immediate pursuit of the object.

Meanwhile a civil action was commenced against them for breaking into Crosswhite's house. This was tried yesterday and resulted in a verdict of \$100, and costs all against the Kentuckians.—Following it came an action of assault and battery on C. Hackett, a colored man, by one of the Kentuckians, which was in progress when we went to press.

The matter had induced a very considerable degree of excitement, and a great many stories are in circulation, which have no foundation. Crosswhite and his family left town yesterday, it is supposed for Canada. We understand that the Kentuckians do not propose to pursue them, but that they will prosecute certain of our citizens for damages, in preventing the capture of the colored people and aiding their escape.—*Marshall Expositor.*

## Whig Principle.

The Signal of Liberty publishes our prospectus, and wants to know by what authority we say that the overthrow of Slavery is a Whig principle. The editor guesses we can hardly make out a case, and says that not one Whig in a hundred regards it so. Now friend, if we are to try a case, we will first look well at the issue. We did not say it was a principle of the whole Whig party.—But that it was a Whig principle. Do you take? It is fast becoming a principle of the Whig party in these parts, and throughout New England and New York, and we doubt not will be so with the whole body of the Whig party of the Northern States before the next Presidential election. If the editor of the Signal and his friends would join in, it would help along very much in Michigan.—*Ohio True Democrat.*

"The Editor of the Signal and his friends" have advocated the "principle" of overthrowing Slavery for a dozen years or more, and expect to do till it shall be accomplished. This principle is a good one, and we are glad to find any Whigs disposed to support it, having first baptized it under the name of Whig principle. Your anticipations of its spread through "the whole body of the Whig party of the Northern States before the next Presidential election," we regard as rather sanguine. We suspect they would be damped somewhat by intercourse with our Michigan Whigs. The Whig supporters of this "Whig principle" are very scarce in this State; and when we find one, there are ten chances to one that he is disposed to overthrow Slavery by voting for a Whig Slaveholder for President or Vice President in 1848!—Ask the conductors of the Whig press what they think of your new principle. There is not a Whig paper in the State that dare take ground openly and fairly, for the overthrow of Slavery as a Whig principle, and back it up by a refusal to vote for Whig Slaveholders. Ask your neighbor of the Detroit Advertiser, and his particular friends, Senators Woodbridge, and Porter, and Mr. J. M. Howard. They would not sanction your position for one moment!

These being the facts, you must see that your advice to "help along" this principle by "joining in" with the Whigs in Michigan is entirely impracticable.—We can never "join in" with Whigs, however loud in profession of antislavery principles, who will vote for slaveholders for office. When we can find those who will talk and act now on this subject, showing a right faith by good works and consistent votes, they shall have our co-operation and aid in every proper way. The open and manly course of the True Democrat thus far, on this point, we are frank to say, meets our cordial approval.

## Education of Women.

Education is a subject on which all manner of dull, tedious, and common place articles are written. Every simpleton, who can write at all, can say something on it. Still, excellent and interesting articles may be written respecting it. A young lady has addressed a letter on this subject to her sisters in Michigan which we have inserted on our first page. Let all the Sisters read it: for it is worthy of their perusal, although, like most articles on the subject, it deals too much in generalities, and too little in particulars, to do the greatest amount of good.

The papers state that the health of J. Q. Adams is improving, and that he earnestly desires to resume his seat in Congress before the session closes.

We are indebted to Judge Jay, of New York, for a supplement number of the N. Y. Legal Observer, containing a full account of the trial of Geo. Kirk, lately claimed in that city as a fugitive slave.

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## Letter from the Editor.

Kalamazoo, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1847.

As soon as the cars arrived, we stepped into the Methodist Church, and found the Temperance meeting in full operation.—We were gratified to find that that great and vital point—the legal suppression of the Rum Traffic—was the subject of discussion. Remarks were made by Messrs. Denison, Moody, Dexter, Stewart, and several gentlemen unknown to us. Mr. Emmons, of Detroit, being called for, took the stand and went into a discussion of several important positions. One was, substantially, that all laws not in accordance with the sympathies and feelings of the public executive officers, would not be executed, however much the great majority of the people might be in favor of their enforcement. In proof of this, he quoted the laws on Lotteries, Sabbath Breaking, Swearing, Cruelty to Animals, Gambling, Horse Racing, &c. All these vices abounded in Detroit, and elsewhere, yet a vast majority of the people were utterly opposed to their existence. Even the ladies violated the Revised Statutes with impunity. He gave instances of this in certain Detroit ladies, who got up lotteries to help build their church; and one lady sold whiskey punch for the same purposes; and though it was no doubt done delicately, it was entirely illegal.

He referred to Detroit to show how small a minority of the people rule the remainder. In that city the No-license vote was carried by a majority of 7 to 1, and yet illegal rum-selling prevailed about as extensively as ever. Why was this so? Because the officers would not enforce the law. The temperance men had a lawyer under pay to act as a prosecuting attorney. He believed the condition of things was similar all over the State.—The reason was because the great majority of the people—the moral, the religious, and the substantial tax-payers—rarely, if ever, attended the political caucuses, while they were sure to vote the regular ticket, which was nominated by the worst part of community to get the support of that portion of the voters. As for the better part, the politicians were sure of them in advance. Hence a very small minority, by nominating candidates of their own number and class, could defeat the will of the great majority.

What was the remedy? Not by forming a new Temperance party, for that is unnecessary; but by the better portion of community attending the caucuses, and getting Temperance men nominated, and where it could not be done, by striking from the tickets the names of all anti-temperance men. In this way their influence would be brought to bear most effectually, and it would become the interest of politicians to consult their wishes instead of those of an artificial minority.—The practice of the Abolitionists on this point he admitted to be already right.—Mr. E. gave the politicians a terrible dressing out. Upon referring to some beastly and disgraceful transactions of the legislators at the Capitol, upon the Sabbath day, the audience all cried out—"shame! shame!" Upon which Mr. Emmons retorted upon them with great truth—"You cry 'shame' now, but you will go and vote for the same men, or for others just like them."

Mr. Emmons acquitted himself very well. He is rather an interesting speaker, but as he is a young man, we trust he will improve still more by being more concise in his style, and speak less of himself.

## WEDNESDAY MORNING.

We were not present at the opening of the session in the morning, but we arrived time enough to listen to a two hours talk about the place of next meeting, and whether Prof. Wheedon, or E. C. Seamans, a lawyer of Detroit, should be the President.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The same subjects continued by ministers and lawyers, greatly to their own gratification no doubt: but to the utter disgust of a large part of the audience.—The cause of the whole discussion was attributed by the speakers to a sort of sectarian jealousy. Several young gentlemen rendered themselves quite ridiculous by their forwardness and pertinacity upon minor points. One young man, a clergyman, assured us that he was not going to make a speech, and yet spoke at least ten times on these points alone!

Gentlemen who make a practice of wearying out public meetings by their unnecessary and ridiculous garrulity, will find in the long run, that it will infallibly sink their professions in the estimation of the public.

Mr. Seamans was appointed the next President of the society, and Ann Arbor the place of meeting.

A lengthy discussion respecting the Sons of Temperance took place yesterday, but received the go-by to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPORT OF SPECIES.—The steamer Hibernia brought from Liverpool \$200,000, or nearly two millions of dollars in cash, most of it consigned to N. Y. Also, £20,000 from Halifax. Harnden & Co. alone had one consignment of £190,000 in gold.

## From the War.

The Mexican war, when it first entered upon, was to be a sort of fancy work for those engaged in it, and yet we see it stated that the loss of life in the Mexican war, already exceeds that of the last war with England. And the end is not yet!

A letter writer from New York says: "The New York regiment of volunteers has gone to Mexico and its doom. Of all the miserable apologies for regiments that have been sent in that direction, this is truly the most miserable.—Take these men together, they are the dirtiest, loudest set of drunken vagabonds that could be raked from the moral sinks and sewers of this metropolis. For a few days previous to their departure, the courts had some fine sport in the way of releasing infants *en habes corpus* writs, and the b'loys did the amiable to the gallant (in prospective) officers presenting swords, pistols, champagne, &c. The real pain it is presumed will come soon enough after they get to Mexico."

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes from Comago, Dec. 6: "I am in hopes that the war will terminate by Spring. We have had beautiful weather for the last two months, yet the Army has done nothing. The yellow fever begins at Tampico about March, and it is at Vera Cruz pretty much all the year round. If San Luis de Potosi is to be attacked we want more force. What are all the Volunteers about at the North? I do not see the policy of wasting life by sending three thousand men against thirty thousand. Because we have officers and a little army of Spartans, I see no reason why they should be sacrificed. The only way to end the war is to send an overpowering force—men enough to enable us to dictate terms without the firing of a gun. As it is, it would be madness for the army to attack Potosi. It is a fortress of almost impregnable strength, and so dogged are its defenders that they have melted up the bells of their churches for the purpose of casting them into cannon."

Mr. Burt, M. C. from South Carolina, stated in Congress on the 9th inst., that on the 1st of Sept, the number of volunteers under the command of Gen. Taylor, had been 23,161; on the 21st of November, the number unfit for service, amounted to 6,661, being more than one fourth and nearly one third of the entire force, and that these volunteers had cost the Government no less than \$800,000.—Mr. Gentry, speaking of these volunteers, said—

"He had himself seen some of the officers and men who had been discharged, and of all the emaciated walking skeletons he had ever beheld, these surpassed.—They had been discharged because they were utterly incompetent for duty. A campaign on the Rio Grande had rendered them thus incompetent, and their discharge, under these circumstances, had been but an act of good sense and of humanity. Had not General Taylor discharged them when he did, death would very soon have done it for him. The fault was not in Taylor for discharging men who could not fight or march, but of the President, in sending them where they ought never to have gone."

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta writes from Monterey:

"Gen. Worth has issued an order in Saltillo, that all officers and soldiers under his command must appear at the next dress parade without whiskers. Many a face that has not come in contact with a razor for months, must now come to the scratch. The barbers of Saltillo no doubt think it a very judicious order. Capt. Blanchard being a volunteer, and *cherami* of Worth, was at first excused from the general shearing, but was like to raise a mutiny, and with tears in his eyes, sat down to the operation."

A writer from Matamoras, January 1, says:

"Every day shows, more and more, the necessity of extending some laws over the Mexican territory in our possession, for the whole country is overrun with robbers and murderers; and in some of the small towns and haciendas, the men are organizing their forces to assist Santa Anna should he ever come this side of the mountains. Nobody is safe in this country, unless there is something like law, to govern, not only the Mexicans, but every body else."

The Monterey paper of September 12, gives the following account of the murder committed by a party of Mexicans, under one Padilla, on two young men, Mr. Cowrie and Mr. Fowler—

"The party, after keeping the prisoners a day or two, tied them to trees, then stoned them; one of them had his jaw broken—a riba (rope) was tied to the broken bone and the jaw dragged out; they were then cut up, a small piece at a time, and the pieces thrown at a time, and crammed down their throats, and they were eventually despatched by cutting out their bowels."

A party of Americans, in revenge, killed ten or twelve Mexicans.

The following is an extract of a letter from L. D. Nash to C. F. Holly, Esq., of Savannah. It will be found interesting to our readers.

SANTA FE, Nov. 12, 1846.

"There is a rumor in the city to-day, that the Spaniards have poisoned the flour and meal used by the army, which is said to be the cause of so many

deaths. The poison consists of some vegetable substance, with not enough strength in it to produce instant death but just enough to derange the digestive organs, and prevent medicine from operating on the system. If the rumor should prove true, it will be difficult to prevent acts of violence. If true, the wretches must die."

Something strange must be the matter, for the mortality of the volunteers is increasing at an alarming rate. We are dying off at the rate of 180 per month!!

L. D. NASH.

A slip from the N. O. Picayune, of the 19th at 12 o'clock, furnishes Vera Cruz advices to 31st December with items from Mexico, similar to the news already received by the steamer *Mississippi*.

Comex Farias was sworn into office on the 24th and assumed the functions of Chief Executive in the absence of Santa Anna. He delivered a short address, and pledged himself to prosecute the war with valor and constancy, till the Mexican territory was evacuated.

The election of President was expressly declared to be *ad interim*. Calico was appointed Minister of War; Zubieta, Minister of Finance; Ramirez, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The troops at Vera Cruz were very sadly straitened for supplies. Lizardo is again appointed agent of the Foreign Department, Loperena is authorized to negotiate a loan of \$200,000 in London.

The entire army was in great straits for want of provisions. No confirmation of the battle near Victoria.

Mr. Gill, late a prisoner at San Luis Potosi, who has returned to Matamoras, states the number of troops at San Luis, at the time of his departure, at 27,000, and 10,000 in the vicinity. Those troops, he says, were under constant drill, and many foreign officers were said to be engaged in the service.

The National Intelligencer says, that a prominent cause of the high rates of freights to foreign ports is found in the fact of the employment of a large number of troops and munitions for the war with Mexico. The following paragraphs, coming to us from opposite points, will illustrate the matter:

The Government has chartered the ship *Remittance*, (late of Portland, of Brooklyn, N. Y.) a splendid ship of about 600 tons, at \$3,000 per month for three months; and ship *Hamburg*, of about 300 tons, at \$1,600 per month; barque *Baring Brothers*, 290 tons, at \$1,600 per month. It is supposed that these ships will carry all the troops that will be raised here.—*Boston Atlas*.

We learn that the following ships have recently been chartered by Government to transport troops and stores to Mexico, viz: *Ondiaka*, *Albanra*, *Russell*, *Glover*, *Sharon*, *Statesman*, *Archelus*, *Medford*, *Oregon*, and *Oxnard*. They are all first class vessels—among the finest in port.—*N. O. Picayune*.

The Mobile Tribune has a letter dated on board the steam-ship *Princeton*, on the 20th ultimo, of which the following is an extract:

"The Mexicans have at last performed one feat to challenge surprise and praise. They have cut out and burnt our prize schooner 'Confederate,' ashore on Green Island. On the night of the 18th a party approached the schooner in boats, and as there was nobody on board to resist, they fired her and escaped back to Vera Cruz without loss. The John Adams was anchored at the time about one and a half or two miles distant, and the first notice received of the hostile attempt was the blaze of the burning vessel."

New Orleans papers received this afternoon, states that the Mexican Congress has voted, by a decided majority, not to receive our proposition for peace, till our troops are withdrawn.

Colonel Burnett, with five companies of his volunteer regiment, sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Tampico, in the barque *Jubilee* and brig *Empire*, leaving behind them but one company—that of Captain Count de Bongars—which will follow in a few days, with Lieut. Col. Baxter, in the barque *Montezuma*.

The two vessels which left on Wednesday, took out an enormous quantity of powder, ball, small arms, rifles, muskets and pieces of large calibre, some thirty-two pounders.

A company of Howitzers and Rocket men, recently organized, also sailed on Wednesday for Tampico, in the ship *Tumero*, taking with them a supply of powerful missiles, including bombs and shells. Another vessel, the brig *Emeline*, sailed on Thursday morning.

The Buffalo Courier says, a letter dated Saltillo, Dec. 20, says: "a mail from this place, containing important documents of the future movements of the Mexican army, and plans for the re-capture of this place, was captured on its way to San Luis, by a scouting party of dragoons a few days since."

"A large body of lancers are known to be scouring the country between here and San Luis, and not far from us at that, and they are almost known to be the advance guard of the main army of the enemy."

"Of the various accounts of the troops, at the disposal of Santa Anna at San Luis, none fall short of 32,000 men."

"A portion of our forces, probably Gen. Wool's command, is to take immediate possession of the Linares pass, which is about 30 miles from here."

"Gen. Worth, who has been sick for the last two weeks, is out again to-day."

## Latest from Mexico.

We condense the following particulars from the Free Press of yesterday.

Gen. Quitman, driving the Mexicans before him for 30 or 40 miles, entered Victoria on the 9th of January.

Col. Kinney brought news to Tampico that 15,000 Mexicans were to attack Saltillo on the 27th ult.

It is said that Santa Anna had placed himself with 35,000 men between Taylor and Worth, and a general action was immediately expected.

Capt. May was attacked in a mountain pass leading to Linares, and escaped with the loss of his rear guard, which was captured.

## United States Senator.

Gov. Felch was elected U. S. Senator, from this State for six years from the 4th of March next, when Judge Woodbridge's term will expire. The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus on Monday evening, to nominate a candidate for U. S. Senator. After a severe contest, in which Ex Lieut. Gov. Richardson, Judge Ransom of Kalamazoo, and Gov. Felch received nearly an equal number of votes, Richardson's name was dropped, and on the 23rd ballot Gov. Felch was nominated by a majority of 17 over Judge Ransom. The Whigs, in the Legislature, supported Judge Woodbridge, the present incumbent.

In another column will be found an extract of a letter from Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith," respecting the market for western grain in Europe. As Mr. B. is making extensive inquiries on this subject, and is a practical man, his conclusions are quite as likely to be sound as those made by flippant newspaper writers. If correct, they are of momentous importance to the whole country, and especially to the West.

The Union now consists of twenty-nine States. The original thirteen, six free, and four new slave States, formed out of the original territory of the United States; one new free and four new slave States, formed out of territory acquired by treaty since the adoption of the constitution, and one foreign slave State admitted into the Union by a joint resolution of Congress, making in all, fourteen free and fifteen slave States."

The Ohio House of Representatives have passed resolutions, 43 to 12, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that state to vote for the exclusion of slavery from the territory of Oregon, and also from any other territory that now is, or may hereafter be, annexed to the U. States.

Resolutions against the admission of any more slave territory, have passed both branches of the Pennsylvania legislature.

The *Garrick* will be got off without much damage.

Over 100 paupers brought over by the *Garrick*, landed in New York. They stated that they had eaten nothing for 48 hours, and had not the smallest means of procuring even a loaf of bread. They were conveyed in a body to the station house, and food provided for them.—*Buffalo Courier*.

Pierre Soule, (democrat,) has been elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana in place of Alexander Barrow, (whig) deceased. James M. Mason (democrat) has been elected U. S. Senator from Virginia in the place of Isaac Pennybacker, (whig) deceased.

The first white man born west of the Alleghany Mountains, is John J. Crittenden, U. S. Senator from Kentucky.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The Hibernia brings Liverpool papers of the 5th, and London of the 4th.

At Liverpool, Flour has advanced 5a6s. sterling; Wheat 1s. 6d. per quarter; Corn, 12a14s. per quarter—rise, 3a4s. from 28th Dec. to 3d Jan. Cotton up 1a. to 1d. per lb.

Corn has advanced. The best quality is quoted at 68a72s. Flour, in barrels, best quality is quoted at 37a38s. per bbl. The Cotton market has been more animated during the past month. So there has been considerable business transacted.—Ordinary N. Orleans and Mobile Cotton is quoted at 68a7d.; fair do. 7a7d., good, 8a8d.

The money market has been quiet, with little fluctuation since the last publication of *European Times*. It is said that \$300,000 in specie came over to Boston by the *Hibernia*.

American Lard has been very largely dealt in, kegs selling at 4s. a 5s. American Beef and Pork continue in excellent demand; and although supplies are coming in free, very stiff rates are paid.

The last message of President Polk has been assailed by the whole of the press, and ugly names have been given to the process of reasoning, in which the President accounts for the Mexican war. One passage has been strongly commended upon. That in which he states that the war was not undertaken with a view to conquest.

The accounts from Ireland are indeed deplorable. Never, in the whole history of her suffering people, has such wide spread misery prevailed. Starvation seems to have come at last, to fill to overflowing the cup of their sufferings. The English government are doing well in the crisis, and by the measures which have been taken, will afford much relief. But notwithstanding all this, and the large sums which are transmitted from this country, an immense amount of suffering exists, and is on the increase in a frightful ratio.

Immense numbers of starved creatures find their way into England and subsist by begging. The distress continues to increase.

## Brazil.

The brig *Reindeer* arrived here last evening from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 26th November. All the vessels of the California expedition under Col. Stevenson had arrived safe at Rio, viz. United States transport ships *Susan Drew*, *Loo Choo*, and *Thomas H. Perkins*. The officers and men were all in good health; every thing was quiet on board the vessels, and the troops in excellent discipline. The expedition would sail in a few days for its destination.

By this arrival we have the particulars of an unfortunate misunderstanding between the United States Minister at Rio and the Brazilian Government, which threatens to disturb our amicable relations with that Power. The difficulty originated in the arrest of two men from United States ship *Columbia*, who were on shore while the vessel was at anchor in the harbor of Rio. The men got intoxicated, and while proceeding through the streets to go on board were placed under arrest and conveyed to prison. Lieut. Davis, of the *Columbia*, was on shore with the men; being at some distance at the time of their arrest, he followed, calling on them to accompany him. Before he got up, they were taken into the fort. On arriving at the fort, he drew his sword in evidence of his authority as an officer of the United States, and demanded their release. The guards then beckoned to him to come in; and, supposing them desirous of having an interview with him in relation to the men, he did so, but immediately found himself and his men prisoners. Mr. Wise, The United States Minister, being apprized of the occurrence by Commodore Rosseau, of the *Columbia*, opened a correspondence with the Brazilian Government, demanding their release. The reply being deemed unsatisfactory, was answered by another communication from the Minister, informing them that the *Columbia* would open her batteries upon the city in two hours, if Lieut. Davis and the men were not released within that time. The Lieut. was promptly released, but the men were detained, under a plea that, being found intoxicated in the streets, they were amenable to punishment by the civil authorities. Further correspondence ensued, the men still remaining in custody.

A day or two after this occurrence, the Emperor's youngest child, the infant Isabella, was christened, the ceremonies being honored by salutes from vessels of war, and the illumination of the dwellings of the foreign ministers. The *fele* lasted a whole week. But Commodore Rosseau and Mr. Wise declined to join in any ceremonies of this character, until full reparation had been made for the insult offered to their country. The authorities requested the Commodore to fire a salute, which he declined doing. Mr. Wise and the other Americans did not illuminate their dwellings, and have consequently been subject to repeated insults. The son of the Consul was assaulted in the streets, and seriously wounded. The subject was taken up in the national parliament, then in session. The House of Commons passed a bill requesting the withdrawal of Mr. Wise, but the upper House rejected it; and the Commons tendered their resignation in a body. Thus the affair rested at the last advices, the men being still in prison.

During the above excitement at Rio, the California boys arrived and resolved to have an opposition christening of one of our American sovereigns, two of whom were born on the passage. A splendid silver cup was provided as a present for the young volunteer, whom the chaplain duly christened *Alto California*. Col. Stevenson stood godfather on the occasion. All the officers of the ships and many of the Americans were present. It was a splendid affair, and operated as a hint to the Brazilians, who were somewhat astonished at the American volunteers leaving their homes in such numbers to go half round the world. The volunteers were allowed full privileges on shore, but there had not been a single desertion. Col. Stevenson made a speech to them in relation to the difficulties, and every man

expressed his readiness to join in storming the city of Rio, if necessary, to sustain the honor of their country's flag.

Captain James M. Turner, of the California volunteers, arrived last night in the *Reindeer*, as bearer of despatches from the United States Minister at Brazil, and will proceed this morning to Washington. The other passengers were, Mrs. S. G. Steele, of Athens, New York, lady of Captain G. Steele, of the Volunteers, Report P. Noah, of N. Y., secretary to Col. Stevenson, and Lieutenant George D. Brewster, of the volunteers, from West Point.

War had not yet broken out between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, but was daily expected. Brazil had ordered a large force to the Argentine frontier.—*N. Y. Sun*.

## VARIETY.

How to Stop a Paper.—First, see that you have paid for it up to the time you wish it to stop—then write your name and post office address on one of the papers, with the word "discontinue," and mail it to the publishers.

PROFITABLE PRISON.—The products of labor in the Ohio penitentiary, during the year ending on the 30th ult., were about forty-four thousand dollars. The expenditures during the same period were \$27,000—leaving a balance in favor of the Institution of \$17,000.

A new Democratic paper has been started in Boston taking the ground of Preston King and Wilmot, in relation to slavery. It is another sign of the times.

BEAUTIFULLY INSTRUCTIVE.—Hume once remarked, that a man's genius is always in the beginning of life, as much unknown to himself as to others; and it is only after frequent trials attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to those undertakings in which those who have succeeded have fixed the admiration of mankind. Let the aspiring mind treasure up the above.

"He who would win, must labor for the price."

Mr. Ewing, a Democrat of Hamilton county, Ohio, has introduced a bill into the Senate of the State, which provides that any black, mulatto or quadroon coming into any township, may be notified to remove, and on his refusal or neglect to do so, he may be sold for the term of six months. What a villain!

Among the marriages out West, we perceive one of a Mr. Schnichshooten to a lady by the name of Schrengengost.

The telegraphic rates on the Government line, between Washington and Baltimore, have been reduced by order of the Postmaster General; the object being to test fully the capacity of the Government line of telegraph. A brief letter of twenty-four words is despatched for twenty cents.

## COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, FEB. 5, 1847.

The price of Flour in England, as brought by steamer, was 37s. to 39s. in bond, which would net in New York about \$7.25. A great excitement took place among dealers, and sales were made at \$6.25 to \$7.00, at the rate of 15,000 to 30,000 barrels a day. Corn was active at 80 to 85 cts.

By the last advices from New York, we learn that Michigan flour was selling at \$6.75a \$6.87a. Genesee at \$7, with privilege of storage and payment.

The price of wheat to-day in this village ranges from 61 to 62a cents.

## MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. E. McClore, Mr. HENRY NORTON, to Miss MARENA HICKS, all of this place.

## NOTICES.

The Improvement in the complexion caused by the use of Dr. Osgood's India Chologogue, is one of the most important results of its healthy action upon the biliary organs. The appearance of the skin denotes with much certainty the condition of the liver; especially if the derangement of this organ has been of long standing. It is a matter of common observation that Western and Southern men carry in their countenances the marks of their residence, from the almost universal effect of a bilious climate upon the liver, and through this organ upon the complexion. The above excellent medicine may be found at

MAYNARDS.

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FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS.

Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.	
Thos. Scott	\$3.00 to 349 or Dec 31 1847
J. Demore Jr	3.25 in full
J. G. Farr	1.00 to 334 or Sep 20 "
S. Andrews	1.00 to 331 or Aug 30 "
W. Newell	1.00 to 330 or " 23 "
Benj. Lee	1.50 to 317 or Dec 17 "
A. W. Elmore	1.75 to 306 or Mar 8 "
J. Watts	1.00
A. Borden	1.42 in full
James Thompson	1.50 to 335 or Sep 25 "
T. Grant	1.50 to 351 or Jan 14 "
J. Constock	1.50 to 371 or June 2 "
D. C. Foster	1.50 to 364 or Apr 1 "
T. Bancroft	1.00 to 323 or Aug 9 1847
D. C. Foster has paid \$2.00 on account of State Liberty Fund.	

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Under this head, we publish, free of charge the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the *SIGNAL OF LIBERTY*.

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## New and Fashionable TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

"In the one pregnant subject of CLOTHES, rightly understood, is included all that men have thought, dreamed, done, and been: the whole external Universe, and what it holds is clothing; and the essence of all science lies in the PHILOSOPHY OF CLOTHES.—Carlyle."

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, would take this method of informing the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they may be found at their shop, No. 19, south Main St., where they are prepared to do all work in their line, in a manner not to be surpassed in fit, style, or durability, by any other establishment in the State.

Those gentlemen are particularly invited to call who prefer having their garments made in a shop where none but experienced workmen are employed. Instead of being made by a shop full of girls—let it be known, that we employ none but the best of hands, and having made permanent arrangements with G. C. Scott of New York, the Napoleon of Fashion Publishers, to be supplied with his American and European Spring and Fall Fashions, and also his "Mirror of Fashion," a Monthly periodical devoted to the science and art of making garments of all kinds—these advantages, combined with the attention and experience of the subscribers, renders it almost an impossibility of not being able to please all, even the most fastidious.

Particular attention is paid to the cutting of garments which we do not make. And here we will state for the information of all concerned, that the common cry of the tailors is all a hoax, when they say the tailors have spoiled the garment—there is no hope of making a good fit of it, when in nine cases out of every hundred, the fault lies at the cutter's door.

Therefore, to put a veto on this method of doing business, the subscribers are induced to warrant all their cutting without the universal proviso, "if properly made, p. but warrant it without any if's or and's. Although we do not set ourselves up as the personification of perfection, yet it will be borne in mind that we make our cutting so plain, that a tailor cannot make it up wrong if he try."



