

SPEECH

OF MR. CORWIN, OF OHIO, IN SENATE, FEB. 11, 1847.

Now I have said, but I would not state any disputable fact, it is known to every man who has looked into this subject, that a revolutionary government can claim no jurisdiction any where when it has not defined and exercised its power with the sword. It was utterly indifferent to Mexico and the world what legislative enactments Texas made. She extended her revolutionary dominion not one inch beyond the power of Texas in opposition to the power of Mexico.

It is therefore a mere question of fact; and how will it be pretended that that country, lying between the Nueces and the Del Norte, to which your army was ordered, and of which it took possession, was subject to Texan law and not Mexican law? What did your General find there? What did he write home? Do you hear of any trial by jury on the east bank of the Rio Grande—of Anglo-Saxons making cotton with the negroes? No! You hear of Mexicans residing peacefully there, but fleeing from their cotton fields at the approach of your army—no slaves, because it had been a decree of the Mexican Government, years ago that no slaves should exist there.—If there were a Texan population on the east bank of the Rio Grande—why did not General Taylor hear something of those Texans hailing the advent of the American army, coming to protect them from the ravages of the Mexicans, and the more murderous onslaughts of neighboring savages?

Do you hear anything of that? No! On the contrary, the population fled at approach of your army. In God's name, I wish to know if it has come to this, that when an American army goes to protect American citizens on American territory, they flee from it as if from the most barbarous enemy? Yet such is the ridiculous assumption of those, who pretend that on the east bank of Rio Grande, where your arms took possession, there were Texan population, Texan power, Texan laws, and American United States power and law! No, Mr. President, when I see that stated in an Executive document, written by the finger of a President of the United States, and when you read in those documents, with which your tables groan, the veracious account of that noble old General Taylor—of his reception in that country, and of those men—to use the language of one of his officers—fleeing before the invaders; when you compare these two documents together, is it not a biting sarcasm upon the sincerity of public men—a bitter satire upon the gravity of all public affairs!

Can it be, Mr. President, that the honest, generous, Christian people of the United States will give countenance to this egregious, palpable misrepresentation of fact—this bold falsification of history? Shall it be written down in your public annals, when the world is looking on, and you yourselves know that Mexico and not Texas, possessed this territory to which your armies marched? As Mexico had never been dispossessed by Texan power, neither Texas nor your Government had any more claim to it than you have to California, that other possession of Mexico over which your all-grasping avarice has already extended its remorseless dominion.

Mr. President, there is absent to-day a Senator from the other side of the house, whose presence would afford me, as it always does, but particularly on this occasion, a most singular gratification.—I allude to the Senator from Missouri, who sits the furthest from me, (Mr. Benton.)

I remember, Mr. President, he arose in this body and performed a great act of justice to himself and to his country—of justice to mankind, for all men are interested in the truths of history, when he declared it to be his purpose, for the sake of the truth of history, to set right some gentlemen on the other side of the house in respect to the territory of Oregon, which then threatened to disturb the peace of this Republic with the kingdom of Great Britain. I wish it had pleased him to have performed the same good offices on this occasion.

I wish it had been so, if he could have found it consonant with his duty to his country, that now, while engaged with an enemy whom we have no reason to fear, as being ever able to check our progress or disturb our internal peace, for the sake of justice, as then he did for the sake of justice and the interest and peace of those two countries, England and America, he had come forward to settle the truth of history in respect to the territorial boundary of Texas which our President said was Rio Bravo—the "Rio Del Norte," as it is sometimes called.

I express this wish for no purpose of taunting the gentleman from Missouri, or leading him to believe that I would draw his name into the discussion for any other than the most sacred purposes which can animate the human bosom—that of having truth established; for I really believe that is true, which the Senator from Michigan stated yesterday, that the worst

said in the Senate is that much might be said on both sides! I cannot view it in that way. Much may be said, much talk may be had on both sides on any question, but that is a disputable matter, about which a man could apply his mind for an hour, and still be in doubt, is to me an insupportable mystery.

I wish to invoke the authority of the Senator from Missouri. When about to receive Texas into the United States, he offered a resolution to this effect:

"That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte (Rio Grande) into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, WOULD BE AN ACT OF DIRECT AGGRESSION ON MEXICO, for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible."

I beg, Mr. President, to add to this, another authority, which I am sure will not be contradicted by any calling themselves Democrats. In the summer of 1844, Mr. Silas Wright, in an elaborate address delivered at Watertown, New York, said:

"There is another subject on which I feel bound to speak a word; I allude to the proposition to annex Texas to the territory of this Republic. I felt it my duty to vote as Senator, and did vote against the ratification of the treaty for the annexation. I believe that the treaty, from the boundaries that must be implied from it, if Mexico would not treat with us, embraced a country to which Texas had no claim, over which she had never asserted jurisdiction, and which she had no right to cede. On this point I should give a brief explanation.

"The treaty ceded Texas, by name, without an effort to describe a boundary. The Congress of Texas had passed an act declaring, by metes and bounds, what was Texas, within their power and jurisdiction. It appeared to me, then, if Mexico should tell us, 'We do not know you—we have no treaty to make with you,' and we were left to take possession by force, we must take the country as Texas had ceded it to us; and in doing that, or forfeiting our own honor, we must do injustice to Mexico, and take a large portion of New Mexico, the people of which have never been under the jurisdiction of Texas. This to me was an insupportable barrier & I could not place the country in that position."

How did your officers consider this question? While in camp opposite Matamoros, being then on the left bank of the Rio Grande, between the lat river and the Nueces, a most respectable officer writes thus to his friend in New York.

"CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMOROS, June 19, 1846"

"Our situation here is an extraordinary one. Right in the enemy's country, actually occupying their corn and cotton fields, the people of the soil leaving their homes, and we, with a small handful of men, marching, with colors flying and drums beating, right under the guns of one of their principal cities; displaying the star-spangled banner, as if in defiance, under their very nose, and they with an army twice our size, at least, sit quietly down, and make not the least resistance, not the first effort to drive the invaders off. There is no parallel to it."

Sir, did this officer consider himself in Texas? Were they our own Texan citizens who, in the language of the letter, "did not make the first effort to drive the invaders off?" If it had been Texas there, would that State consider it invasion, or her people fly from your standard?

"The people of the soil leaving their homes!" Who were those "people of the soil?" Sir, they were Mexicans, never conquered by Texas, and never subject to her laws; and, therefore, never transferred by annexation to your dominion; and, therefore, lastly, your army, by order of the President, without the consent or advice of Congress, made war on Mexico, by invading her territory, in April, 1846.

The President, in his message, asserts the boundary of Texas to be the Rio Grande. The Senator from Missouri asserts the left bank of that river to be Mexican territory. Sir, it is not for me, who stand here as a humble man, who pretend not to be one of those Pharisees who know all the law and obey it, but who, like the poor Publican, would stand afar off and smite my breast, and say, God be merciful to me a poor Whig—when the appointed Priests in the Temple of Democracy differ on a point of fact, it is not for me to decide between them. It is not for me to say that the Senator from Missouri was ignorant and the President omniscient? Is it for me to say that the President was right and the Senator from Missouri was wrong? If it were true that Texan laws had been in operation there since 1836, as the President's action seems to declare—how happened it that, when Gen. Taylor went to Point Isabel, the people set fire to their houses and fled the place? And how did it happen that there was a custom-house there, there in Texas as you now allege.

A Mexican custom-house in Texas, where, ever since 1836, and for one year after the State of Texas became yours, a Mexican officer collected taxes of all who traded there, and paid these duties into the Mexican treasury! Sir, is it credible that this State of Texas allowed Mexican laws and Mexican power to exist within her borders for seven years after her independence? I should think a people so prompt to fight for their rights, might have burnt some powder for the expulsion of Mexican usurpation from Texan territory. Sir, the history of this country is full of anomalies and contradictions.—What a patriotic, harmonious people!—When Taylor comes to protect them, they fire their dwellings and fly! When you come in peace, bristling in arms for protection only, your eagle spreading its wings to shield from harm all American citizens—what then happens? Why, according to your own account, these Anglo-Saxon Republicans are so terrified at the sight of their country's flag, that they abandon their homes, and retreat before your army as if some Nomad tribe had wandered thither to enslave their families and plunder their estates!

All this mass of undeniable fact, known even to the careless reader of the public prints, is so utterly at war, with the studiously contrived statements in your cabinet documents, that I do not wonder at all that an amiable national pride, however misplaced here, has prevented, hitherto a thorough and fearless investigation of their truth. Nor, sir, would I probe this feculent mass of misrepresentation had I not been compelled to it in defence of votes which I was obliged to record here within the last ten days.

Sir, with my opinions as to facts connected with this subject, and my deductions, unavoidable from them, I should have been unworthy the high-souled State I represent, had I voted men and money to prosecute further a war commenced, as it now appears, in aggression, and carried on by rejection only of the original wrong. Am I mistaken in this? If I am, I shall hold him the dearest friend I can own in any relation of life who shall show me my error. If I am wrong in this question of fact, show me how I err, and gladly will I retrace my steps; satisfy me that my country was in peaceful and rightful possession between the Nueces and Rio Grande, when Gen. Taylor's army was ordered there; show me that at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, blood was shed on American soil in American possessions, and then for the defence of that possession I will vote away the last dollar that power can wring from the people, and send every man, able to bear a musket to the banks of war. But, until I shall be thus convinced, duty to myself, truth, to conscience, and to public justice, requires that I persist in every lawful opposition to this war.

While the American President can command the army; thank Heaven, I can command the purse. While the President, under the penalty of death, can command your officers to proceed, I can tell them to come back, or the President can supply them as he may. He shall have no funds from me in the prosecution of a war which I cannot approve. That I conceive to be the duty of a Senator. I am not mistaken in that. If it be my duty to grant whatever the President demands, for what am I here? Have I no will upon the subject? Is it not placed at my discretion, understanding, judgment? Have an American Senate and House of Representatives nothing to do but to obey the bidding of the President, as the army he commands is compelled to obey under penalty of death? No! The representatives of the sovereign people and sovereign States were never elected for such a purpose as that.

Have Senators reflected on the great power which the command of armies in war confers upon any one, but especially on him who is at once the civil and military chief of the Government? It is very well that we should look back to see how the friends of popular rights regarded this subject in former times. Prior to the revolution in 1688 of England, all grants of money by Parliament were general. Specific appropriations before that were unknown. The King could out of these general revenues, appropriate any or all of them to any war or other subject, as best suited his own unrestrained wishes.

Hence, in the struggle with the first Charles, the Parliament insisted that he should yield up the command of the army raised to quell the Irish rebellion, to such person as Parliament should choose. The men of that day saw that, with the unrestricted control of revenue, and the power to name the commander of the army, the King was master of the liberties of the people. Wherefore, Charles, after he had yielded up almost every other kingly prerogative, was, in order to secure Parliament and the people against military rule, required to give up the command of the forces. It was his refusal to do this that brought his head to the block. "Give up the command of the army!" was the last imperative demand of the foes of arbitrary power then. What was the reply of that unhappy representative of the doomed race of

Stuarts? "Not for an hour, by God." was the stern answer. Wentworth had always advised his royal master never to yield up the right to command the army; such, too, was the counsel of the Queen, whose notions of kingly power were all fashioned after the most despotic models. This power over the army, by our constitution, is conceded to our King. Give him money at his will, as we are told we must, and you have set up in this Republic just such a tyrant as him against whom the friends of English liberty were compelled to wage war. It was a hard necessity; but still it was demanded as the only security for any reasonable measure of public liberty. Such men as Holt and Somers had not yet taught the people of England the secret of controlling arbitrary power by specific appropriations of money, and withholding these when the King proclaimed his intention to use the grant for any purpose not approved by the Commons, the true representatives of popular rights in England.

When, in 1688, the doctrine of specific appropriations became a part of the British Constitution, the King could be safely trusted with the control of the army.—If war is made there by the Crown, and the Commons do not approve of it, refusal to grant supplies is the easy remedy; one, too, which renders it impossible for a King of England to carry forward any war which may be displeasing to the English people. Yes, sir, in England since 1688, it has not been in the power of a British sovereign to do that which, in your boasted Republic, an American President, under the auspices of what you call Democracy, has done—make war without consent of the legislative power. In England supplies are at once refused if Parliament does not approve the objects of the war. Here we are told we must not look to the objects of the war; being in the war, made by the President, we must help him to fight it out, should it even please him to carry it to the utter extermination of the Mexican race. Sir, I believe it must proceed to this shocking extreme, if you are by war "to conquer a peace." Here, then, is your condition. The President involves you in war without your consent. Being in such a war, it is demanded as a duty that we grant men and money to carry it on. The President tells us that we shall prosecute this war till Mexico pays us, or agrees to pay us, all its expenses. I am not willing to scourge Mexico thus; and the only means left me is to say to the commander-in-chief: "Call home your army; I will feed and clothe it no longer, you have whipped Mexico in three pitched battles; this is revenge enough; this is punishment enough."

[Concluded next week.]

The Late Central Committee to Liberty Friends.

On the first page you will find our report of the State fund of 1846, and our account of expenditures. We spread it before you in such detail, that every donor can trace his donation to the proposed object—the support of a lecturing and documentary system. We believe that the smallest donation paid to us, or our agent, however indirectly, forms part of the aggregate sum placed to our debit.

Our account gives a glance at what we have done. Whether done wisely or not; by a system approved or disapproved, we will not pretend to consider. Done it has been: done in good faith and to the best of our ability: at a cost of time and uncharged money none but ourselves will ever know, and by a system so far approved, as to secure pledges of commensurate support. We placed in the field four lecturers. We created in Cass and Berrien a fund, which also placed Mr. St. Clair there. For a short time we engaged Mr. Moody. Our system and request encouraged friends to volunteer as fellow laborers in many parts, and our chairman spent six weeks in contributing his share to the common effort.

Very many valuable documents have been scattered through the State. Jay, Spooner, Goodell, Birney, The Cincinnati Address, Slavery as it is, extra Signals, and such like, have been circulated to the utmost of our means. At this moment they are silently working their destiny. They are enlightening a truth-seeking, and a thinking people, and are awakening that antislavery sentiment, which has already regenerated society; which has elevated slavery to pre-eminence and discussion and consigned the bank, the tariff, and other minor questions to their appropriate places of comparative insignificance.

In what way the seed thus sown will yield fruit, he alone knows, who overrules all things to the glory of his own great principles. Suffice it for us to know that duty has been done, and that in time, we shall reap our harvest, when American slavery shall fall before the decree of christian and enlightened principle—fall too, without violation of law, or violence to the brotherly consideration we owe to our erring fellow citizen of the South—the slaveholder.

All seed, however, requires time to expand, vegetate, ripen and yield fruit.—Be ye, friends, patient: steady to the work, and full of faith. In due season your harvest will come: come as it did

to the British slave: come as it did to the disfranchised non-conformists: to the corn law victim, and to the enslaved the world over. (our own land excepted) wherever christianity or enlightenment penetrated the darkness of barbarian ignorance. Let not our friends be too greedy for the fruits of our past effort. Truth must rest long on the mind, ere it works its destiny. It must be urged again and again. It must receive the comments of time, and the suggestions of each day's experience. It must have a time and a season to develop its action. Many, who first heard antislavery truth from our lecturers or read it from our books, will think the subject over at their fire-sides, in their field works: or in the stillness of night. Some passing event will at last add what is needed of weight to turn over their nicely balanced doubt, and some national election will to them first present the time, at which their sense of duty shall call for action. Let us all then await in patience the result of '46.

But another and less pleasing duty than the promulgation of these truths, claim our attention. We are obliged to ask our friends to look at the result of the agency system, as affecting ourselves, and antislavery credit. On the faith of pledges we have worked; made engagements; and paid our money. These pledges were not stimulated by any machinery.—They flowed spontaneously from the mere projection of the system. It was repeatedly desired that no person should be solicited, and that such pledges only should be taken as came voluntarily, and would be certainly redeemed in September or October. Individuals pledged themselves to act as town chairmen: to collect and remit subscriptions. The result is before you, \$1156,20 was pledged: \$674,71 has been paid: \$481,49 is due. Our expenditures and liabilities are \$1222,90. No personal expenses of the Committee are charged; but merely cash paid out or to be paid.

We are aware that unexpected events have defeated the expectations of many. A season of unusual sickness, and a depression of the grain value have united to render money scarce. We can therefore readily allow for much deficiency.—But after every due allowance, is there not room for much to be done, that has not been done? Deducing the Detroit subscription, \$1031,90 remains subscribed by the State, and of it but \$516,71 has been paid. More than a half is yet unpaid. Have our friends the Chairmen everywhere gone round to collect their town pledges? Have they called a second time on those who were absent or not prepared at the first? Have they remitted the contribution paid? Have our other friends, considering the labor of the town Chairmen, gone to him of their own accord and paid up?

We will not pause on these questions, but will plead with our friends, for their consideration, and their action as duty may suggest. We have advanced our means, so far as able, on faith of pledges. When at the limit of these means, we have been obliged to permit engagements for our cause to lie dishonored. Thus are we placed in situations unpleasant and embarrassing. The burthen which concentrates on us, is light when scattered over the State. It is easier for five hundred persons to pay one dollar each, due by them, than for one, two, or three individuals to advance the whole \$500.

Many persons find it difficult to spare time to make collections. Others cannot let their grain go at present prices.—More think they are unable to pay at all what they promised. To all who act on this reasoning we say, that they but shift on to us, what they shrink from. Ours must be the loss in time, from low prices, and from inability. We must pay at any rate, although the low prices affect us, our business and our means, as fully as they do the farmer.

Besides, is not ours a cause of sacrifice?—sacrifice of time, money, and personal labor? What cause is not? The luxurious, the dissipated, the drinker, the ordinary liver, hesitate not to give of their time, money and labor, to promote their several ends. Shall the lover of principle, the philanthropist and the christian do otherwise to accomplish his high duties; the performance of which, heart and conscience alike dictate? We do not exhort where we ourselves have not practised, and can assure our friends of our sympathy with them, even while we present the demand on them.

We cannot conclude this our farewell address without saying, that if we met some disappointment last year, we also experienced much to gladden and cheer. Warm friends: devoted spirits, and kind sympathies co-operated with our effort in several places. Many liberal donations were given, and very many Chairmen advanced their town pledge, preferring that they and not we, should be the unpaid. And when it was ascertained that a deficiency would in any event accrue, many of these same free givers and free workers, again contributed to the extra fund. In the hands and hearts of such, the cause of the slave can never perish.

Our account foots, \$1222,90
Our monies received are 704,71
Balance yet due is \$518,19

To meet this balance of \$518,19 we have unpaid pledges, amounting, as per our report to \$481,49 but in reality being but \$451,49, as appears by the supplement.

We have classed this sum, after careful examination of it, item by item as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Good, \$100,00; Bad, 280,00; Doubtful, 62,49; Total \$451,49.

Adding to the good one half of the doubtful, it leaves \$318,35 which we shall probably receive on the original pledges. This sum deducted from \$518,19 the balance of our account, leaves \$397,94, necessary to clear our expenditures, and for its liquidation we can depend only on the extra contributions of all who feel able and willing to share in the necessary burthens of the cause. As stated at foot of our account, \$66 have been subscribed extra, and \$31 paid.

In conclusion we solicit all our friends—the town chairmen, that they will see to the collection of the balances yet due by their towns, and remit to us: those in arrears, that they will pay in to their chairmen or remit to us: and friends everywhere that they will not suffer us, an individual or individuals, to bear the whole of the large sum expended for our common cause: and this too in addition to our contributions to the State fund, as members of the party, and all our time and personal expenses as a Committee representing the party at large.

C. H. STEWART,
H. HALLOCK,
J. D. BALDWIN,
S. M. HOLMES,
W. CANFIELD,
Late Central Committee.
Detroit, March 20, 1847.

We the undersigned, auditors appointed at the late anniversary of the Michigan Antislavery Society, to audit the accounts of the Central Committee, hereby certify that the Committee has presented to us their account of expenditures and liabilities, amounting to \$1222,90: That the Committee has vouched the payment of nine hundred and seventy dollars eleven cents thereof by receipts produced to us: that they have stated that one hundred and seventy-eight dollars forty-four cents are unpaid because of want of funds, and that seventy-three dollars thirty-one cents the residue of said account, is actually paid in sundry small items, though not yet received, which the undersigned are satisfied is the fact, and they accordingly audit and allow the said account as above, holding the Committee responsible to discharge the yet unpaid items, when in funds for the purpose.

THEODORE FOSTER,
GUY BECKLEY,
GEORGE HILL,
Auditors.
Ann Arbor, March 22, 1847.

From the War.

INSURRECTION AT TAOS!
St. Louis papers four days in advance of the mail, have been received at Pittsburgh with dates from Santa Fe, conveying important intelligence. There has been an extensive Mexican insurrection at Taos. All the Spaniards who evinced any sympathy with the American cause had been compelled to escape. Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, acting Sheriff; Gen. Ellicott Lee, Harvey Seal, and 20 Americans were killed and their families dispersed. The Chief Alcalde was also killed. This occurred Jan. 16th. The insurgents had made formidable head and the disaffection was rapidly spreading.—The insurgents were sending expresses out all over the country to raise assistance.

The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about 600. They were using every means to incite the Indians to hostilities, and were making preparations for taking Santa Fe. The Americans at Santa Fe had only about 500 effective men. The rest were on the sick list, or had left to join Col. Doniphan. Such being their situation, they cannot send out succor, as they are hardly able to defend themselves.

It is thought that Santa Fe must be captured, as neither the fort nor block houses are completed. It is announced as the intention of the insurgents who captured Taos, to take possession of the government wagon train, which is carrying forward our supplies and thus cut off all communication.

The representations made to Col. Doniphan that Chihuahua would be an easy conquest, were evidently intended as delusions to entrap him, and beget a spirit of security and lead him far off into the interior where he might be entirely cut off. It is the universal opinion in Santa Fe that if General Wool had gone direct to Chihuahua, there would have been no trouble in New Mexico. Col. Doniphan had possession of El Paso on the 28th of December.

Letters have been received from the government of Chihuahua, stating that Gen. Wool was within 3 day's march of the capital. This doubtless was another ruse, to allure Col. Doniphan on in confidence and cut him off from all chance

of escape, or of falling back on Santa Fe to relieve it in its emergency.

The Mexicans are bold in their tone, and confident of capturing Col. Doniphan and his command, which consists of about 600 men—500 of them being of his own troops, the first regiment of mounted Missouri volunteers, and a detachment of 100 men from Santa Fe, under Lt. Col. Mitchell, of the 2d regiment, consisting of 30 men from Clark's battalion of light artillery, under Capt. Hudson and Lt. Cribbs, and 2d from Col. Price's regiment and Col. Whitlock's battalion. They assert that they will massacre every American in New Mexico and confiscate all their goods.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, March 27.
\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

LIBERTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Liberty Party of Ann Arbor will be held at the House of S. Cook on Monday evening (the 29th inst.) at 7 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Town officers for the ensuing year.

We find ourselves unexpectedly taken all aback this week in our editorial calculations. The statements of the late Central Committee, which were arranged at the late anniversary to be published in the Signal, occupy a considerable share of the paper: and we have therefore been compelled to lay over the remainder of Mr. Corwin's speech till next week.

The Wilmot Proviso.

The views we presented last week on this subject, coincide with those of the antislavery press generally. The rejection of the Wilmot Proviso was far from being a final settlement of the question. In case territory be acquired, it will come up at the next, and each succeeding session of Congress, until adjusted. The Washington Patriot has the following on the subject:

"The next Congress is the one that must finally settle this question. The President has got the three millions he asked for, and now he can go on, negotiate a peace and acquire California and New Mexico. If he succeeds in acquiring these, the next Congress must frame a territorial government for them. The question will then come up in a direct form, and not to be avoided.—'Shall Slavery be permitted in this territory?' This must be settled, yea or nay, at that time. Congress will then have a much better, a more effectual opportunity of preventing slavery there than they had in passing the Wilmot proviso. They must say whether California and New Mexico shall be free or slave territory, and if the North is true to herself then, the triumph of freedom will be complete. The question yet remains as unsettled as it did before the proviso was introduced; and the defeat of the proviso at the present time, is not, as some suppose, equivalent to saying that slavery shall exist in the new territory, but a mere refusal to make present provision on the subject.—We say this, not from any desire to mitigate the guilt of its rejection, but to remove a false impression which has begun to obtain—to wit, that the late defeat of the Proviso is final, and a bar to future agitation.

It is not so. If the territory is acquired the question must come up again, and in a more direct form. The territories must have governments framed for them; Congress must frame those governments; and Congress must either reject or incorporate in those governments a provision prohibiting Slavery, similar to the one incorporated in the Ordinance of 1787, in regard to the North West Territory."

The following list of yeas and nays, taken when the question was before the House, we find in the New York Tribune. We enter them on record that the dough-faces may be known and remembered.—Michigan, it will be seen, as usual, furnished one. About one third of the Whig Members voted against the Proviso.

YEAS—(For the Proviso.)
MAINE.—R. P. Dunlap, H. Hamlin, C. Sawtelle, J. F. Scammon, Luther Severance, H. Williams—6.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—James H. Johnson, Mace Moulton, Moses Norris—3.

MASSACHUSETTS.—J. Q. Adams, Amos Abbott, George Ashmun, Jos. Grinnell, A. Hale, Ch. Hudson, D. P. King, J. Rockwell, Benj. Thompson, R. C. Winthrop—10.

RHODE ISLAND.—L. H. Arnold, H. Y. Cranston—2.

CONNECTICUT.—James Dixon, S. D. Hibbard, John A. Rockwell, Truman Smith—4.

VERMONT.—Jacob Collamer, P. Dillingham, jun., Solomon Foot, George P. Marsh—4.

NEW YORK.—J. H. Anderson, C. S. Benton, Wm. W. Campbell, Ch. H. Carroll, John P. Collin, John De Mott, S. S. Ellsworth, S. Gordon, Martin Grover, E. B. Holmes, Wm. J. Hough, O. Hungerford, Washington Hunt, Tim. Jenkins, Preston King, John W. Lawrence, Abner Lewis, Wm. B. Macley, Wm. S. Miller, Wm. A. Moseley, A. C. Niven, George Rathbun, Thos. C. Ripley, H. I. Seaman, H. Wheaton, Hugo White, B. R. Wood—27.

NEW JERSEY.—J. G. Hamplon, John Runk, Geo. Sykes, Wm. Wright—4.

PEENNSYLVANIA.—JOHN H. CAMPBELL

C. Darragh, J. H. Ewing, J. R. Ingersoll, L. C. Levin, James Pollock, Alex Ramsey, John Ritter, Andrew Stewart, John Strohm, David Wilmot, Jacob S. Yost—12.

DELAWARE—John W. Houston—[Huzza!—1.]

OHIO—Jacob Brinkerhoff, J. D. Cummins, C. Delano, George Fries, Joshua R. Giddings, Alex. Harper, John J. McDowell, Aug. L. Perrill, Jos. M. Root, R. C. Schenck, D. A. Starkweather, Allen G. Thurman, Joseph Vance, S. F. Vinson—14.

INDIANA—Charles W. Cathcart, And. Kennedy, Ed. W. McGaughey, John Pettit, Caleb B. Smith—5.

MICHIGAN—James B. Hunt, R. McClelland—2.

Total 97—(96 from free, 1 from a slave State.)

NAYS—(AGAINST the Proviso.)

NEW YORK—Stephen Strong!! Joseph Russell, W. W. Woodworth—3.

PENNSYLVANIA—James Black, Richard Brodhead!! Jacob Erdman, Henry D. Foster, Wm. S. Gardin, Charles J. Ingersoll, Moses McClean, James Thompson—8.

NEW JERSEY—Joseph E. Edsall—1.

OHIO—Fr. A. Cunningham, Joseph Morris, Isaac Parish, William Sawyer!!—4.

INDIANA—Thomas J. Henley, Robert Dale Owen, Wm. W. Dick—3.

ILLINOIS—Stephen A. Douglass, Rob. Smith—2.

MICHIGAN—John S. Chipman—1.

MARYLAND—John G. Chapman, Wm. F. Giles, Thomas W. Ligon, Ed. Long, Thos. Perry—5.

VIRGINIA—Arch. Atkinson, Thomas H. Bayly, Henry Bedinger, Wm. G. Brown, Aug. A. Chapman, Geo. W. Hopkins, Edm. W. Hubbard, Robert M. T. Hunt, Joseph Johnson, Shelton F. Leake, John S. Pendleton, James A. Seddon, Wm. M. Tredway—13.

NORTH CAROLINA—Lon. M. Barringer, John R. J. Daniel, Alfred Dockery, James Graham, James J. McKay, David S. Reid—6.

SOUTH CAROLINA—James A. Black, Armistead Burt, Isaac E. Holmes, R. Barnwell Rhett, Alex. D. Sims, Rich. F. Simpson, Jo. A. Woodward—7.

GEORGIA—Howell Cobb, Seaborn Jones, Thos. Butler King, John H. Lumpkin, G. W. Towns—5.

ALABAMA—Fr. W. Bowdon, Reuben Chapman, J. L. F. C. Atwell, Edm. S. Dargan, Henry W. Hilliard, George S. Houston, W. W. Payne—7.

MISSISSIPPI—Stephen Adams, Henry T. Ellet, Robert W. Roberts, Jacob Thompson—4.

FLORIDA—William H. Brockenbrough—1.

LOUISIANA—John H. Harmanson, Emile La Sere, Isaac E. Morse, Bannan G. Thibodeaux—4.

KENTUCKY—Joshua F. Bell, Linn Boyd, Garrett Davis, John P. Martin, John H. McHenry, Wm. P. Thomasson, Bryan R. Young—9.

TENNESSEE—Milton Brown, Lucien B. Chase, Wm. M. Coker, John H. Crozier, Alvan Cullom, Edwin H. Ewing, Meredith P. Gentry, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Barclay Martin, Fred. P. Stanton—11.

MISSOURI—James B. Bowlin, Wm. M. McDaniel, James H. Relfe, Leonard H. Sims—4.

ARKANSAS—Thomas W. Newton—1.

TEXAS—David S. Kaufman, Tim. Pillsbury—2.

IOWA—S. Leffler—1.

Total 102—22 from free, 80 from slave States.

All the nays from free States are Democrats, the yea from a slave State is a Whig, (re-elected to the next Congress.)

Whigs in Italics—48 yeas, 21 nays.

MAINE—J. D. McCrate—1.

NEW YORK—E. D. Culver, C. Good-year, Albert Smith, T. M. Woodruff—4.

PENNSYLVANIA—John Blanchard, Joseph Buffington, A. R. McLain, O. D. Leib—4.

OHIO—J. J. Fagan, D. R. Tilden, H. St. John—3.

INDIANA—Thomas Smith, John W. Davis, (Speaker)—3.

ILLINOIS—J. P. Hoge, O. B. Picklin, J. A. McClelland—3.

VIRGINIA—G. C. Dromgoole, Jas. McDowell—2.

NORTH CAROLINA—Asa Biggs, H. S. Clarke, Jos. C. Dobbin—3.

GEORGIA—H. A. Haralson, A. H. Stephens, Rob. Toombs—3.

LOUISIANA—B. G. Thibodeaux—1.

KENTUCKY—Henry Grider—1.

MISSOURI—John S. Phelps—1.

MARYLAND—A. Constable—1.

IOWA—S. C. Hastings—1. Total 30.

At the time we go to press, no news had been received by the steamer from Europe, although it had arrived.—The telegraph wires were out of order, as they usually are when a foreign arrival takes place.

The Governor has appointed Lieut. Gov. Mundy of this place to be Attorney General.

The State Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on Thursday morning, March 18, at 4 past one. We have a few remarks to make respecting it.

1. The length of the session was 73 days. Some sessions have been longer than this, some have been shorter: but we believe this is about the average length, being one-fifth part of the year. At the commencement of the session, the papers were unanimous in calling for a short session. Thirty days, or forty, at furthest, were deemed sufficient for the transaction of all necessary business.—The Legislature, at the beginning of the session, was doubtless in expectation that it would be short, as appropriations for the pay of members were only made at that time for sixty days.

2. The expense of the session is said by the Advertiser to be at least Thirty-five Thousand dollars, or nearly Five Hundred dollars a day. We have not figured it, but we presume that, including the printing and incidental expenses of the Legislature, the estimate is about right.

3. The measures adopted deserve some notice. 110 acts and 38 joint resolutions were passed. The first part of the session was occupied by the Mexican Resolutions. Their great objects were to glorify Mr. Polk, and give the influence of the State in favor of the War—two very unworthy objects, we think. The election of Senator might have been despatched in half a day, and the location of the Capital in two or three days more. These things done, what important objects remained that would necessarily protract the session ten weeks? A great number of bills were brought up, chiefly for Buncombe, on every conceivable subject. Many were passed, and many were deservedly lost.

The reduction of pay of the Legislature was discussed about as long as usual at each session, and with precisely the same result—nothing at all. Since a reduction of pay was proposed six or eight years since, we presume the Legislature has spent more than \$20,000 in discussing the subject, and have not thereby reduced the pay one penny. Nor is there the least prospect that seven years longer discussion would secure any reduction.—It is so pleasant to receive Three Dollars a day while one is discussing whether Three Dollars a day is too much to receive! How profoundly and acutely the subject could be argued on both sides under such comfortable circumstances! One question to the people: Does not all our experience teach us that the pay of the members should be fixed by the Constitution, and thus put an end to the delay and heavy expense attending its endless discussion by the Legislatures?

4. Two years since, we wrote an article taking ground against Biennial Sessions. Wading through a hundred and fifty columns of the State Paper to follow the Legislature in its tracks through the last session, has caused us to alter our mind. Such exhibitions of folly, absurdity, int-igua, frivolity, and unnecessary, excessive and partial legislation, have convinced us that a session of such members held once in two years would be far better for the community than an annual infliction of such legislation. This is our deliberate judgment, formed without any bias or prejudice.

But allowing that the Legislature conducted their proceedings with unexceptionable propriety and despatch, we should still advocate biennial sessions as the only practicable preventative of excessive legislation. This is a greater evil than superficial thinkers might suppose. The number of laws, by the enactment of more than a hundred at each session, becomes enormous in time, amounting to thousands after a few years: and their frequent changes are still more mischievous. We had a very long session last year for the express purpose of revising the laws. It was done. The Revised Statutes were published at a heavy expense, and sent to every part of the State by the first of March, when they were to go into operation. The Justices and lawyers began to pore over them to learn the new code: but every one who could get sight of a Detroit daily paper could see a vast number of alterations made and to be made, in the volume which had scarcely reached their hands. How many alterations were made, and how many failed, we know not: but we suppose several hundred were proposed. Well, the alterations actually made in the statutes at the last session, will not be known through the State generally, till next fall; and before the justices and lawyers have cyphered them all out, the Legislature will be in full blast again, altering, repealing and enacting as usual. We go against this incessant change, as unnecessary and highly injurious: and if necessary to stop it, we would go even for triennial, instead of annual sessions of the Legislature.

Daniel Webster is to spend a few months in travelling through the Southern States. In 1840, he went South as far as Virginia, and made at least one speech under an 'October sun.' We may look out for more of a similar character.

New Post Office Law.

The Postmaster General has issued some "Regulations" for enforcing the new law, some of which we will notice for the benefit of those concerned.

All deputy postmasters are authorized to send free through the mails, all letters and packages not weighing over two ounces, which they may have occasion to write or send relating to the business of their offices or of the Post Office Department, endorsing thereon "post office business," and signing their names thereto. And those whose compensation did not exceed \$200 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, may also send free, through mails, letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications, on their own private business, not weighing over one-half ounce.

The franking privilege is to be enjoyed to a large extent by Members of Congress, Vice President, Heads of Departments, &c. under certain restrictions.

All newspapers transmitted through the mails will be hereafter rated with postage, except exchange papers between the publishers of newspapers and those franked by persons enjoying the privilege: and contractors may take newspapers out of the mails, for sale or distribution among subscribers.

Transient newspapers or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, hand-bills or circular letters printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size, will pay 3 cents, upon delivery at the office and before they are put in the mails, and all such will be charged by deputy postmasters as pre-paid matter in the way bills, and upon their accounts of mails sent, and stamped or marked 'paid' with the name of the office from which sent.

Transient newspapers, handbills, or circulars, cannot be received free by deputy postmasters under their privilege.—If such should be addressed to them, it is their duty to return them to the sender under a new cover, charged with letter postage. If deposited in a post office unsealed, addressed to deputy postmasters or others, they will not in any case be forwarded by mail without pre-payment of the postage. If sealed they will be rated with letter postage, and forwarded in the mail.

Letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope or package under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

Letters, newspapers, and packages not exceeding one ounce in weight, addressed to any officer, musician or private in the army of the United States in Mexico, or at any post or place on the frontier of the United States bordering on Mexico will pass free in the mails. Each letter so addressed, should specify after the name of the person, "belonging to the army." The law will continue in force during the war with Mexico, and for 3 months after its termination.

The National Intelligencer has the following notice of the decision of the Supreme Court in this case, by which it appears that the strongest proslavery ground was sustained. We shall look for a full report of the case hereafter in the Era.

Wharton Jones, plaintiff, vs. John Van Zandt.—On a certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the U. States for Ohio, Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of this Court, that under the 4th section of the act of 12th February, 1793, respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from their masters, on a charge for harboring and concealing fugitives from labor, that notice in writing by the claimant or his agent, or general notice to the public in a newspaper is not necessary; that clear proof of the knowledge of the defendant that he knew the colored person was a slave and fugitive from labor is sufficient to charge him with notice—that a claim of the fugitive from labor need not precede or accompany the notice; that any overt act so marked in its character as to show an intention to elude the vigilance of the master or his agent, and is calculated to attain such an object, is a harboring of the fugitive within the statute; and that the said act of Congress of 12th February, 1793, is not repugnant either to the Constitution of the United States, or to the ordinance of Congress adopted July, 1787, for the government of the Territory of the United States, north-west of the River Ohio.

Senatorial Doughfaces.

The following persons voted against the Wilmot Proviso in the U. S. Senate:

BREESE of Illinois. HANNEGAN and BRIGHT of Indiana. DICKINSON of New York. CASS of Michigan.

The last two voted against express or virtual instructions from their State Legislatures. They shall have their reward.

The "GREAT VICTORY" &c., said to have been obtained over Santa Anna by Gen. Taylor is a hoax. Just as we supposed.

A Teacher's Agency has been opened in Detroit, by D. C. Whitcomb, somewhat on the plan of an Intelligence Office, where teachers and hirers may be brought together.

The Capital of Michigan.

A correspondent of the Jackson Gazette, thus describes the country where the Capitol has been located:

"Thus the long vexed question has been settled and the capitol of the State is placed well nigh in the wilderness.—Those, however, who suppose that the proposed location is a frog pond, or on a dreary waste, are vastly mistaken. A flying visit a week or two since to "Seymour's place," so called, and through a portion of the town of Lansing, enables us to correct any false impressions that may have been obtained in reference to the character of the country. The part of the town through which we passed, (and this includes "Seymour's place,") is what is termed timber or heavy openings. The surface is slightly undulating, the soil rich, and the face of the country delightful. The land is elevated and free from marsh; and for arable purposes scarcely to be excelled. Grand River runs through the town, and at this point it is no inconsiderable stream. The water is clear, the current rapid, and the banks high. At Seymour's place, a dam is erected across the river, and a saw-mill in operation. The water power seems to be extensive and valuable, and should that point be the place, a more desirable location for a village cannot be well desired. It is situated on the east bank of the river, and the country back is truly magnificent.

On the whole, since Jackson could not secure the coveted honor, we are pleased with this location. It will cause that portion of the State to settle rapidly—its rich resources will be developed, and we shall see a thriving village grow up where there is now but a single log house."

Ireland.

An agent of the Society of Friends, travelling with a view to explore some of the Western and Southern parts of Ireland, thus describes the prevailing manifestations of woe:

"Thou wouldst hardly recognize the country in passing through it; every living thing, but man, has disappeared; no dogs, no pigs, no poultry. I do not think I have heard a poor person laugh since I left home. How changed! It is not exaggeration to say that there is no playing of children in the streets. The people have a sickly, livid hue. I heard the remark that they were beginning not to know their neighbors, from their altered looks."

President Polk.

The President struck me as being the most solemn-like personage I ever beheld. To say that he never once smiled, would convey but a poor idea of the chilling reserve with which he appeared to greet every visitor. He looked for all the world like a morose Presbyterian elder receiving the kindly condolence of his neighbors, after suffering some terrible domestic calamity—so gloomy was the look, and so stiff was the bow, and so formal was the shake of the hand! The common prints which you meet all over the country, give a tolerably accurate notion of the President's visage; but I am inclined to think that even the best portraits do not altogether do justice to the intellectual expression. It is a countenance in which great shrewdness and craft, tempered by caution, are strongly and legibly marked. The eye—light grey, cold, and quiet—struck me as very remarkable; but I cannot say that it left an agreeable impression. The President's lady stood near him, surrounded by a group of elegant women—one of whom, a fragile creature, with eyes like stars, and a complexion

"Fair as the trembling snow, whose fleeces clothe Our Alpine hills," would have shone in any court-circle in Europe. Much dignified grace marked the deportment of Mrs. Polk. Her features are not regular, but they wear an intellectual and somewhat saddened expression, which is exceedingly pleasing; and her smile, perfectly natural, is one of peculiar sweetness.—National Era.

A son of Gen. Cass has been appointed Major of Dragoons. The General voted against the Wilmot Proviso.—Mr. Edsall, of N. J., voted against it in the House. A nephew of his has been appointed a Major of infantry. Mr. Russell, of N. Y., voted in favor of the Proviso before it went to the Senate, and against it afterwards. A son of his has been appointed a Lieutenant in one of the new regiments. Thus they have their reward. The N. Y. Express well says:

"The Ten Regiment Bill, beyond all question, defeated the Wilmot Proviso."

Nine free States, through their Legislatures, have protested against the extension of slavery into new territory, and their resolves were laid before Congress. We hope that another Congress may receive another protest from every State, now free, or desiring to become such.—Era.

The Legislature of Delaware which adjourned on the 20th ultimo, passed a joint resolution requesting the Senator and Representatives of that State in Congress to oppose the addition of new territory to our Union, which shall not thereafter be free from slavery. In the Senate, the vote stood 4 to 3; in the House, 10 to 19.

Town Meetings.

We would once more call the attention of Liberty men to the importance of nominating and supporting Liberty tickets at the ensuing township elections. We will not now go into the subject at length, but just remind them that in every town where there are Liberty men a ticket should be made, and abundance of votes put in circulation, and kept constantly at the polls: and that whatever is done should be done seasonably, deliberately, wisely, and as effectually as possible. We trust antislavery men will still hold fast to the great cardinal principle on which they started in their political course—the support of antislavery men ONLY—no voting for the supporters of Slavery. Adherence to this principle has been the main source of all antislavery political progress. Let us all steadily adhere to it, without being led off by the influence of other issues.

The papers contain the correspondence between Senator Benton, and Mr. Polk on the Major-generalship. As a prerequisite to accepting the office, Mr. Benton only asked "the command of the army, and authority to sign the preliminaries of peace." The president thereupon discovered that he had no power to place him over the heads of Scott and Taylor, who were senior Major Generals: and then Mr. Benton sent back his commission.

It is said that the Joint Resolution introduced into the State Legislature by Mr. H. W. Taylor to amend the Constitution so as to elect Representatives by single districts, passed both Houses, and will be voted upon at the Fall Election. The votes, we apprehend, will be all on one side.

The Supreme Court of the United States have affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of New England, by which the License Laws of New Hampshire, the 28 gallon law of Massachusetts, and the ten gallon law of Rhode Island, are declared to be constitutional. So this question may be considered as settled.

Mr. McREYNOLDS, whose resolutions in favor of the Mexican War consumed so large a portion of the time of the Legislature, has been appointed by the President a Captain of Dragoons.—Well, we have personally no objections. He doubtless had to work hard for his situation: let him enjoy it.

The Pro-slavery Democrats claim to have carried New Hampshire at the recent election, having 18 majority in the House, a majority of the 12 Senators, and 1,000 majority for Governor. As the New Hampshire Liberty paper does not exchange with us, we are obliged to wait for particulars till we get them through other papers.

The Detroit Free Press is drumming up hard to get even one Company of Dragoons, to be commanded by Capt. McReynolds. The rage for volunteering seems to be entirely over.

The U. S. vessels Jamestown and Macedonian are to be laden with provisions to be furnished by Relief Committees in Boston and New York, and sent to Ireland.

Boats have commenced running from Detroit to Monroe and Cleveland.

VARIETY.

An experiment with the Submarine Telegraph, at Portsmouth, England, encourages the belief that the lightning news conveyor will yet make the circuit of the globe. The account given of it states:

The fact of the water acting as a ready return conductor was established beyond question; for, to test this most thoroughly, repeated experiments were made, in the presence of the principal dockyard authorities, including the heads of the departments. There can be no doubt, without reference to distance, the water will act as a return conductor in completing the circuit. Independent of the simplicity of this sub-marine telegraph, it had an advantage which even the telegraphs on land do not possess, in the event of accident it can be replaced in ten minutes. The success of the trial here, has, we understand, determined the inventors to lay down their contemplated line across the channel from England to France under the sanction of the respective governments.

The present Administration is partial. Its influence is exerted entirely in one direction. To prove this, it is only necessary to enumerate its prominent acts, viz:

- 1. The Annexation of Texas—for the South.
2. The Sub-Treasury—for the South.
3. The Tariff of 1846—for the South.
4. The Extension of Slavery—for the South.
5. A War—for the South.
6. Veto of the Harbor bill—for the North.—Albany Journal.

A PHILOSOPHER IN THE POOR HOUSE.

Among the three thousand foreigners now confined in the Almshouse in this city, is a learned German, Dr. Heideberg, who was once a preacher, then a professor in the Berlin and Halle Universities, an author, a doctor of philosophy, a rationalist, and now (almost of course) a pauper. He came to this country about two years ago, where he supported his great learning would find a market. He is a master of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French and German languages, a bitter reviler of the Christian religion, and at the same time the object of Christian charity. It is said that he has been brought to his present condition by the united influence of his infidel principles and the worst species of intemperance.—N. Y. Express.

Two hundred and two suicides were committed in the United States last year. Of this number, 38 were by cutting the throat; 51 hanging; 29 shooting; 25 drowning; 22 poisoning; 10 jumping from a height; 6 stabbing; 6 under railroad cars; 16 unknown. Of this number 59 were insane, 15 drunk; 18 remorse and despair.

MAKING MONEY BY MAGIC.—The famed "Magician," HERR ALEXANDER, is said to have made \$15,000 during the last year, by the exhibition of his wonderful tricks at sleight of hand, &c.

SWEET MUSIC OF A BATTLE FIELD.—While Donaparte was surveying the field where occurred the terrible battle of Montebello, between the French and Austrians, Marshall Lannes, in describing to him the effect of the Austrian cannon, said: "I could hear the bones crash in my division like hail stones against the windmills."

HORRID.—A servant girl in the family of Gen. H. B. Duryea, of Brooklyn, N. Y. last week sent all her earnings, \$30, to her friends in Ireland, and on Monday received information that her father, mother, brothers, and sisters, eight in number, had died of starvation. The poor girl, as may be expected, is frantic.—Another girl, in the family of N. B. Morse, received information that two of her sisters had died of starvation.

PAY OF OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.—The pay of a Colonel is \$160 per month; Lieutenant Colonel, \$145; Major, \$120 Captain, \$79; 1st Lieut., 69; 2d Lieut., 64.

EBBLESING A STORY.—The St. Louis Revue of Feb. 25, has some late news from Santa Fe, through a Mr. Coons, who, with three others, left that city on the 14th of January. Among other romantic stories, Mr. Coons tells the following:

"Previously to his departure, an express had arrived, bringing intelligence of the fight between Doniphan's command and the Mexicans. The Express was carried to Santa Fe by Thomas Forsyth of this County, who also stated to Mr. C. beside the written report he had brought in of the battle, that nearly three wagon loads of the enemy's grenadier caps, or shakos, were picked up on the field, the front plate of every one of which had been bored by a rifle ball. This is some evidence of the skill of the Missourians as marksmen."

Shade of old Siccius Dentatus! what a story! It puts us in mind of that sudden coming of winter, that is mentioned in Charles Observer, when "the streams froze over so suddenly as to catch all the frogs in the ice by the nape of their necks, and when upon a pond of three acres a two bushel basket full of frogs heads that were left sticking in the ice were kicked off and gathered up in the short space of ten minutes."—Christian Citizen.

A LONG TRAIN.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat writes from Albany thus: "On our way east we passed the longest train of cars on the Boston and Albany road that has ever crossed the track. It was composed of 122 cars of an average length of 30 feet each, making a train of over 3700 feet, or near three-quarters of a mile long, and all drawn by one powerful engine.

EXCITABLE.—Whilst a regiment of volunteers were marched through Camargo (a strict disciplinarian) observed that one of the drums did not beat, ordered a lieutenant to inquire the reason. The fellow, on being interrogated, whispered to the lieutenant, "I have two ducks and a turkey in my drum and the turkey is for the captain." This being whispered to the captain, he exclaimed, "Why didn't the drummer say he was lame? I do not want men to do their duty when they are not able."

COMMERCIAL.

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1847.

The wheat market has remained stationary through the week at about 75 cts. Buyers yesterday were waiting for the particulars of the last foreign arrival, which had not then reached them, although some intimations induced the belief that the tendency of its news would be towards a rise in prices. Holders of Flour preferred holding on rather than take \$4.00 a barrel.

WELLMAN'S

Illustrated Botany.

VOL. II, 1847.

EDITED BY J. L. COMSTOCK, M. D.

Author of Botany Natural History, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural Zoology, Physiology, &c. &c.

BY J. C. COMSTOCK, ESQ.

The success of the Illustrated Botany is no longer an experiment, for although it has been in existence but one year, it already has a circulation of about five thousand, a sufficient number to warrant its support, which cannot be said of any other work of the kind. Indeed, it is the only work of this character published in this country, which promises a utility and a long life. We think the prospect of the second year of the Botany are very bright. One reason for this opinion is, the fact that it is now very popular, having a large circle of friends. Another very important reason is, the securing of an Editor for the coming year, whose popularity as an author in the various departments of the Sciences is so extensive as to leave his name familiar to every student in the sciences in this country.—We are fully satisfied that the Botany will, under the present Editors, bear the severest criticism, and we intend that it shall become the standard work.

In the course of its publication, it will contain an Introduction to the Natural System of Botany, a thorough Treatise on the interesting and important branch of Vegetable Physiology, Notices on Fossil Botany, and descriptions, both scientific and popular, of numerous species of plants, the properties of which, medicinal and useful, will be fully explained. In short, it is intended to present a complete view of the latest and most important facts, discoveries, and theories, in every department of the science of Botany. The whole is illustrated by splendid colored engravings, taken from Nature, full size, and finished in the highest style of modern art.

This work is designed to be eminently popular in its application, and there is enough of that which is essential to give it interest and value, in no ordinary degree, interesting and instructive.

We do not intend to confine ourselves to the botanical descriptions of each plant, but to make it a thoroughly scientific work, in all the departments of Botany. It will also give information on the cultivation of plants and flowers. In a word, it will comprise the whole science.

We give below the free opinions of the press. From the Christian Adv. & Jour., edited by T. E. Bond, M. D.

"The printed specimens are really exquisitely done; and the great merit with us is, how a work can be afforded at the low price of \$3, per annum, or two copies to an address for \$5. Engravings can be cheaply multiplied, but paintings must be executed separately, and without the aid of labor-saving machinery. It will give real pleasure to every student of the Sciences to read this beautiful periodical, as we have been led to think the study of Botany not only an innocent recreation, but eminently promotive of piety."

From Exchange Papers. ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.—Number six of this very pretty folio work has been received, and, as usual, filled with plates representing native and foreign flowers, and with matter relating thereto. We have heretofore spoken in terms of commendation of this work. We think it superior to any thing of the kind published.

ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.—To all lovers of the beautiful in Nature and Art, we commend this work as eminently worthy of patronage.—N. Y. Tribune.

ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.—Among the various publications that float our country, we see none that we consider of more interest to the Botanist or admirer of Nature, than the Illustrated Botany. It is illustrated with, from four to six engravings of every plant, in the most correct manner, representing the plant true to nature. Its reading matter is descriptive of the plants represented, making it a valuable as well as beautiful work.

TERMS. This work will be published monthly, with from six to ten figures, handsomely printed, in each number. Price, \$3.00 a year, or two copies sent to one address for \$5.00. A very liberal discount allowed to agents. J. K. WELLMAN, Publisher & Proprietor, No. 116, Nassau-st.

P. S. Editors who have published our Prospectus in the course of the year, will please publish the above for the second year. N. B. Publishers of newspapers who will give the above three insertions, shall receive the work one year.

PROSPECTUS.

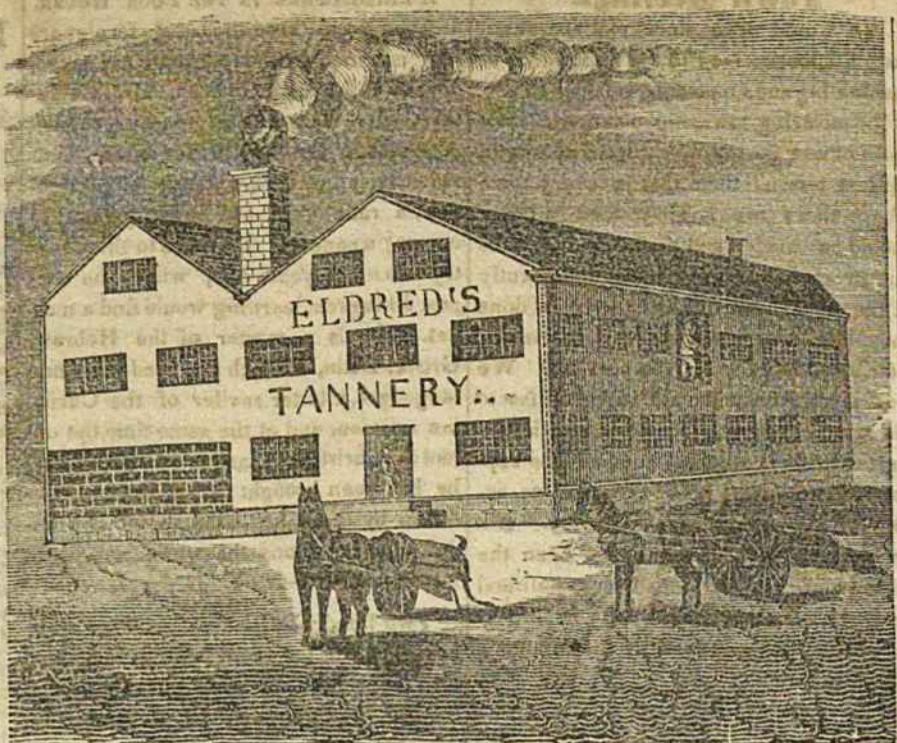
HERALD OF TRUTH.

The Journals of the day are divided into three classes—the Secular, the Partisan, and the Popular. Of the fifteen hundred serial publications in our land, if not of the two or three which pretend to be devoted to the Cause of Truth, it subjects, unrestrained by sectarian or partisan interest, or by desire, from selfish motives, to please the greatest number of readers. Those which are not controlled by some religious sect, or political party, or any society of excommunicated deacons, of the popular class, and will defend no cause, however good, if it is unfavorably regarded by the mass; nor publish the honest opinions of any individual, if they be opposed to the general sentiment. Hence, the Periodicals of the day do not maintain an unswerving allegiance to Truth, on the triumph of which depends the great good to the human family.—The Cause of Truth demands Journals devoted to her interests, through whose pages the thoughts of every candid and liberal mind, be brought before the public and thoroughly canvassed.

It will be devoted to the interests of Religion, Philosophy, Literature, Science and Art. It will review such of the new publications as are of substantial value, and canvass all questionable doctrines, errors, and false prophecies, which have demonstrated the infinite Wisdom and boundless Benevolence of God in contemplating His Physical Universe, and it is time the same demonstrations were made in relation to the Mental World. In the former the sublime Order is manifest, while in the latter, the debasement and misery that afflict mankind, indicate the deepest confusion and disorder. He is not responsible for the

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge, the names, residences and business of those who advertise in the Signal of Liberty.



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

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

- Spanish Sole Leather, Slough-tanned Upper Leather, Oak, French-tanned Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock tanned, Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Oak, Bag and Top Leathers, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimmings, and Kit of all kinds.

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

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

Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins.

EDLRED & CO. 248-ly Detroit, Jan. 1846.

TO BUILDERS,

200 Kegs Albany and Troy Cut Nails 3/4 to 1 1/2. 50 Kegs Wrought Nails 6 to 12. 50 Boxes of Believium No. 123 from 7 X 9 to 10 X 1 1/2. 500 Kegs pure Lead in Oil. 500 Gallons Lined Oil. 20,000 feet Fine Lumber, seasoned, clear a full assortment of Lumber, Laths, Battens, Windows, Blinds, Sashes, &c. for sale at within of Detroit price.

BIG ANVIL STORE, UPPER TOWN. HENRY W. WELLS. Ann Arbor, March 13, 1847. 303

TO THE FARMERS.

200 Lbs. Superior Wool Twine. 10 days Sheep Shears, and a full assortment of Farming utensils of all kinds. Axes, Shovels, Spades, Manure and Hay Forks, Logs and Cable Chains, Drag Teeth, Straw Knives, Claw Bars, Cross Axes, Hoes, &c. for sale at the BIG ANVIL STORE, UPPER TOWN.

HENRY W. WELLS. Ann Arbor, March 13, 1847. 303

CORN COCK & SEYMOUR,

Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery & Groceries, at No. 3, Porter's Block, South side of the Public Square, 303 JACKSON, MICH.

COUNTY ORDERS.

The highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lew, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State Securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds. Call and see.

Temperance House!

1847. STEAMBOAT HOTEL. DETROIT, MICH.

DANIEL BARNEY,

having taken this well known Stand, and thoroughly repaired it throughout, is now extensively prepared to accommodate his friends and the Travelling Public with all those conveniences which are essential to make them comfortable, and with particular attention to the times!

MEALS 25 CENTS. Eastern and Southern Stage Office kept at this House.

Quinn's and Buzza's Wagon, always on hand, to carry passengers to and from the House free of charge. 297-5m

PEACE DECLARED.

AND A TREATY FORMED, WHEREBY S. FELCH CAN HOLD FREE TRADE AND COMMERCE IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, and Findings

of all kinds, with all persons, Natives or Foreigners, on the following, to wit: on all terms, viz: Cash, or on Credit, at Low Prices—Ready Pay—No Tax to be paid.

The subscriber having fully complied the Credit System to his great loss, both of confidence and cash, and having suffered much loss by fire, he is compelled to collect his money, and he is therefore, in consequence of the above, leaving his stand in the Boot-hall. He has come to the same conclusion that certain sensible girls did on a late occasion: (to wit: to let or to husband, ready pay or to Stenning.)

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

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

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

ROWLAND'S best Mill Saws, 6, 6 1/2, and 7 feet.

Rowland's best X Cut Saws, 6, 6 1/2, and 7 feet. English C S. Put Saws, 6 and 7 feet. Superior American Mill Saw Files, 10 to 16 inches. For sale at the sign of the Big Anvil, Upper Town.

HENRY W. WELLS. Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847. 298-ly

LINSEED OIL!

The Subscriber is manufacturing Linseed Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to supply.

MERCHANTS AND PAINTERS.

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

Communications by mail will be promptly attended to.

D. L. LAURETTE. Long Lake, Genesee Co. Mich. 283-ly

WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore,

5 Tons clean Cotton and Linen Bags. 1 Ton Beeswax, and 3500 D lbs in cash, for the largest assortment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this Village, and at his usual low prices. Oct. 7, 1846. Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 1846. 286-1f

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS.

The M. 2nd Collection of Sacred Music, by E. F. Johnson—containing the celebrated Concerted Minuet by Zingarelli with English words.

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash!!

The Subscriber begs 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 Plates—also a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES.

thick and thin sole work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which will sell on the lowest possible terms for Cash, or BARTER.

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

JAMES GIBSON & CO. No. 3, Exchange Block. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846. 292-1f

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!

The Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving) from STEWART'S, New York, an elegant and well selected assortment of

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,

&c. &c. which he intends to sell as low as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay; also among which may be found the following: a good assortment of

Give Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Wristlets, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality), Silver and German or Sugar Tonges, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, Silver and German Silver Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do, Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plates, Trays, and Britannia Candlesticks, Snufflers & Inks, Shaving boxes and Soaps.

Clippings, Best Razor, Strop, Caland Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Violin Strings, Flutes, Flages, Clarionets, Accordions—Music Books for the Piano, Motto Seals, Silver Pens and Pencils, Pen Cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stilettoes, Water Paints and Brushes, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market. Fancy work boxes, children's tea sets, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Crown Plaster, Tea Balls, Thermometers, German Pipes, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store, in the Store occupied by M. Wheeler.

CALVIN BLISS. N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver. Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1845. 271-ly

FIRE! FIRE!!

J. B. CRANE would respectfully notify the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that he continues to act as Agent of the

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

and will insure Property against losses by Fire, at the lowest rates, and with despatch.

The Hartford Insurance Company is one of the oldest and most stable in the country, and all losses sustained by them will be—as they ever have been—promptly paid! Fire is a dangerous element and not to be trifled with; therefore, make up your mind to guard against it, and don't delay! A few hours delay may be your ruin.

Mr. CRANE'S Office is in Crane's new Block, corner of the Public Square, Ann Arbor. 280-1f

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

Mastication and Articulation, warranted by their being properly replaced.

S. D. BUNNETT,

will continue the business of DENTISTRY in all its various branches, viz: Scaling, Filling, and Inserting on gold plates or pivots, from one to any quantity of Walnut and Cherry Lumber. I will also contract for any quantity of first rate Walnut Lumber, to be sawed to order, and delivered by the 1st of June next.

J. W. TILLMAN, No. 87, Jefferson Avenue. Detroit, January 1, 1847. 287-ly

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.

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

WM. S. BROWN, Attorney & Counselor at Law, ANN ARBOR, MICH. OFFICE with E. MONTY, Esq. 297-ly

Ann Arbor MARBLE YARD.

The Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he will continue the business at the old stand, in the Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, and manufacture to order:

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

Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has an assortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get the proof. W. P. SPAULDING. Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, 1847. 273-ly

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his winter stock, which he offers for Cash, at greatly reduced prices.

The Public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. Now on hand, and daily adding SOFAS of every variety and pattern, and the latest fashion, prices from \$30 and upwards. DIVANS, OTTOMANS, LOUNGES, BERBERES, of all kinds, from \$1 and up.

Centre, Card, Tea, Dress, Pier, Dining, and Nest Tables. Beds, Canals, and Toilet Stands. Bedsteads—Mahogany, Maple, and Walnut from \$2 and up.

Piano Fortes; Piano Covers; Piano Stools, Double and single Mattresses of hair, shuck, palm leaf, or straw. Double and single Cot Bedsteads. do do Writing Desks.

CHAIRS.—The best assortment that can be found west of New-York and the cheapest in this city.

Windsor Chairs, a good article, at \$2.50 the set. Mahogany French Chairs, hair seat, a first rate article, and well finished for \$3.50, Cash only.

Mahogany Rocking Chairs, hair seat and bow, warranted good, at the low price of \$12, for the cash only.

Flag and Cane Seat from 6s. and up. Bird Cages, plain and gallery; Bird Glasses, Helly Horses, and Toy Wheelbarrows, for children; Patent Shower and Hip Baths; Bonnet Stands, Fancy Bellows, Foot Strepers, Cane Seat Counter and Boat Stools, Curtain material, Table covers, Patent Post-Office Balances, Picture Frames, Willow Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, Clocks, and Baskets; Britannia Table Castors, very cheap.

Mahogany and Rosewood Venetians; Varnish and Japan; Bronze, Mahogany Knobs, Locks, Glue, Curled Hair, and Cane Seats.

Also, a large assortment of American Castors, expressly for Cabinet Makers, very cheap. Cash and the highest market price paid for any quantity of Walnut and Cherry Lumber.

I will also contract for any quantity of first rate Walnut Lumber, to be sawed to order, and delivered by the 1st of June next.

J. W. TILLMAN, No. 87, Jefferson Avenue. Detroit, January 1, 1847. 287-ly

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.

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

WM. S. BROWN, Attorney & Counselor at Law, ANN ARBOR, MICH. OFFICE with E. MONTY, Esq. 297-ly

BRASS CLOCKS.

A large lot of 31-hour and 8-day Brass Clocks for sale, at \$14 and \$22 by the case.

J. W. TILLMAN.



THE preceding nature is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration.

It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from this perspiration flows uninterrupted when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, precisely with us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scriptures, "in the blood is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, and it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it leaves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always successful. The Hydropathists abound in wet blankets, the Homopaths deal out infinitesimals, the Allopaths bleed and gorge us with mercury, and the blustering Quack dresses us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhook, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained five eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask you, then, when you see a man who has a more than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the impurities that nature has intended to be thrown off. And even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines to use particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelm mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor, to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without producing disease. Let me ask you, then, when you see a man who has a more than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the impurities that nature has intended to be thrown off. And even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines to use particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelm mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor, to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without producing disease. Let me ask you, then, when you see a man who has a more than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the impurities that nature has intended to be thrown off. And even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines to use particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelm mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor, to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without producing disease. Let me ask you, then, when you see a man who has a more than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the impurities that nature has intended to be thrown off. And even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines to use particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelm mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor, to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without producing disease. Let me ask you, then, when you see a man who has a more than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the impurities that nature has intended to be thrown off. And even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines to use particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelm mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor, to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without producing disease. Let me ask you, then, when you see a man who has a more than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the impurities that nature has intended to be thrown off. And even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines to use particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelm mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor, to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without producing disease. Let me ask you, then, when you see a man who has a more than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the impurities that nature has intended to be thrown off. And even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines to use particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelm mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor, to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without producing disease. Let me ask you, then, when you see a man who has a more than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the impurities that nature has intended to be thrown off. And even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines to use particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelm mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor, to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without producing disease. Let me ask you, then, when you see a man who has a more than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the impurities that nature has intended to be thrown off. And even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines to use particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

not cease drawing till the face is free from any water that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heats. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes a smooth and delicate as a child's. It throws a freshness and healthy color upon the face, and the transparent skin, that is perfectly enchanting. Some times in case of Freckles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. For save the Salve and all will soon disappear.

Parents knew how few most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be so to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child be wormy. I will drive every vestige of them in a way. This is a simple and safe cure.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth, at once so sure and so safe in the expansion of worms. It is not to be used, my wicked, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had.

Although I have said little about it as a hair restorative, yet I will state it against the World! They may bring their hair out and rear, and mothers who have had two cases to their own, old sores, mortifications, cures, &c.

That some Salve is an outlet to the impurities of the system, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, and will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common Salve of the day in such cases. For they have no power to open the avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal.

This Salve will always tell if a child be wormy. I will drive every vestige of them in a way. This is a simple and safe cure.

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them! Whole armies are sent to their graves merely from pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and poisons! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment renders so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure. Such cases as Group, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove speedily and entirely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and secretly declare to you that the All-Healing Ointment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the least selfish motive, in knowing as we do, that the bodies of infants and children die early, which is supposed to be inevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world, CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE THAN OTHERS!

But it is from the want of proper nourishment and the constant drugging they undergo which mows them down as the rank grass falls before the scythe.

Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were the last words we were ever to utter, and of the last words we were ever to utter, we would say, "Use the All-Healing Ointment for sickness among children."

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

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis is passed, and the fever over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

Female Complaints. Inflammation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, pain, and irregularity, in short, all the difficulties which attend women with families, find ready and permanent relief. We have had aged ladies tell us they could not live six months without it. But to females about to become mothers, if used for some weeks antecedent to their confinement, very few of those pains and evils which attend pregnancy, will be felt. This fact ought to be known the world over.

Scald Head. We have cured cases that actually defied every known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man sold us his hair, and his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can measure its value. So long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and all their pains and evils will be healed on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful properties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in existence. There is no mercury in it, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin or the bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO. 168 South Street, N. York.

Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution: In short, the only Ointment worth the name is the one that bears the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label. The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face.

Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

MAYNARD'S Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents: Smith & Threlk, Clinton; Ketchum & Smith, Tecumseh; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; H. B. Bowler, Sibley; John Owen & Co., Detroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn. Dec. 18, 1845. 244-ly

On Hand Again!

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