

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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

Terms of the Paper.
One DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS a year in advances if not paid in advance; Two DOLLARS will be invariably required.

All subscribers will be expected to pay within the year.

Rates of Advertising.
For each line of breviers, (the smallest type,) the first insertion, 3 cents.
For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents.
For three months, 7 cents.
For six months, 10 cents.
For one year, 15 cents.
Orders for annual will be promptly attended to.
All advertisements must be accompanied by written directions for the time of insertion; otherwise they will be charged for till ordered out.

"All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid,

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY.

Old Times and New.

Read at the New England Society's Festival at New York, Dec. 22, by A. C. SPOONER, Esq., of Boston.

'Twas in my easy chair at home,
About a week ago,
I sat and puffed my light cigar
As usual, you must know.

I mused upon the pilgrim flock
Whose luck it was to land
Upon almost the only rock
Among the Plymouth sand.

In my mind's eye, I saw them leave
Their weaten beaten bark—
Before them spread the wintry wilds,
Behind, rolled ocean dark.

Alone that little hand stood
While savage foes lurked nigh,
Their creed and watchword "Trust in God
And keep your power dry."

Imagination's pencil then
The first winter painted,
When more than half their number died
And stoutest spirits fainted.

A tear unbidden filled one eye.
My smoke had filled the other;
One sees strange sights at such a time,
Which quite the senses baffle.

I knew I was alone—but lo!
(Let him who dares deride me)—
I looked, and drawing up a chair,
Down sat a man beside me.

His dress was ancient, and his air
Was somewhat strange and foreign—
He civilly returned my stare,
And said "I'm Richard Warren!"

"You'll find my name among the first
Of hero, sage and martyr,
Who in the Mayflower's cabin signed
The first New England charter.

I could some curious facts impart—
Perhaps some wise suggestions—
But then, I'm bent on seeing sights,
And running o'er with questions."

"Ask on," said I, "I'll do my best
To give you information,
Whether of private men you ask,
Or our renowned nation."

Says he, "First tell me what is that
In you compartment narrow,
Which seems to dry my eyelids up,
And sear my very marrow.

His finger pointed to the grate—
Said I—"That's Lehigh coal,
Dug from the earth,"—he shook his head—
"It is upon my soul!"

I then took up a bit of stick,
One end was black as night,
And rubbed it quick across the hearth,
When lo, a sudden light!

My guest drew back, uprolled his eyes,
And strove his breath to catch—
"What necromancy's that?" he cried—
Quoth I, "A friction match."

Upon a pipe just overhead,
I turned a little screw,
When forth, with instantaneous flash,
Three streams of lightning flew.

Uprose my guest; "Now heaven me save,
Aloud he shouted; then
"Is that hell fire?" "Tis gas," said I,
"We call it hydrogen."

Then forth into the fields we strolled,
A train came thundering by
Drawn by the snorting iron steed,
Swifter than eagles fly.

Rumbled the wheels, the whistle shrieked,
Far streamed the smoky cloud,
Echoed the hills, the valleys shook,
The flying forests bowed.

Down on his knees, with hands upraised
In worship, Warren fell—
"Great is the Lord our God," cried he—
"He doeth all things well."

"I've seen his chariot of fire,
The horsemen, too, thereof;
O, may I never provoke his ire,
Nor at his threatenings scoff."

"Rise up, my friend, rise up," said I,
"Your terrors are all vain—
That was not the chariot of the sky,
'Twas the New York mail train."

We stood within a chamber small—
Men came the news to know,
From Worcester, Springfield and New York,
Texas and Mexico.

It came—it went—silent but sure—
He started, smiled, burst out laughing;
"What witchcraft's that?"—"it's what
we call
Magnetic telegraphing."

Once more we stepped into the street;
Said Warren, "What is that
Which moves along across the way
As softly as a cat!"

"I mean the thing upon two legs,
With feathers on its head—
A monstrous bump on the waist,
Large as a feather bed:

"It has the gift of speech, I hear;
But sure it can't be human!"
"My amiable friend," said I,
"That's what we call a woman."

"Eternal powers! it cannot be,"
Sighed he, with voice and faltered;
"I loved the women in my day,
But, oh! they're strangely altered."

I showed him then a new machine
For turning eggs to chickens,
A labor saving henry
That beats the very Dickens.

Thereat, he strongly grasped my hand,
And said, "Tis plain to see

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

{ VOL. 6, NO. 44.
WHOLE NO. 304.

This world is so transmogrified,
"T will never do for me."

Your telegraphs, your railroad trains,
Your gas lights, friction matches,
Your hump backed women, rocks for coal,
Your thing which chickens hatches.

"Have turned the earth so upside down,
No peace is left within it"—
Then, whirling round upon his heel
He vanished, in a minute.

Forsooth, my most veracious pen
Wrote down what I had heard,
And here, dressed up in doggerel rhyme,
You have it, word for word.

Courier.

MISCELLANY.

New England Factories.

The tariff of '46, as I said last winter, instead of destroying monopoly, has established it in New England; it has checked investments every else, broke down the weak, and stopped the new beginners in the Middle, Southern and Western States, where they must have protection to help them forward. But in New England, where they have unbounded wealth, skill, capital invested and machinery in operation, they can and will go on; and perhaps there never was a time when more capital was being invested in manufactures than there is at this moment in New England—they are erecting them not by the foot but by the mile. I saw a whole city building up in the midst of a snow storm—not a hand stopping or descending from the house tops. Three or four incorporated companies, with three or four millions of capital, all at work erecting factories by the dozen and houses by the hundred—one machine shop 1,000 feet long, and a single factory the floors of which would cover seven acres of ground—another which will consume the wool of 800,000 sheep annually, and one for cotton which will employ 1,500 girls—and countless others going up or commencing in this new city, on the Merrimack, half way between Boston and Lowell, not yet named. In Lowell they are opening a new race or canal at a cost of half a million, to drive a new set of factories built and building, perhaps equal in power and extent to those already in operation there. I saw in one factory 1300 beautiful girls, with cheerfulness, happiness, intelligence and contentment legibly written on every countenance.—Hon. A. Stewart, of Pa.

Milk for the People.

There exists on Long Island, near Brooklyn, several manufactories of Milk—the progress of which should be known. One of those dairies covers a space 600 feet front by 300 deep, carefully fenced in, so as to be as private as possible, (the business of the people being to drink the milk, not to know how it is made) in which enclosure 400 cows are kept the year round. Those cows are fed on the refuse slops of the whiskey distillers, and it is given to them warm. Each barrel costs six cents, but being adulterated with water and cheap feed, brings the price still less. Such is the fondness of cows for this vile compound, that after having fed upon it a week or more, their appetites become so depraved that they will take no other food. The result is that their milk-producing organs are stimulated to a wonderful degree; they yield enormously but soon become diseased; their gums ulcerate, their teeth drop out, and their breath becomes fetid. Though thus diseased, they do not fall away in flesh, but on the contrary puff up, and bloat to an appearance of great fatness; their joints become stiff so that they cannot lie down, and they rarely or never come out alive. Bad as this is, the milk is afterwards mixed with molasses, water and whitening, and then sold to the people of New York for pure milk!

Any one may observe the 36 vans that carry it around every morning. It is of course very injurious to children, who use it in much greater quantities than adults. Some idea may be formed of the profit made by computing one barrel of slop to a cow, costing six pence and the milk produced being eighty cents! These facts can be vouch'd for, almost increditable as they appear.—New York Tribune.

Waddy Thompson's Opinion of the Mexican War.

It is greatly to be feared that, with the most united and energetic efforts to prosecute the war, we are yet far, very far, from the end of it. That which is generally meant by an energetic prosecution of the war, is the advance of our armies to the city of Mexico. That I believe to be possible, but by no means so easy and inexpensive an achievement as many suppose. But, if we had possession of the city, and had an army there of fifty thousand men, should we then have "conquered a peace," as the phrase is? Are we, in truth, any nearer the conclusion of the war? Have we not in fact thereby

indefinitely protracted it? I could only answer the last one of these questions affirmatively.

The enthusiasm for volunteering has had its last paroxysm. Nothing will cause another, unless (which Heaven forbid!) some disaster befall our armies, and then our people will rush to the rescue. How long will our armies have to encounter the privations and toils of such a service, and our people its cost? If I were to venture a prediction I would sooner say ten years than any shorter period. We have to deal with two races, the Indian and the Spaniard, most remarkable for indomitable fortitude—call it obstinacy, if you please—in our enemy. In like circumstances ourselves, we should call it fortitude and heroic virtue; and so the world will call it in the Mexicans. What motive will Mexico have to make peace? Thus far, the war has not injured, but in every way benefited her. Why will it be otherwise for the future? I confess I cannot see. Certainly, the possession of the palace of the Montezumas—if any such palace existed—will have no such effect, but one exactly opposite. It is not by stinging and irritating her with nettle that Mexico is to be brought to terms. Nothing much short of utter demolition will make her succumb. Are we prepared to go to that extreme? The spirit of the age, justice, humanity, policy forbids.

Recollect, it is not proposed to introduce into the Constitution any such exclusive provision, but simply to constitute a party test. This is doing nothing more than is done every day. The Whig will not vote for a Democrat, nor the Democrat for a Whig—but neither would think of making the fact of being a Democrat or Whig, constitutional ground of exclusion from office.

Another preliminary remark before proceeding to discuss the question. Liberty men in the policy they avow are actuated neither by pharisaical nor prosaic feelings. They do not assume to be patterns of righteousness, or that the slaveholders are sinners above all other men. Nor do they entertain any hostile feelings against the slaveholders personally. They understand human nature, and the influence of circumstances and education too well not to know that a man may be singularly objectionable in one point, and yet of good report in other respects—that a slaveholder, in his general relations, may be gentlemanly and honorable, and yet dead to the real dishonor attached to the relations of Slavery. It is not an over-weaning opinion of their own righteousness, or hostile feeling to the slaveholder personally, that leads them to adhere to the policy of making slaveholding a bar to office.

How, then, do you justify this policy? On several grounds.

1. The two great ideas of American institutions are, Liberty and Equality.—If this republic has any mission, it is to carry out and exemplify these ideas, showing that those institutions are the best for Mankind, which are strictly conformed to them. Slaveholding is the direct and perpetual antagonist of these ideas; those engaged in the practice of it are enemies in fact to American institutions, opposed to the true mission of this country, and therefore ought not to be supported for office—especially for any office which confers influence over the legislation, diplomacy, or character of the Republic.

2. Slavery is regarded by the Liberty men as the paramount question for the deliberation and decision of the American People. They cannot show their sense of its importance, and their abhorrence of the Evil, more conclusively in any other way, than by refusing all political support to its upholders.

3. It may be laid down as a general rule, that the slaveholding class are to a certain extent disqualifed by their habits and principles to bear rule over a free people. They are accustomed to exert despotic power, and exact implicit obedience; and thus their bearing naturally becomes arbitrary, haughty and aggressive. The sentiments and manners engendered by a false relation, they carry with them into the Cabinet and Legislative Council, in which harmony can be secured only by submission to their will, and where opposition to their demands is apt to lead to scenes of bitter wrangling, personalities and violence, disgraceful to the national character.

But this is not all. Slavery being necessarily a merely local institution, limited in its benefits to the class support-

ing it, an exception to Natural Law, an exception to our Institutions, and therefore, in constant peril from the operations of both, the slaveholders, when in office, are continually using their official influences to throw additional safeguards around it, and to extend its power, though at the expense of all the real interest, and the glory of the Republic. The theory of slaveholding and its effects is confirmed in every particular by the history of our Government, which exhibits an almost uninterrupted series of usurpations on the part of the slaveholders, enforced by threatening and violence, and submitted to for the sake of the Union. It is not reasonable therefore to make slaveholding a bar to office?

4. It may also be laid down as a general rule that slaveholders, as a class, are opposed to all effective measures for the constitutional removal of slavery. Liberty men, seeking such removal as their leading object, would act most absurdly in selecting their candidates from a class of which they are the political antagonists.

5. Although principally relying on facts and arguments to charge the opinions of the People, Liberty men, cannot blind themselves to the fact that politicians and monopolies, essentially selfish in their policy, may be affected very deeply by agencies applied to their self feelings.

The political power of this country is one of the pillars of slavery. Slaveholders, from the fact of being such, have been able to engross a most disproportionate share of political power; and in the free States, servility to their masters, strangely enough, has hitherto been the highway to preferment.

Liberty men have resolved to break up this custom, so fruitful of ruinous evil; but, how are they to do this, unless by refusing to vote for slaveholders, and serfes—for the actual and indirect supporters of slavery? If they can succeed in excluding these classes from all official influence, they break down one of the most powerful supports of slavery—and this they accomplish by a course of action strictly constitutional.

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And now we appeal to every candid reflecting slaveholder:—once admit the legitimacy of the object we seek, and you must acknowledge the consistency and reasonableness of our course. Any other course in politics would reflect discredit on our intelligence or integrity. Slaveholders themselves would despise us.—We but pursue a policy identical in principle with that constantly pursued by them. They hold that the maintenance of slavery is the paramount and will support for office no man whom they suspect of active hostility to it.

Had a slaveholder voted for Mr. Birney in 1844, could you persuade any body, that he was a foe to abolitionism, a friend to the "peculiar institution?"

We do not blame men for voting in accordance with their principles. The slaveholders, so long as they mean to maintain slavery, act consistently in making abolitionism a bar to office, and violate no constitutional guarantee. The Liberty men, determined to effect the extinction of slavery by constitutional modes, act consistently in making slaveholding a bar to office, and violate no constitutional guarantee. The two classes have the same rights, are both acting in accordance with their respective principles, and submit their respective claims to the American People. As political parties, by the decisions of the people they must abide.

But, this "amounts virtually to disunion," says the Zanesville Whig. "It isarrying the North against the South." It is doing no such thing. You, politicians of the old parties, who are always appealing to sectional jealousy, declaiming about the interests of the North and of the South, as if they were antagonists, referring to a dissolution of the Union as if it were the sole remedy for the evils of Southern oppression, as you style it, are the real disunionists. Liberty men hold that the Constitution has left enough power to the States and the people there of respectively, to secure the effectual removal of slavery by peaceful means. They would try first all these powers for the establishment of Justice, before abandoning the Union that confers them. You, politicians of the old parties, assume that slaveholders are "the South;" we, Liberty men, assume that they constitute but a small class in the South, and that the great mass of Southern people by

proper means may be brought to see that the usurpations of this class are as injurious to them, as they are offensive to their non-slaveholding brethren in other sections of the Union. We have no contest with the great majority of the South. We would just as lief our Presidents should come from that section as any other—provided they be non-slaveholders. Were the North to adopt the policy of excluding a man from office, on the ground of his being a Southern man, the South would have good cause for dissolving the Union. Though a citizen of the North, we should ourselves wage war against such Northern policy as that. But, this is not what Liberty men are aiming at. They eschew sectionalism and proscription. They leave it to the old parties to talk about North and South, the oppressions of the latter, the wrongs of the former. "The Northern man with Southern principles" is a phrase invented, not by a Liberty man but a Whig. We speak of Northern and Southern men, with Proslavery Principles.

But, enough. Every reader of intelligence must see, that the Liberty men have adopted a policy strictly in accordance with their principles, and in no particular repugnant to the Union.

New York Parties--Proslavery.
We believe the result of the last election in this State, furnishes a key to the proslavery and antislavery feeling of the parties. It will not be denied that all who are in any true sense antislavery in their feeling, and who were at the polls and voted on any question, gave their votes in favor of equal suffrage for colored people. By this rule we may learn where the parties stand.

The whole number of votes on the Governor ticket, were 405,300 Of these the Liberty Candidates had 12,945 Every one of which was doubtless cast for free suffrage, leaving for the other parties 392,355 The whole number of votes in favor of free suffrage 55,306 From the number take the Liberty vote 12,845 And we have left to the other parties 72,461 Thus it is seen that not one in five of the parties voted for free suffrage to colored people. From this it is also seen that each party is guilty of defeating this measure. Suppose the Democratic party to have cast all the votes for free suffrage, and the account will stand with them thus:

Whole number of votes 187,306 For free suffrage 72,461 Majority against free suffrage 104,845 But every body knows that the Democrats did not cast all the free suffrage votes. But suppose them all to have been cast by the Whig party, and the account will stand with them thus:

Whole number of votes 198,875 For free suffrage 72,461 Majority against free suffrage 125,317 Thus allowing the Wh

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Feb. 20.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

To All Subscribers.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the State Society, Mr. Chas. H. Stewart introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, setting forth, that in view of the embarrassments attending the publication of the Signal of Liberty, the publishers ought to raise the price of the paper to Two Dollars a year.

This proposal of Mr. Stewart, and the action of the Society, were entirely unexpected by us; and though the state of our affairs was truly represented by him, we have hesitated considerably to follow out the action recommended. But for some reasons we will mention, we have concluded to adopt the prescribed course.

The credit price of the Signal has never been less than Two Dollars, and the majority of our subscribers are paying, and have always paid, at that rate. To them, therefore, the change will make no difference.

The only class to be affected are those who wish to pay in advance, and who paid last year at \$1.50 per volume.

Owing to a difference in our arrangements, after the 17th of April next, when the present volume expires, the price will be Two Dollars to all alike; and we shall expect pay as nearly in advance as may be.

But to obviate all occasion of discontent, we will give those who wish an opportunity to pay for future volumes in advance at \$1.50 a year. Any person forwarding advanced pay previous to that time, shall have the paper at \$1.50 a year. The small sum of Three Dollars will pay for two years. Thus, those who wish to have a paper at a cheap price, can have it at a low rate, if they please. We think none can complain of such an offer. AFTER the 17th of April, the price to all others will be Two Dollars a year.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we neither ask nor expect DONATIONS from any one. All we want is PROMPT PAY from every subscriber. We shall publish the paper so long as the PAY will enable us to do it, and no longer. Our embarrassments, from the beginning, have been owing to the want of prompt payment. Many excellent brethren, of good property, have had the paper for years without paying any thing thus far, although often solicited. We make no complaint of them; but we mention it as the grand source of all our embarrassments. We are determined to avoid it in future: and we hereby give notice that on the 17th of April we shall erase from our books the names of all subscribers who shall then be indebted to us one year or more, and forward their accounts for collection. Further, we shall CONTINUE the same process from week to week throughout the year, so that no person shall owe for more than one year's subscription. In this way, those who pay, can have the paper: those who do not pay, cannot be supplied at our expense.

As we do not intend hereafter to employ a collecting agent, we wish all persons to forward remittances by mail, or otherwise. Letters, enclosing Two Dollars or more, may be sent by mail at our risk and expense.

The pro-slavery Democracy find trouble every where in getting the whole of the people to approve their war for Slavery. In all parts of the country, there are some intrepid spirits who will maintain a proper spirit of independence. In the extreme backwoods settlements, as well as the crowded city, we find the same threatening and brow-beating of the Democracy, and the same resolute resistance. The last "North Star," printed at Saginaw, has a communication from Rev. C. H. Baldwin, of that place, who had been notified that his allusions to the iniquity of the Mexican war in his praying and preaching were not in accordance with the feelings of the people, and he must discontinue them or his support would be impaired. Mr. Baldwin replies, in the true spirit of manly freedom,—

"I know no enemy but the enemies of right, and they are my enemies whether claiming citizenship with me or with foreigners. If to speak out on this subject—to oppose an unjust war—to desire the triumph not of our arms, but truth & justice, is giving 'aid and comfort' to our enemies," and thereby proving the traitor, I hesitate not to bear the name and suffer the odium. If any man differs with me in opinion, I hope still to honor him, tho' I must say I prize the opinions which I esteem to be true, of more worth than the warmth of my back, and the liberty freely to express them, more than the cravings of my stomach. By still holding sentiments which I think to be just, I may lose what I must highly value, but I shall save what to me is of the utmost importance, my self respect."

The American Citizen, the only Liberty paper in Eastern Pennsylvania, has been discontinued, and the subscription list has been transferred to the National Era.

Signs of Progress.

If we look abroad through the Free States, we shd. find in most of them very encouraging signs of antislavery progress. We invite the reader to go with us through a brief survey of some of them.

In Maine, we find 10,000 Liberty men. The balance of power will evidently hereafter be in their hands, and we shall be much mistaken if they do not shortly use it with great effect. In New Hampshire, we behold the elements of Liberty at work through all the parties. The Legislature have responded to the Message of the Governor, adopting resolutions on the subject of Slavery, referring particularly to the efforts of the friends of that institution to prostitute the powers of the National Government to its support. These resolutions were transmitted to all the States; and we perceive by the papers that South Carolina and Virginia, regarding their dignity as thereby insulted, have returned the resolutions to the Granite State. This, no doubt, the "Chivalry" consider as "very terrible!"

The Liberty men of Vermont have just held the largest Liberty Convention ever assembled in the State. Some 700 or 800 were present. The Liberty vote of Vermont, last fall, increased just 999.

In Massachusetts, a large State Convention has just been held, and efficient measures adopted for organization.

In Rhode Island, a Liberty paper is just commenced, with a full Liberty State Ticket nominated. The Advocate says:

"The Rhode Island House of Representatives passed a bill this week, by a vote of 40 to 5, providing that all slaves coming into this State as runaways, from nothing but Slavery, should be unmastered by any State officer. It leaves the National Government which fathers the slave system, to send its own officers after them. The Senate laid the bill on the table. There is an influence at work somewhere."

In New York, the following resolutions passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 3.

Resolved, That if any territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United S., or annexed thereto, the act by which such territory is acquired or annexed whatever such act may be, should contain an unalterable, fundamental article or provision whereby slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be forever excluded from the territory acquired or annexed.

Resolved, That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed, and the Representatives in Congress be requested, to use their best efforts to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions."

In Pennsylvania, the House of Representatives unanimously adopted the following:

"Whereas the existing war with Mexico may result in the acquisition of Territory: And Whereas Measures are now pending in Congress having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring authority upon the treaty making power to this end:

"Therefore, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to vote against any measure whatever by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as a part of the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is passed, slavery or involuntary servitude shall be forever prohibited—except for crime."

The resolutions passed the Senate with only 3 dissenting votes.

It is but a few years since Mr. Buchanan, of this State, declared in the United States Senate, that "the Democracy of the North were the national allies of the South."

In Ohio, the House passed the following, yeas 43, nays 12.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the U. S. be, and they are hereby requested to procure the passage of measures in the National Legislature, providing 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 United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit, &c."

What would have been the fate of such resolutions only a year ago?

In Indiana, "a Committee of the Legislature to whom was referred the Anti-Slavery resolutions of New Hampshire, have made a report recommending the adoption of the following:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, that we are UTTERLY opposed to any further extension of Slave Territory.

That we are UNCOMPROMISINGLY opposed to the admission of any more Slave States into this Union, under any circumstances whatever.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Legislature of the several States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives to Congress."

In Kentucky, the bill authorizing the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution, has finally passed both branches of the State Legislature. Last year it was lost by one vote. It will now have to be submitted to the people at two several elections, and if they approve it, the Convention will be organized. In this Conven-

tion, the whole question of Slavery can be brought up, discussed and acted upon. And what are the signs of the Anti-slavery cause in Michigan? In the Senate, Mr. Laliberty offered the following:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this legislature, neither slavery or 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:

(F) Allen, Balch, Bush, Cook, Danforth, Eldredge, Fenton, Fitzgerald, Gerald, Kibbee, Maynard, Thurber—11.

How will these gentlemen meet their constituents? There are symptoms that they already feel ashamed of their vote.

One of the number, Mr. Fenton, has felt obliged to come out in apology in his own paper, the Pontiac Jacksonian.—And what is that apology? Why, that McReynold's resolutions did not look towards the acquisition of new territory, and therefore the amendment, he gravely assures us, was voted against "entirely on the ground of irrelevancy!" Ah, indeed! How happened it that this was not discovered before the vote was taken?—

Mr. Fenton says to the Jacksonian,— "I never before troubled a public journalist on my own account, and do now only because I abhor the epithet of PRO-SLAVERY."

Well, Mr. Fenton, if you don't wish to be called "Proslavery," you must do antislavery works. There is no better way of proving your sentiments.

The first on this list is Senator Allen of this place, one of the leaders of the Reform (?) Democrats of Michigan. What a beautiful instance of "Reform Democracy" was this vote substantially for the extension of Slavery over a free country! In what light it is viewed by his constituents and personal friends, Mr. Allen can judge by the communication from one of them published in another column. They are waiting to hear his defence, if he can make any.

The Michigan Argus tries to apologize for the Proslavery Senators because the amendment was offered by a Whig!—

Therefore, it seems to follow, in the mind of the Editor, as a matter of course, that every Democrat must vote against it!—

What miserable, paltry party shuffling is this!

The House of Representatives, by their unanimous vote in favor of the principle of the resolution, have most effectually rebuked the majority of the Senate, and expressed the views of the great mass of the people of the State of all parties.

A word more, and we have done.—

The Proslavery Old Hunkers who have so long ruled this State at their will, have had the example of New Hampshire before them, and they may profit by it.—

That State having been under the control of sham Democracy for 21 years, has come out for free principles and free action.—The Old Hunkers had become insolent and fool hardy by long success; and in pressing too much proslavery upon the people, they roused a general combination of the better influences of society which resulted in the great overthrow of the rulers.

What has been done in New Hampshire, may be done as suddenly in Michigan. The permanent ascendancy of the Democratic party in this State can only be secured for the future by an antislavery course of action. A very few

of the leaders are now beginning to open their eyes to this fact: but we apprehend that the mass of the party will not perceive it till it be too late to retrieve their error.

Negro Stealing.

Quite an excitement sprung up yesterday on occasion of a colored man being brought here in irons by a Kentuckian, who claimed to be the Attorney or Agent of his owner. The man claimed as a slave, we are told, was taken at Detroit; and brought thence in a sleigh, bound hand and foot with chains. A habeas corpus was granted by Judge Tilden, but before the writ could be procured and returned, the colored man was spirited away. In the mean time the Kentucky Attorney was taken before Justice Lowndesbury, on charge of assault and battery and kidnapping, and in default of showing that he had the colored man legally in his custody, he was bound over to appear at the next term of the common pleas to answer to these charges.

These are the facts as stated to us, but we have as yet ascertained but little about the affair, and will not touch for their entire correctness.

The Kentuckian seemed to be unaware of committing any breach of law, and was open in all his proceedings.—Toledo Blade.

KIDNAPPING.—We learn that the principals in the case of kidnapping in this City, which was frustrated in Toledo a few days since, have been ferreted out, and discovered to be two young men em-

ployed in an upholster's shop here. One of them we learn was arrested on Saturday, and the other is returned non est. The black fellow was employed in the same shop with the kidnappers. They lassoed their fellow laborer one night, and without giving him a chance to cry "help," shipped him on board of a sleigh for Toledo, where the affair was discovered and the captive set free. The perpetrators of the outrage will now stand a chance of making an experimental comparison between bondage and freedom.—Detroit Ad.

Starvation in Ireland.

We extract from the papers the following among many particulars of the horrible destitution in Ireland.

At Skibbereen, Ballydehab, Scull, Castlehaven, Castletown, and other places, ten or twelve funerals a day are common, and collections are made in the churches to provide coffins for the destitute.

The "Nation" heads a paragraph, "the coroners too few!" The coroners, it says, in Mayo, begin to be too few to hold the inquests. "Death by starvation," "Death by destitution," are verdicts which have become fearfully frequent.

Men with vacant stare, smitten with despair, wander listlessly along the highways, and skeleton women, with livid lips, pour forth piteous supplications to trappers to save their children, dying of want. The moaning infant attempts in vain to draw life from the exhausted mother.

The Cork Examiner says, that in the neighborhood of Castlebar, one meal a day is the only food of the inhabitants. In the neighborhood of Crookhaven, says the Cork Examiner, a collection was made on Sunday, to purchase a bier to take the dead bodies to the grave without coffins; for so numerous had become the deaths, the living are no longer able to purchase coffins.

O'Connell, at the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, said that the state of the country was ten-fold worse than one week before. The frost had set in, and cold and hunger were doing their work. At Connaught there were forty-seven deaths from starvation in one week—forty-seven cases in which coroners had rendered the verdict of "death from starvation."

The Cork Examiner contains a letter signed N. M. Cummings, J. P. Ann-mouth, Cork, addressed to the Duke of Wellington. We give an extract:

I went on the 15th instant to Skibbereen, and to give the instance of one townland which I visited, as an example of the state of the entire coast district, I shall state simply what I saw there. It is situated on the eastern side of Castlehaven harbor, and is named South Reen, in the parish of Myross. Being aware that I should have to witness scenes of frightful hunger, I provided myself with as much bread as five men could carry, and on reaching the spot I was surprised to find the wretched hamlet apparently deserted. I entered some of the hovels to ascertain the cause, and the scenes that presented themselves were such as no tongue or pen can convey the slightest idea of. In the first, six famished and ghastly skeletons, to all appearance dead, were huddled in a corner on some filthy straw, their sole covering what seemed a ragged horse cloth, their wretched legs hanging about, naked above the knees. I approached in horror, and found by a low moaning, they were alive; they were in fever—four children, a woman, and what had once been a man. It is impossible to go through the details; suffice it to say, that in a few minutes I was surrounded by at least two hundred of such phantoms, such frightful spectres as no words can describe. By far the greater number were delirious, either from famine or from fever. Their frantic yells are still in my ears, and their horrible images are fixed upon my brain. My heart sickens at the recital, but I must go on. In another case, decency would forbear what follows, but it must be told. My clothes were torn off in my endeavor to escape from the throng of pestilence around, when my neck-cloth was seized from behind by a gripe which compelled me to turn. I found myself grasped by a woman with a infant just born in her arms, and the remains of a filthy sack across her loins—the sole covering of herself and babe. The same morning the police opened a house on the adjoining lands, which was observed shut for many days, and two frozen corpses were found lying upon the mud floor, half devoured by the rats.

Amid all this horrible desolation, the work of distilling rum from corn still goes on.

The demand for fire arms is beyond all calculation. Whatever else they sacrifice, the Irish peasantry will have arms. The restraints of law are fast giving way.

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"Two months ago my parishioners exceeded 6,000 souls, they are now considerably reduced below that number—death by starvation, has made its fearful ravages. This week two persons have died of hunger, one a girl named Mary Dudd, of Borcoll, aged 16 years, the other a man named J. O'Donnell, of Sow-nasne, aged 52 years. I attended another last night, named William Fallon, dying of starvation. Of the entire number of about 5,950 now living, I solemnly declare, to the best of my opinion that not more than 200 of them have more than half a meal in the 24 hours. The corn is all gone; not even the seed for the ensuing year remains. The turnips are all used. We have no Indian meal. The very small quantity of oatmeal to be found is selling at 2s per lb.—Indian meal is not to be had in Shigo for less than £1 per ton. The people on the public works are not permitted to earn more than 3s per week. They could earn more if permitted to bring their families. Such a rational course the Board of Works will not permit. Oh, sir, if ever suffering humanity commanded your sympathy! "Death by destitution," are verdicts which have become fearfully frequent.

Men with vacant stare, smitten with despair, wander listlessly along the highways, and skeleton women, with livid lips,

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Antislavery in Maryland.

The question then is plumply—*shall we organize?* Is it not time that the opponents of slavery in Baltimore, and throughout Maryland, should know each other? There has unquestionably been a rapid advance in anti-slavery sentiment during the two or three years last past. Shall it remain isolated in hundreds of bosoms, or shall it be embodied in an Antislavery Society?

The Recapture at Marshall.

A gentleman acquainted with the facts promised us for our last paper a more explicit account of the late attempt to recapture fugitive Slaves in that place, but has not kept his word. We understand that the slaveholder left the place under bonds of \$100 for his appearance at the next session of the court to answer to a charge of assault and battery.

For the Signal of Liberty,

Senator Allen and his Pro-Slavery Vote.

The vote of this gentleman on the Slavery question arising on the Joint Resolutions on the existing war with Mexico is exciting considerable attention, especially among his constituents.

It is a fact that not a few Liberty men voted for Mr. Allen, supposing that his reform principles would carry him so far, at least, as to oppose the further extension of Slavery.

They are deeply mortified on seeing his vote recorded in favor of Slavery.—At almost every turn they are now taunted with the interrogatory, "What about Mr. Allen's vote in favor of Slavery? WHAT KIND OF AN ABOLITIONIST DO YOU CALL HIM?"

They can only answer, "we were mistaken in the man and will never vote for him again."

Many of the Young Democracy say "his days are numbered," politically I suppose them.

It is truly disgusting to see Northern men bowing down to slaveholders, and doing their bidding at the sacrifice of every principle of Democracy and the rights of man. But the time has come when these men will be remembered and share at the hand of public opinion and the ballot box, the fate so richly merited—"Left at home."

A LIBERTY MAN.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 17, 1847.

LEGISLATIVE.

We give below a brief synopsis of whatever of interest we can find in the doings of the Legislature.

In the House, Feb. 6. Mr. Hollister gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the protection of wives and families against the effects of injurious endorsing as security.

On motion of Mr. Goodyear,

Resolved, That the committee on banks and incorporations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a general law in relation to plank roads, so that they may be made without special acts of incorporation.

In the SENATE, Feb. 10. The bill relative to the construction of mill dams was debated by Messrs. Balch, Denton, Lathrop, Parsons, Eldredge, McReynolds, Green and others. The bill constitutes the county surveyor, county judge and judge of probate, commissioners to allow the erection of dams, hear complaints, &c. The damages for flowing &c. to be assessed by a jury if the parties cannot agree.

In the HOUSE, the location of the capital was discussed. Marshall, Detroit, Grand Blanc, and Goodrich were proposed and voted down.

Feb. 11. Saginaw, Byron, Dewitt, Owasso, Fenton, Lyons, Kalamazoo, Bloomfield Centre, Lansing, Ingham co., Detroit, Marshall, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Albion, Utica, Corunna, Eaton Rapids, Dexter, and Copper Harbor, were severally proposed for the seat of government, and lost.

In the HOUSE, Feb. 13. The mill dam bill was discussed, and referred to the Attorney General for his opinion on legal points.

The bill to authorize the issuing of new bonds for the State indebtedness was discussed.

In the HOUSE, Feb. 12. The Homestead bill was amended, and passed to a third reading, yeas 36, nays 29, the Whig members mostly against it.

Feb. 13. The joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution by striking out of sec. 2, article 2, the word white, was read a third time and passed by yeas 35, nays 28.

Yeas—Messrs. Adam, Brooks, Chubb, Clark, Davidson, Dyckman, Edmunds, Faxon, Fralic, Glen, Goodell, Goodwin, Goodyear, Harris, Haydon, Harrington, Jennings, Johnson, Kelsey, Kilborn, Kinne, Knight, Lomis, Makley, McFarlan, McGraw, Miller, G. W. Moore, H. Mower, O'Malley, D. Pierce, J. D. Pierce, Pond, Price, Seeley, C. H. Taylor, Throop, Turner, Upton, Van Dusen, Walker, Goodey, Harris, Speaker—48.

Nays—Arzeno, Britain, Chubb, Clark, Darragh, Davidson, Edmunds, Goodell, Goodwin, Haydon, Marantette, Noble, Renwick, Seymour, Shaw, Shook, H. W. Taylor—17.

In the SENATE, Feb. 15, the bill for issuing new bonds was indefinitely postponed—ayes 43, nays 8.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Goodwin made a report adverse to biennial sessions of the Legislature. Mr. H. W. Taylor opposed the report at length, but it was adopted, yeas 61, nays 3.

tion of the people are anxious that it should be adopted, but is that a reason that the House should adopt it. If we pass this resolution we adopt the measure virtually; it will be considered that this House is in favor of the amendment. I do not believe (said Mr. J.) that such is the case. I believe if it depended on our vote, a large majority would be opposed to the measure, but it is proposed out of deference to a few clamorous individuals who do it for effect. I do not impeach their motives but believe they would not vote for it if they thought they could carry it. There was not one-fifth of the people in favor of such an amendment to the constitution, then what use in tampering with the constitution. It is an instrument that ought to be held in respect and not trifled with. The people do not call for this resolution and they will not adopt it.

Mr. C. said, that we were in a war with Mexico. How we got into it, all know. The President recommended a prosecution of the war, in order to recover a peace. We had complied with his views, and were still no nearer to a peace than when it began. The General in command had told us that he could prosecute the war no longer in the direction in which it was begun.

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen) had proposed twenty thousand more troops. To do what? To go to Mexico, and die of *somito!* Withdraw the troops within the frontier, organize and drill them, and get ready to strike a blow for peace, at the next winter. This was not to be a short war. To prosecute it with success, we must have an army well drilled and disciplined. Our forces must be increased. It had been too small, though consisting of brave troops. Our battles had been attended with victory, but the affair of Monterey may be considered as almost miraculous. The attack was made with such a deficiency of munitions, &c., that the chances of victory were against us.

In his opinion, we must have an army of fifty thousand men, in order to do anything. It would be useless to send these troops, raw and undisciplined, to Mexico now; for they would be inactive, and die of yellow fever. They might be raised, organized, and drilled. The officers wanted drilling as well as the men. They must learn how to take care of themselves. The camp duties must be learned. He did not agree with General Cass, that it was unconstitutional to propose to the President a mode for conducting the war. If we disapprove of his measures, it was proper to so inform him. It seemed that we had now possession of two-thirds of Mexico, including one-tenth of her population. It would require a very large army to enable us to hold such an extent of territory. What should we do with it? Annex it? Bring it into the Union? The Senate never will agree to that. Two-thirds of the Senate can never be got to vote for the annexation of this territory, whether as slaveholding or non-slaveholding territory.

To guard such an extent of foreign territory, would cost an immense sum, and require a large force. He argued that the best course was to bring all the troops together within our borders, drill and perfect them in discipline, and then, with an overwhelming force, perfectly well equipped, strike upon the very heart of Mexico, instead of the frontiers. Such preparations would sooner incline Mexico to make a peace, than to go on in the way we have done.

Mr. C. was a Captain in the last war with England, and lost an eye in the service.

There is one easy way to stop the War, just pass the Wilmot Proviso! Mr. Dargin, of Alabama, has already given notice that that would be an effectual bar to further action. He said:

"Say to the South, that they are only fighting to make FREE TERRITORY, that it is only for this that the brave men of Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, are perilling their lives, and they will demand the settlement of this question now, preliminary to any further prosecution of the war."

In the debate in the Senate, for appropriating \$3,000,000 to enable the President to bring the war to "a speedy and honorable close,"

Mr. Sevier made a few remarks in its support, stating that the committee had deemed it best to exclude from it all extraneous, exciting, or sectional matter; that, after a careful examination of certain official correspondence, submitted to them by the President, they had come to the conclusion that peace could be made with Mexico, and this appropriation would probably insure such a result; that he was not authorised to state exactly what territory this Government would require, but he supposed no Senator would think they ought to get less than New Mexico and California; that, in making peace, the United States would expect to receive some indemnity for the expenses of the war, also the payment of claims held by our citizens upon Mexico, and that indemnity was expected in the shape of territory; that the intelligence possessed by the President gave them reason to believe that, upon a certain advance to be made to the Mexicans, to pay the expense, they would be willing to cede that portion of their territory he had named.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, has offered resolutions requesting the President to withdraw the troops this side of the Rio Grande, to give an opportunity of negotiating for peace.

Mr. C. proposed the following:

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

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 frontier of the two countries."

The quotation in the preamble is from Jefferson. His speech on this occasion is praised in all the Liberty papers: but if the following, which we find in the Liberator, is a true account of it, we can say it does not at all express the views of the Liberty men of the West.

"Mr. C. gave briefly his views on this subject. His object, it seems, was not to abandon the war, but rather to prepare to carry it on in a more discreet and efficient manner.

It seemed, Mr. C. said, that we were in a war with Mexico. How we got into it, all know. The President recommended a prosecution of the war, in order to recover a peace. We had complied with his views, and were still no nearer to a peace than when it began. The General in command had told us that he could prosecute the war no longer in the direction in which it was begun.

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The Senate is truly a deliberative body. Declamation is not in vogue there. The members, generally, are subdued in manner, and refrain carefully from boisterous tones. They deliver themselves with remarkable calmness and deliberation.

But there are exceptions, and among these, none more remarkable than Mr. Allen. We are told, that in the debate on the Oregon question, he struck his desk so fiercely and frequently as to abrade the skin of his hands; which, dripping with blood, gave occasion for the saying, that his was the first and only blood shed in the Oregon war.

To-day, he was stumping. His voice was still for war. He would give the President not only the 10,000 regulars asked for, but make provision also for 10,000 volunteers, not asked for. He knew the American heart, and he knew that members of the Senate, who were delaying, halting, hesitating, would be yet called to a reckoning. He was for marching onwards, without stopping to garrison every petty town or village. Never would there be peace till our arms were stacked in the halls of the Montezumas. This was the substance of his speech; but he stormed like a northerner. You would have imagined that he was addressing an immense crowd of his constituents, rather than a few gentlemen assembled to deliberate with all calmness upon the affairs of the republic. Besides, his vehemence, it is easy to see, is not the offspring of real enthusiasm, it is all in the manner, not in the heart. You are tempted to think that he relies more upon volume of voice than of ideas."

Mr. Calhoun spoke on the \$3,000,000, bill, explaining his views of the war; he would abandon offensive operations, establish a line along the Rio Grande to El Paso, due west striking the Gulf of California, near its head and hold this line, acting altogether on the defensive: establish custom houses at ports now in our possession, levying moderate duties to meet all expenses of holding this line—say about \$2,250,000 annually. One fort at the mouth of the Rio Grande, another at Comargo, and a third at El Paso, only were required and five regiments could maintain the line. He would hold the line temporarily, subject to treaty of peace. This policy would incline Mexico to peace; she would see we were undertaking only what we had strength to perform and not attempting to destroy the national existence. Our policy should be to preserve her independence. There is a mysterious connection between her fate and ours. He gave objections and stated difficulties in the prosecution of a war towards the capital of Mexico.

The next day Gen. Cass replied, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The National Era has the following speculations on the antislavery questions pending in Congress:

"The consideration of the Oregon territorial bill may be deferred by the Senate till the House shall have acted on the three million bill. If this pass without the obnoxious proviso, the anti-slavery clause will probably be restored to the former bill, and pass the Senate; but if the House will not tolerate slavery in California, the Senate will not allow the exclusion of slavery from Oregon. If the Senate restore the anti-slavery clause to the Oregon bill, the House may be persuaded to give the go-by to the proviso; but if the Senate send back the Oregon bill to the House, with the anti-slavery clause stricken out, most assuredly the House will adopt the proviso. The three million bill, with the proviso, however, will not be assented to by the Senate."

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ence has already taken place between the President and either Santa Anna or the Government of Mexico; that our Government requires the payment of the expenses of the war, to some extent, and payment of the claims for indemnity, and is willing to receive California and New Mexico as an equivalent; while, at the same time, it is willing to pay Mexico \$3,000,000 to enable her to pay her army.

A vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor having been introduced into the House, to the displeasure of the Democrats, they tacked on to it a full justification of the Mexican War, and a proviso that it should not be construed as approving the capitulation of Monterey. With these amendments, the Whigs generally voted nay. In the Senate, the proviso respecting the capitulation was stricken out and the bill was amended and passed.

Mr. Allen, Senator from Ohio, is a famous War Democrat; the following sketch from the Era may give our readers an idea of the man.

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THE
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E. H. SANFORD, EDITOR.

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STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

DETROIT, MICH.

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Meads, 25 Cents. Eastern and South-

ern Stage Office kept at this House.

"Omnia et Baggage Wagon always on and on convey Passengers to and from the House free of charge. 290-6m.

ATTENTION THE WORLD!!

Free Trade and Tailors Rights.

THE citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, of Washtenaw County and Counties adjoining, are informed that now is the time to get conveniently CLOTHED and FIXED UP for a cold Winter.

The very best kind of Cloths and Trimmings can be bought cheap in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, and there is a TAILOR opposite G. & L. Beekley's Store, who can't be outdone any where in their parts.

He is prepared to do work in the most Fashionable Style, or follow the directions of his customers, and being possessed of a large share of the Milk of Human Kindness, his terms are established on the principle of

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

He has a peculiar trait in his character which should be noticed, it is strange, yet true, as strange. — He will not *Violate his Promise*.— Customers can have their garments at the time specified. FARMERS can be certain of good fusing and easy cutting GARMENTS, and are informed that all kinds of PRODUCE (except cabinets) will be taken in exchange for his services. He cuts to order, and his garments are sure to fit if properly made up. J. SPRAGUE.

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

PEACE DECLARED.

AND A

TREATY FORMED,

HEREBY S. FELCH CAN HOLD

W. FREE TRADE AND COMMERCE IN

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATH-

ER, AND FINDINGS

of all kinds, with all persons, Natives or Foreigners, on the following just and equal terms:

viz: Gold Articles—Low Prices—Ready Pay

—No Trust.

The subscriber having fully tested the Credit System to his great loss, both of confidence and cash, and having suffered much loss by fire, no longer compels him to collect his pay before harvests, — as "AFTER HARVEST AND NEXT FALL," very often come up "MISSING," leaving him sadly in the boot-hole. — He has come to the same conclusion that certain sensible girls did on a late occasion, (*to be told or no husband, ready or no schooling*)

All persons that can conform to the above treaty will do well to call on S. Felch, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, No. 4 Huron Block, where they will not be taxed for others' work however.

N. B. All persons indebted in any way to subscriber, had better call and pay if they are honest and mean to keep so.

307-6m. S. FELCH.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Jan. 1, 1847.

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING

WARE ROOMS.

STEVENS & ZUG,

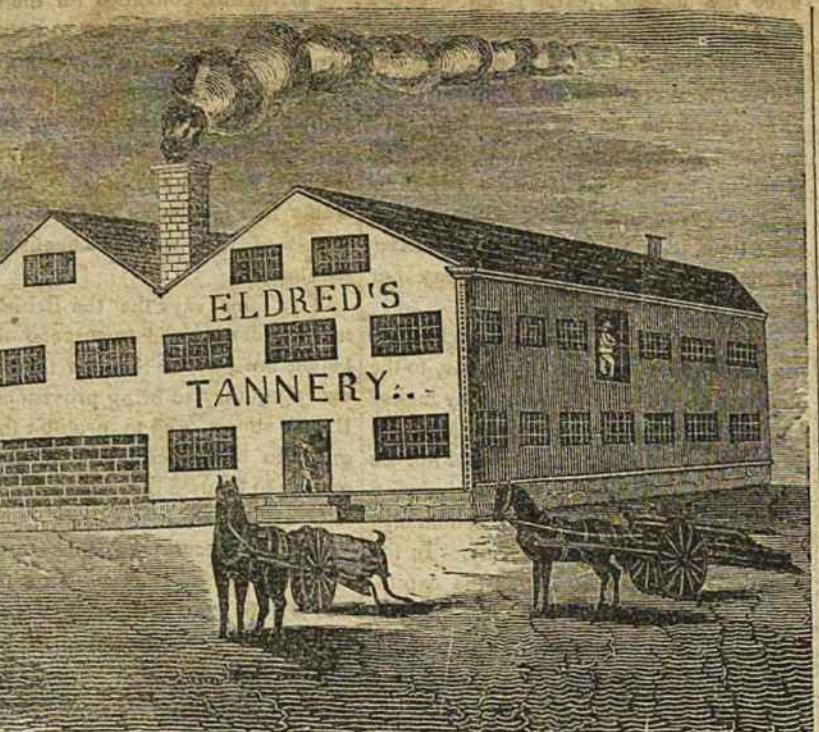
In the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the MICHIGAN EXCHANGE, have on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, which they will sell very low for Cash.

They also keep experienced Upholsterers, and are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering at the shortest notice.

Furniture of all kinds made to order of the best material, and warranted.

STEVENS & ZUG.

Detroit, January 1, 1847. 297-1y



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

ELDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take, this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of

Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c.
Horse and Coltar Leather, Cordevaldo, do.
Morocco Skins, Seal, do.
French tanned Calf Skins, Goat Binding, do.
Oak and Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Deer and Lamb do.
Bag and Tap Leather, White and Colored Linings, Printed do.
Skiing Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimings, and Kit of all kinds. Russet, do.

As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

1/2 Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins.

ELDRED & CO. 248-1y

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their old customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of English, American and West India GOODS.

Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.

Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable for Ironing Wagons and Buggies, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin Ware, and Tin Plate—also a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

thick and thin sole wear and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for CASH or Barter.

Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it for the interest of all those wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned Goods, we do most earnestly solicit at least an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES GIBSON & CO.

No. 3. Exchange Block.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846.

282-1f

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!

THE Subscribers has just received, (and is constantly receiving) from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of

Monuments, Grave Stones, Paint Stone, Tablets, &c. &c.

These wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find in calling upon him an assortment of White and Carrara Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get the proof. W. F. SPAULDING.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, 1847. 272-1y

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