

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## MISCELLANY.

### A Week in Ireland.

LEAVES FROM THE EDITOR'S JOURNAL.

Stibbereen, Feb. 20. . . . .

Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick called, with several gentlemen of the town, and in their company I took my first walk through the potter's field of destitution and death. As soon as we opened the door, a crowd of haggard creatures pressed upon us, and with agonizing prayers for bread, followed us to the soup kitchen. One woman, whose entreaties became irresistibly importunate, had watched all night in the grave yard, lest the body of her husband should be stolen from his last resting place, to which he had been consigned yesterday. She had left five children sick with the famine fever in her hovel, and she raised an excoeding bitter cry for help. A man with swollen feet pressed closely upon us, and begged for bread most piteously. He had pawned his shoes for food, which he had already consumed. The soup kitchen was surrounded by a cloud of those famine spectres, half naked and standing or sitting in the mud, beneath a cold drizzling rain. The narrow defile to the dispensary bar was choked with old and young of sexes, struggling forward with their rusty tin and iron vessels for soup; some of them upon all fours like famished beasts. There was a cheap bread dispensary opened in one end of building; and the principal pressure was at the door of this. Among the attenuated apparitions of humanity that thronged this gate of stunted charity, one poor man presented himself under circumstances that even distinguished his case from the rest. He lived several miles from the centre of the town, in one of the rural districts, where he found himself on the eve of perishing with his family of seven small children. Life was worth the last struggle of nature, and the miserable skeleton of a father, had fastened his youngest child to his back; and with four more by his side, had staggered up to the door, just as we entered the bread department of the establishment. The hair upon his face was nearly as long as that upon his head. His cheeks were fallen in, and his jaws so distended that he could scarcely articulate a word. His four little children were sitting upon the ground by his feet, nestling together, and trying to hide their naked limbs under their dripping rags. How these poor things could stand on their feet and walk, and walk five miles as they had done, I could not conceive.

Their appearance, though common to thousands in this region of the shadow of death, was indescribable. Their paleness was not that of common sickness. There was no sallow tinge in it. They did not look as if newly raised from the grave and to life before the blood had begun to fill their veins anew; but as if they had been thawed out of the ice, in which they had been imbedded until their blood had turned to water.

Leaving this battle-field of life, I accompanied Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Catholic minister, into one of the hovel lanes of the town. We found in every tenement we entered enough to sicken the stoutest heart. In one we found a shoemaker who was at work before a hole in the mud wall of his hut, about as large as a small pane of glass. There were five in the family, and he said when he could get any work he could earn about three shillings a week. In another cabin we discovered a nailer by the small light of his fire, working in a space not three feet square. He too had a large family, half of whom were down with the fever; and he could earn but two shillings a week. About the middle of this filthy lane we came to the ruin of a hovel which had fallen during the night and killed a man who had taken shelter in it with his wife and child. He had come in from the country; and, ready to perish with cold and hunger, had entered this falling house of clay. He was warned of his danger, but answered that die he must unless he found a shelter before morning. He had

kindled a small fire with some straw and bits of turf, and was crouching over it, when the whole roof and gable end of earth and stones came down upon him and his child, and crushed him to death over the slow fire. The child had been pulled out alive, and carried to the workhouse; but the father was still lying there upon the dung heap of the fallen roof, slightly covered with a piece of canvass. On lifting this, a humiliating spectacle presented itself. What rags the poor man had upon him when buried beneath the falling roof, were mostly torn from his body in the last faint struggle for life: his neck and shoulder and right arm were burnt to a cinder. There he lay in the ruin, like the carcass of a brute beast thrown upon the dunghill. As we continued our walk along this filthy lane, half naked women and children would come out of their cabins, apparently in the last stage of the fever, to beg for food "for the honor of God." As they stood upon the wet ground, we could almost see it smoke beneath their bare feet, burning with the fever. We entered the graveyard, in the midst of which was a small watch-house. This miserable shed had served as a grave where the dying could bury themselves. It was seven feet long and six in breadth. It was already well edged round on the outside with an embankment of graves half way to the eaves. The aperture of this horrible den of death would scarcely admit the entrance of a common sized person. And into this noisome sepulchre living men, women, and children went down to die; to pillow upon the rotten straw, the grave clothes vacated by preceding victims, and festering with their fever. Here they lay as closely to each other as if crowded side by side on the bottom of one grave. Six persons had been found in this fetid sepulchre at one time, and with one only able to crawl to the door and to ask for water. Removing a board from the entrance of this black hole of pestilence, we found it crammed with wan victims of famine, ready and willing to perish. A quiet, listless despair broods over the population, and cradles men for the grave.

Returned from this painful walk, nearly wet through and sad at the thought that I could not administer any relief to my perishing fellow beings. Spent this evening in writing letters to England.

Stibbereen, Feb. 21. . . . .

Dr. Donovan called at 2 P. M. and we proceeded together to visit a lane of hovels on the opposite side of the village. The wretchedness of this little mud-city of the dead and dying was of a deeper stamp than the one I saw yesterday. Here human beings and their clayey habitations seemed to be melting down together into the earth. I can find no language nor illustration sufficiently impressive to portray the spectacle to an American reader. A cold drizzling rain was deepening the pools of black filth, into which it fell like ink-drops from the clouds. Few of the young or old have not read of the scene exhibited on the field of battle after the action, when visited by the surgeon. The cries of the wounded and dying for help, have been described by many graphic pens. The agonizing entreaty for "Water! water! help! help!" has been conveyed to our minds with painful distinctness. I can liken the scene we witnessed in this low lane of famine and pestilence to nothing of greater family resemblance, than that of the battle-field, when the hostile armies have retired, leaving one-third of their number bleeding upon the ground. As soon as Dr. Donovan appeared at the head of the lane, it was filled with miserable beings, haggard, famine-stricken men, women and children, some far gone in the consumption of the famine fever, and all imploring him "for the honor of God" to go in and see "my mother," "my father," "my wife," "my boy," "who is very bad your honor." And then interspersed with these earnest entreaties, others louder still would be raised for bread. In every hovel we entered we found the dying or the dead. In one of these straw-roofed burrows eight persons had died in the last fortnight, and five more were lying upon the fetid, pestiferous straw, upon which their predecessors to the grave had been consumed by the wasting fever of famine. In scarcely a single one of these most inhuman habitations was there the slightest indication of food of any kind to be found, nor fuel to cook food, nor anything resembling a bed, unless it was a thin layer of filthy straw in one corner, upon which the sick person lay, partly covered with some ragged garment. There being no window, nor aperture to admit the light, in these wretched cabins, except the door, we found ourselves often in almost total darkness for the first moment of our entrance. But a faint glimmering of a handful of burning straw in one end would soon reveal to us the indistinct images of

wan-faced children grouped together, with their large, plaintive, still eyes, looking out at us, like the sick young of wild beasts in their dens. Then the groans, and the choaked, incoherent entreaties for help of some man or woman wasting away with the sickness, in some corner of the cabin, would apprise us of the number and condition of the family. The wife, mother, or child, would frequently light a wisp of straw, and hold over the face of the sick person, discovering to us the sooty features of some emaciated creature in the last stage of the fever. In one of these places we found an old woman stretched upon a pallet of straw with her head within a foot of a handful of fire, upon which something was steaming in a small iron vessel. The Doctor removed the cover, and we found it was filled with a kind of slimy seaweed, which I believe is used for manure on the seaboard. This was all the nourishment that the daughter could serve to her sick mother. But the last cabin we visited in this painful walk, presented to our eyes a lower deep of misery. It was the residence of two families, both of which had been thinned down to half their original number by the sickness. The first sight that met my eyes on entering was the body of a dead woman, extended on the side of the fireplace. On the other an old man was lying on some straw, so far gone as to be unable to articulate distinctly. He might have been ninety, or fifty years of age. It was difficult to determine; for this wasting consumption of want brings out the extremest indices of old age in the features of even the young. But there was another apparition which tickled all the flesh and blood of my nature. It has haunted me during the past night, like Banquo's ghost. I have lain awake for hours, struggling for some graphic and truthful similes or new elements of description, by which I might convey to the distant reader some tangible image of this object. A dropsical affection among the young and old is very common to all the sufferers by famine. I have seen men at work on the public roads with their limbs swollen almost to twice their usual size. But when the woman of this cabin lifted from the straw, from behind the dying man, a boy twelve years of age, and held him up before us upon his feet, the most horrifying spectacle met our eyes. The cold, watery-faced child was entirely naked in front from his neck down to his feet. His body was swollen to nearly three times its usual size, and has burst the ragged garment that covered him, and which now dangled in shreds behind him. The woman of the other family, who has sitting at her end of the hovel, brought forward her little infant, a thin-faced baby of two years, with clear, sharp eyes, that did not wink, but stared stock still at vacancy, as if a glimpse of another existence had eclipsed its vision. Its cold, naked arms were not much larger than pipe stems, while its body was swollen to the size of a full grown person. Let the reader group these apparitions of death and disease into the spectacle of ten feet square, and then multiply it into three-fourths of the hovels in this region of Ireland; and he will arrive at a fair estimate of the extent and degree of its misery. Were it not for giving them pain, I should have been glad if the well-dressed children in America could have entered these hovels with us, and looked upon the young creatures wasting away unrummuredly, by slow, consuming destitution, I am sure they would have been touched to the liveliest compassion at the spectacle, and have been ready to divide their wardrobe with the sufferers.—Ch. Citizen.

### Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun lives in his mind and puts a sort of bathing-dress value on his body. There is a temporary-looking tuck-away of his beard and hair, as if they would presently be better combed in another place—mouth and eyes keep clear only for a brief life-swim in the ocean of politics. He is tall, hollow-chested, and emaciated, and both face and figure are concave, with the student's bend forward. He smiles easily when spoken to—indeed with rather a simple facility—though, in longer conversation, he gives his eye to the speaker, barely in recognition of an idea—with a most "verbum sap" withdrawal from talkativeness. When speaking in the Senate he is a very startling looking man. His skin lies sallow and loose on the bold frame of his face—his stiff grey hair spreads off from rather a low forehead with the semicircular radiation of the smoke from a wheel of fireworks just come to a stand still—the profuse masses of white beard in his throat catch the eye like the smoulder of a fire under his chin—and his eyes, bright as coals, have with jumps, as if he thought in electric leaps from one idea to another. He dresses carelessly, walks the

street absent-mindedly, and is treated with the most marked personal respect and involuntary deference, by his brother senators and diplomatists of Washington. He is a great man—probably an ambitious one—but in the Senate, a few days since, he indignantly denied the charge of "making tracks" for the Presidency. That high horse has been so "promiscuously" ridden of late, that he would doubtless look twice at the stirrups before taking the saddle with its associations.—Home Journal.

### European Ideas.

Mr. Dwight relates an amusing anecdote, illustrative of the opinions entertained in that country respecting America and the Americans. "While residing in one of the largest cities of Europe, a family from a neighboring town came to pass a few days in the metropolis and took a suite of rooms next to my own. They inquired if the landlady who occupied my rooms. She replied, 'A gentleman from America!' 'From America!' said they, raising their hands in consternation, 'are you not afraid of him?' 'No; he has done nothing yet to excite our alarm.' 'I am almost afraid to stay here; are you sure that he is harmless?' She observed that I had resided there some weeks, and behaved as well as other travelers. As the door opened from one of my rooms into the first of theirs, they still thought there might be danger, and requested her to fasten it. This however, was not a sufficient defence. The trunks of the whole party were piled against the door, to prevent my entrance. Unfortunately for the fears of this family, the chimney sweepers came at an early hour the next morning, and commenced their sooty employment. The party were suddenly awakened by the strange and incomprehensible noise of trowels and scrapers coming in contact with dry brick. They arose in great alarm, and called out to the mistress of the house, begging her to come to them. As she entered the room, they wished to know if that American was not the cause of the disturbance, mistaking probably the noise of the scrapers for a sharpening of the tomahawk."

Similar sentiments in reference to Americans very generally prevail in the centre of Europe. Travelers from the United States are frequently amused by the astonishment which is manifested in finding that they are both white and civilized. It is great for the interest of the despots of Europe, to perpetuate the ignorance respecting the free institutions of our country. And it is indeed cutting to the pride of a traveler from the free States of America, to see in the shop windows of Vienna, in lithographic prints, his country represented as merely the great mart of slave-breeding and slave-flogging—the Guinea of Christendom.—To prevent any more correct information from entering his realms, Ferdinand has a standing army of two hundred and seventy thousand men, in a state of the highest discipline, scattered through impregnable fortresses. And they are ready at any moment to extinguish in blood the first glimmerings of the spirit of liberty. By calling out the well-armed militia battalions, this number can at any time be raised to seven hundred and fifty thousand men. This is a fearful force, to be guided by the energies of one despotic mind.—Abbott.

MURDERS IN KENTUCKY.—The Bardstown (Ky.) Gazette says, that "during the last three or four months" it has had "to chronicle some half a dozen cases of conflict and death, as occurring in our State, sometimes under the head of murder, sometimes as manslaughter, and again as justifiable homicide, according pretty much to the character and wealth of the accused, and the victim." It relates another horrible tragedy in the neighborhood of Bardstown. A dispute arose between Judge Brown, of a Southern district, and Greenbury Gaither, former Police Judge of Bardstown. The parties were brothers-in-law, and the difficulty took place on the Gaither farm. From words they proceeded to blows, deadly weapons were used, and Gaither was killed on the spot. Brown delivered himself up to the authorities, was tried by three magistrates, and acquitted, much to the surprise of the community.

### What the World will say.

When the withdrawal of our forces from the Mexican territory, is proposed on high grounds of justice and right, the only true base and test, of National honor, the only true foundations of national glory, the cry is raised, that the step, is a disgraceful admission of weakness, for which the world will laugh us to scorn.—Our good Democrats, on such occasions, hold the opinion of the world in great awe

and esteem. But if we tell them, our nation is a Slave holding Republic, belying in all its practices, in its obstinate perseverance in opposition, in its propagandism and justification of certainly the greatest political crime that can be perpetrated by a State, its frequent professions of the equality of men and the divinity of their natural rights, has become dishonored in the eyes of the world, and a hissing and reproach among the nations, then our patriotism is called upon to resent the intermeddling influence of foreigners!—Cin. Herald.

## ANTI-SLAVERY.

### Act of Congress of 1793.

But even though the provision concerning the surrender of fugitives from labor be ineffectual, and though Congress have the power to give it effect by legislation, the act of 1793 is void, because it transcends the legislative power of Congress. By reference to the clause of the Constitution, it will be seen that two objects are to be effected—first, to avoid any legislation or regulation by the States going to discharge a fugitive from labor—secondly, to provide for the delivering up of such fugitive, upon claim, to the party to whom his services are due.—The act of 1793 implies a confession, by Congress, that no legislation to effect the first object was necessary, for it contains none. The act purports to attain the second object by several provisions.—Now, if this statute be laid by the side of the constitutional provision, it will be manifest that it goes beyond the power of Congress. First, it authorizes a party to be his own bailiff, and to seize his debtor, by force, in any State, without process, without warrant issued upon probable cause, in violation of the fourth article of the amendments of the Constitution.—The Constitution was made by the whole people, as well slaves as freemen. A slave, being a person, is one of that people. He is held to labor by law, as one of the people; and however he may be denied any participation in the Government to which he is subjected, or in the contract for labor, still he is a member of the aggregate corporation for which the Constitution was made. The slave has some legal rights, in his lowest estate.—He may not be slain, may not be assaulted without cause; and, though deprived of remedy himself, society claims and enforces it for him. The fourth article extends the rights which it guarantees to the people, and a slave is one of the people. "The right of the people to be secure, &c., against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated," &c.—Secondly, the law of 1793 invades the rights of personal liberty secured by the fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution. By that article, no person can be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. Thirdly, it invades the 7th article of the amendments. The right of recapture has been declared by this court to be a common law right. It is therefore a right to be tried by court proceeding, &c.; and yet the law of 1793 denies to the person arrested the trial by jury! In the fourth place, the act of 1793 is unconstitutional and void, because it directs that a judgment of disfranchisement and perpetual labor may be rendered against him, in his absence under duress by the plaintiff, upon *ex parte* evidence, and denies him the privilege of bail. And this is a palpable violation of the eighth article of the amendments. In the fifth place, the fourth section of the act is unconstitutional, because it subjects the party harboring or concealing a fugitive from labor to punishment, while the constitutional provision does not inhibit a citizen from yielding hospitality and entertainment. All these violations of what are called the New York amendments furnish evidence that stronger guarantees of personal rights will be necessary, if the decision here be against the defendant. Finally, this act is unconstitutional, because, by implication, it recognises slavery as a lawful institution. All slavery is an open violation of the personal rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Though Congress may have no power to disturb slavery existing in any State, it has no power to extend it to States where it is not, or to compel such States to recognise it as lawful. Every day and every hour remind us that we are a free people; that the Constitution is a legacy of liberty, and that by that charter all men are declared to be free and equal. Slavery has no place in that charter.—Argument of Gov. Seward before the U. S. Supreme Court, 1847.

Disunion.—According to the Liberator, petitions for disunion have been sent to the Legislature from forty-three towns in Massachusetts, signed by 2,834 persons, 1,694 of whom are legal voters.

From the Emancipator.

## Congressional Law for the District of Columbia.

Some considerable time since, we were informed of the case of a clergyman in Hampden County, who had given great offence to some politician in his church, by preaching a bold & faithful sermon on "Slavery, and the duty of American citizens in regard to its Abolition." The worst paroxysm of indignation was occasioned, as we understand, by his statement that there was still a law existing in the District of Columbia, and owing its force only to the authority and act of Congress, by which a slave, arrested for murder, is subject to be cut in quarters, and the quarters to be exposed in the most public places of the county.—A torrent of indignant denials almost overwhelmed the good man, without giving him a chance to produce his authority or prove his position. His appeal to Judge Jay hardly availed to procure even a suspension of judgment.—Under these circumstances, we volunteered to write to a member of Congress, to procure an exact and certified copy of the law and a statement of its present validity. We received in reply, the following copy and certificate, which we propose, will be fully satisfactory to all reasonable people.

Be it enacted &c. "That when any negro or other slave shall be convicted by confession or verdict of a jury, of any petit treason or murder, or wilfully burning of dwelling-houses, it shall and may be lawful for the justices before whom such conviction shall be to give judgment against such negro or other slave, to have the right hand cut off to be hanged in the usual manner, the head severed from the body, the body divided into four quarters, and the head and quarters set up in the most public places in the county where such acts were committed."

The above is copied verbatim from the fourth chapter of the Laws of Maryland of 1729, being the whole of the 2d section of said chapter, as contained in the first vol of the Laws of Maryland, "revised and collected by William Kelly, Att'y."

The act was in force in 1801 when it was constituted within the district of Columbia by act of Congress approved on the 27th of July of that year, entitled "An act concerning the district of Columbia" and is now in force within that part of said district which lies North of the Potomac, being all that portion which was ceded by Maryland to the United States.

J. R. GIDDINGS.

Hall of Rep. March 17th, 1846.

## The Omitted Clause.

In the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, as drawn up by JEFFERSON, was a strong condemnation of the British King for conniving at and encouraging the African Slave Trade; a condemnation that can well be applied to the American Government, which is now seeking to revive a similar commerce between the slave breeding States of the South and the free soil of California, &c. The following is the omitted clause, which was stricken out in compliance to South Carolina and Georgia. For the particulars of that transaction see Madison papers, Vol. 1, pp. 233.

"He" (that is, the King of England,) "has incited treasonable insurrections of our fellow-citizens, with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation of our property. He has waged cruel war against nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him; captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep up a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce; and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting these very people to raise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

A cargo of 600 tons of sugar has been received in London from China.

The majority for Temperance in Vermont was 8,098.

## FROM THE WAR.

### Official Despatches of the Battle of Buena Vista.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista, MEXICO, Feb. 24, 1847.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst., that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22nd the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock, A. M., a flag was sent, bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith inclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
your obt. serv't.  
Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.  
The Adjutant General of the army, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]  
[Summons of Santa Anna to General Taylor.]

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, to any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.  
God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada, Feb. 22d, 1847.

ANT-LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.  
To Gen. Z. Taylor, commanding the forces of the U. S.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.

Sir:—In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir,  
your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, commanding.  
Senor Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna,  
Commander-in-Chief, La Encantada.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Saltillo, Feb. 25, 1847.

Sir:—I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is yet at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture attack.

An arrangement has been made with Gen. Santa Anna for an exchange of

prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken on the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded and 26 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding  
The Adjutant General of the army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,  
Aguila Nueva, March 1, 1847.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of Feb, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition; the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I dispatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500, and may reach 2000 men, killed and wounded; besides 2000 or 3000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose, corps of cavalry, not only immediately in our rear, but even beyond Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded near the village of Marin, in destroying a train of supplies, and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Col. Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Cerro to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several encounters, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Captain Graham, A. Q. M., volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
your obt. servt.  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.  
The Adjutant General of the army, Washington, D. C.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 26.  
AN INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

At a very critical point of the battle on the 23d, when it became necessary to sustain one of our columns, which was staggering under a charge made by the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, Gen. Taylor dispatched Mr. Crittenden to order Col. McKee, of the 2d Kentucky regiment, to bring his men into immediate action. Mr. Crittenden found the regiment, men and officers, eager for the fray, delivered the order and rode back to the general, by whose side it was his duty to keep. The Kentuckians moved forward in gallant style, led by McKee and Clay, both of whom, alas! fell in a subsequent part of the day. It so happened that before reaching a position from which they could deliver an effective fire, the regiment had to cross a valley which was broken by ravines and masses of stone. Whilst crossing the valley the heads only of the men could be seen from the point which Gen. Taylor and Mr. Crittenden occupied, and these were bobbing up and down and crowswise in such confusion as to impress both with the idea that the regiment had fallen into disorder. The Mexicans were annoying them at the same moment by a fire, which helped to confirm the opinions of the general that the Kentuckians were thrown into disorder.

It was one of those decisive crises which occur in every contested field, when the issue of the battle depends, for

the time being, upon the gallantry of a particular corps.

Gen. Taylor, who, as before said, could only see the heads of the troops, and misled by their motions in getting across the gullies and going around the rocks and other obstructions into the belief that they were about to falter, turned to Mr. Crittenden, (who is a Kentuckian,) and with a countenance indicating deep mortification, for the general is a Kentuckian too, and an eye fierce with emotion, exclaimed:—"By God, Mr. Crittenden, this will not do—this is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves: when called upon to make a good battle—it will not answer;—and with this he clenched his fist and knit his brow, and set his teeth hard together. Mr. Crittenden, who was mistaken by the same indications that deceived the general, could scarcely make a reply, for very chagrin and shame. In a few moments, however, the Kentuckians had crossed the uneven places and were seen ascending the slope of the valley shoulder to shoulder, and with the firm and regular step of veterans of a hundred fields.

On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill, where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided. Here they delivered their fire by companies with such regularity and deadly aim that the decimated phalanx of Mexicans gave way and retreated precipitately. As the Kentuckians emerged from the valley, the countenance of the old general, who was regarding them with the intensest interest, gradually relaxed the bitterness of its expression. A glow of pride supplanted the deep mortification which fixed its muscles, and enthusiasm qualified the fierce glances of his eye. Forward they moved under his riveted gaze, and his feelings became more and more wrought up as they approached the scene of carnage. When they opened their fire the old general could no longer restrain his admiration, but broke forth with a loud huzza. "Hurrah for old Kentuck," he exclaimed, talking as if it were to himself, and raising in his saddle—"That's the way to do it; give them h—l, d—n them," and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it.

Having got rid of this exultation of state pride, he went about looking after other parts of the field. Some of our readers may regard this incident, which we derive from one of the parties concerned, as savoring more of profanity than generalship, but it must be borne in mind that under the excitement of such terrible scenes of havoc and bloodshed, those engaged in them use the name of the God of battles with some degree of familiarity.

LIEUT. COL. HENRY CLAY.—The Louisville Journal gives the following account of the manner of the death of this gallant officer:—"We learn that this gallant officer in a charge upon the Mexicans at the battle of Buena Vista, was shot through the legs so as to be unable to stand. Some of his men took him up, and, although hard pressed by the Mexicans, attempted to bear him out of danger. Regardless of himself, he called upon them to leave him, and to save themselves. They bore him to a bank of considerable height, and while they were attempting to raise him to the top of it, a cannon ball struck him and shattered his hip. He then commanded them to leave him and they did so. Shortly afterwards they looked back, and lo! he had raised himself up, and was defending himself against a score of foes. A moment more and a Mexican lance pierced his gallant bosom, and his heart's blood sealed his devotion to his country."

A PUGILISTIC GENERAL.—The New Orleans Delta, relates the following story about one of our volunteer brigadiers at Monterey:—"The General happened one morning to be present, dressed in rather a shabby suit, when some teamsters were harnessing their horses, and not liking the way they fixed things, in rather an authoritative manner told them it was all wrong, and they didn't know what they were about. There upon one of the teamsters told the General that he was an old ass, and had better go about his business, with other complimentary phrases adapted to the occasion. The General, not used to let such compliments pass unnoticed, coolly took off his coat, and said to the aggressive teamster—"Now, sir, you must fight!" and pitching into him, they—the General and teamster—had a glorious fight, but the General came off victorious. Another teamster, who interfered in the fight, was next walked into by General, and knocked into a cocked hat in less than no time. It must have been a salvo to the mortified feelings of the licked teamsters to discover as they very soon discovered, that they had been very effectually whipped by a Brigadier General in the United States Army."

The Cincinnati Morning Signal publishes, under the heading of "Life near Saltillo—Hair-breadth 'Scapes," the letter of D. Smith, recounting his escape from the Mexicans, in which occurs the following passage:—"At daylight I found I was some thirty

miles from camp, and my feet of the sort, when, as I was about to make a turn around a mountain, I saw a Mexican coming through the pass. It was life or death with me, so I reprimed my rifle, took good aim, and brought him down like a buck. I cut off his ears, mounted his horse, and returned safely in camp."

CAPT. ALBERTUS.—This officer was killed before Vera Cruz by a round shot supposed to have been fired from the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. The ball severed his head from his body, then took off the arm of a drummer and wounded a soldier.

The New York True Sun understands that a gentleman who has recently returned from Washington, that the government has just concluded a negotiation for the purchase of a most formidable weapon of destruction in the shape of a rocket, which can be impelled by one man, and yet will destroy life and property at a distance of two miles. This weapon was invented by an Englishman, and offered to the Government, but not adopted by them, when an American saw its destructive properties, and purchased the patent right for £1000. He then returned to the United States, and offered it to the War Department, and after it had been subjected to experiments in presence of all the distinguished military and naval officers, it was approved of and purchased for \$20,000. A company of artilleryists are to be drilled expressly to the use of this weapon and despatched to the seat of war forthwith.

Col. YELL, whose name is announced among the killed at the battle of Buena Vista, was formerly Governor of Arkansas, and at the time of his election to the military command, was a member of Congress from that State.

Col. Hardin of Illinois, who shared the same fate, was formerly a member of Congress from that State.

City and Castle of Vera Cruz Taken!

By the politeness of Mr. Fuller, of the steamer Missouri, we are furnished with an extra from the office of the Erie Commercial Advertiser, containing the glorious news given below.

The castle was deemed impregnable—the third strongest fortress in the world—but it was surrendered to our brave army and navy.

The victory will have an important bearing on procuring a speedy peace between Mexico and the United States.—The olive branch has frequently been tendered by our government and refused, and now Mexico, with her best armies destroyed—Vera Cruz and her second Gibraltar taken, will ask that peace which she before refused.

Saturday, March 10—11—A. M.  
By express from Mobile to Montgomery, Alabama, in advance of the mail, most important news has been received from Mexico.

Vera Cruz—city and castle—has been taken by our forces.

The regular force of the Mexicans was about 3,000, and they had the same number of irregulars. Outside of the city was Gen. La Vega with a force of from 6 to 10,000 cavalry.

A Mississippi volunteer thus describes the battle of Buena Vista:—"On the 23d our regiment was brought up to charge them. We did not number our regiment on the field that day more than 300 men, and we had to leave two companies to take care of the camp. We had to walk that morning to the fight 8 miles, and the same back to our camp. But as I stated, we made a charge against them, and it would astonish you to see how bravely we did it. To charge and face 8,000 Mexicans would almost seem impossible, but, however, it is a candid truth. We had to retreat, though, a little way, as we were not then supported by any artillery. But when the artillery came to our assistance, the way we slaughtered them was not slow. The whole cry was, "go it you Mississippians." You will see enough in the papers about our regiment. We suffered, however, very severely. We lost in our regiment alone, of 300 men, nearly 100 killed and wounded. I was shot through my clothes often, but thank God, did not receive a scratch. Our whole army here under Gen. Taylor did not amount to 5000 men. We have gained one of the greatest victories that ever was recorded on the pages of American history. This was ten times as hard a fight as at Monterey. The Mexicans had 22,000 men on the field, and sent 2000 lancers round to attack the town. We did not exceed 5000 men and we drove them off the field. Our loss is about 500 or 600 killed and wounded, and the Mexican loss is 2000 at least. These accounts that I state of the battle are correct. I think now that our regiment will have no more fighting to do. Our time will be out by June. We have been the most efficient regiment in the army. Out of 933 men we don't number now more than 200. We belong to Gen. Taylor's corps. He is the bravest man I have ever seen. I could tell you a good many jokes about him if I had time, but I have to scratch this off in a hurry, as the mail is going out.

You ought to have seen the Mexican lancers charge on our regiment. It was the greatest sight I have ever seen; when they started they came at us at full speed—about 2500 of them—and they halted about 40 yards from us, when we let them have it—our regiment and a part of the Indiana regiments. It was awful to see the horses and men tumble, and the balance galloped away as hard as they could go. The lancers are a murderous set—they killed a good many of our wounded on the field.

Santa Anna, in his official account of the battle of Buena Vista, says:—"The army under my command, after a painful and long march over the desert between the Cedar and this place, has had to encounter, in a battle that lasted two days, the United States Army under General Taylor, composed of 8 or 9000 men, with 26 pieces of artillery. Both armies have fought a bloody and desperate fight. This morning the action commenced at 6 o'clock, and continued until sunset.—The field of battle is covered with the dead. Blood has flowed in torrents.

Two standards, which I have the honor to send to your Excellency, were taken by us, together with three pieces of artillery, of the calibre, of 6 and 4 pounders, with their complement of ammunition, and four wagons with their horses. Although the battle was not decisive I can assure your Excellency that the field, however hotly disputed, finally remained to our possession, as is manifested by the trophies I have mentioned. Upwards of 2000 of the enemy's dead lie strewn upon the field of battle, and we have taken some prisoners the exact number of whom has not been made known to me.

On our own part I regret to say that with generals, officers and troops, we have lost in killed and wounded about 1000—readily accounted for by the obstinate encounter we have had—lasting two successive days. During one of the charges to day my horse was killed by a grape shot. The strong position of the enemy was all that saved him from a complete rout."

Col. Curtis, of the Ohio Regiment, has had no action with Urrea. Urrea attacked the train with which Mr. Crittenden and Major Coffee came down, near Ceralvo. His force was 1,600 against about 400 troops under Col. Giddings. The train consisted of 200 wagons, of which fifty-six were destroyed, it being extended so far, nearly two miles, that the whole could not be protected. Urrea was routed with a loss of forty-five men, while we lost three soldiers and ten or twelve teamsters. It is believed that Urrea has now fallen back to Victoria. Three Mexican generals were in this fight, two of whom are said to have been wounded—one in the hand, and the other in the leg.

The last train which came down saw the remains of the teamsters who were

cut off by Canales some weeks before, lying by the road side. From that time they never passed a rancho on the road without burning it; they swept every thing before them. Communications are now considered safe for companies as large as fifty men.

The 2d Mississippi riflemen left Matamoros on the 14th inst. for Monterey, as we learn from the Flag. This regiment has suffered awfully. Originally consisting of 850. They have lost three hundred and fifty by death alone, and fifty are now sick. The rest are eager for a fight.

Two Government boats, the Enterprise and Panola, have been recently snagged and lost in the Rio Grande. Machinery and engines will be saved; the hulls are lost.

Capt. C. M. Clay and the other men who were captured a short time since have all been exchanged.

Our Loss at BUENA VISTA.—The official despatches of Gen. Taylor show a loss in killed, wounded, and missing, of 740, exclusive of the loss of the Kentucky Cavalry, which, killed and wounded, is 61; and which makes our aggregate loss 801, or nearly one-sixth of the whole force engaged.

The list of killed and wounded fills nearly two broad columns in the National Intelligencer.

A U. S. officer, previous to the taking of the castle of Vera Cruz, wrote to the N. Y. Tribune the following description of it:—"There are at present mounted within its periphery nearly 300 cannon, and these all 23s, 42s, and 8 and 10 inch Paixhan, there being a very large number of the latter: and wherever it has been possible to train a gun upon the channel of approach, they are planted 'enbarbette,' so that a fleet moving up to the attack must be exposed to the concentrated fire of seventy cannon, over a distance of two miles before it can get into position to return a single shot. The castle of San Juan forms the city at a distance of about three-eighths of a mile and is supported by a water battery, at the north-west angle of the town, of fifty 32 and 42 pound guns—all of which, with those of the squadron passing up, bows on, from the moment it arrived within range of the shot until its anchors were down, with springs upon the cables, within the reach of musket shot. Judge, then, what a force would be required for any promise of success, and at what an immense sacrifice it could be accomplished, if at all. The garrison at this moment is composed of 2,000 men. In the event of an attack they would, with the most perfect safety, retire within the casemates (which are as impervious to shot as the sides of Mount Orizaba) until the ammunition of the assailing force was expended, when they would return to their guns and sweep the waters before them with the most terrific, destructive effect.—The officer commanding the castle lately sent official word "that if the commodore would bring his fleet up, he might fire until there was not a shot left in the locker, and he would promise him not to return a gun until he was done firing."

COMMUNICATIONS  
Letter from J. G. Birney.  
LOWER SACINAW,  
April 6, 1846.  
REV. G. BECKLEY:  
Sir,

I am glad that you have told us in the Signal of Liberty, of the 20th March, in terms that cannot well be misunderstood, where you are to be found in the anti-slavery ranks. You proclaim to Whigs and Democrats, that you will vote for any candidate they nominate—unobjectionable, of course, as to moral character—who will come up to an anti-slavery creed, (properly published by you,) and who has the best chance of success; and you exhort others to do so too.

As one addressed by you, I now speak; and if I speak plainly, it is because human duty is concerned, when I will know no man, but as its expounder.

You say that the candidate who would come up to your creed, would, for all "practical purposes," be a "Liberty man." Let me ask you, if you want to elect a candidate for any other than a "practical" purpose? If a "Liberty man" be in the Democratic or Whig ranks, is he not in a wrong place; for have we not said, up to this time, that both these parties are proslavery and corrupt? Does not such a candidate—admitting, that there can be such an one—want the love of truth enough, and courage enough to join himself to a small party? If the Whig and Democratic parties are proslavery, is not your Liberty man a traitor, or false, to them? Do you expect, if the views of the party by whose name he is called, come in conflict with the views of the Liberty party, that he will forego the first, to do yours? And do you expect that such a Liberty man will be honest, after election—after he has got your votes—who has practiced dishonesty before? Have you confidence, at all commensurate with the occasion, in the Whig or

Democratic party? Do you not believe that to vote for their candidates would be to support slavery? That to vote for any nominee of a party is to vote, really for the party and its principles? If you do not believe so, the Liberty Convention held lately at Kalamazoo, did.

If the "Liberty man" you want be a Democrat or a Whig, why do you go to those parties, when you can get such a candidate, as will suit you, in the ranks of the Liberty party? I will not say, that you prefer such an one; but that you vote for him to get, in return, the votes of a party, that have not regard enough for our principles, to avow them, or to act on them. If your Whig or Democratic "Liberty man" only equal your Liberty party man, where is, then, the reason for your going to a traitor, instead of one who has had the courage to avow his principles before the world?

Suppose, too, and it is not at all improbable, that a Liberty man,—such as comes up, in promise, to your creed, is found in each of the other parties? What are you to do in such a case? According to my notions, the Whig and the Democrat, now with us, goes back to his wallowing in the mire with the party to which he was heretofore attached. But where is the Liberty party?

In any view I can take of your project, it is calculated, at once, to break up the Liberty party. It is, therefore, wild and visionary, and one that I was not prepared to expect from the ripe reflection which has heretofore, distinguished you. If a party or person deceives us—the first time he is guilty; afterwards, we too. Besides this, the religion that does not make us "wiser"—(not more suspicious) ought to be re-examined, for we may be assured, there is some deficiency in it.

There are some that think a "National Convention of Antislavery men, irrespective of party," will heal our woes, and teach us how to "succeed." But first of all, let us answer this question—*are we bound to succeed?* Are we bound to lower our principles, till men will accept of them? We, certainly, are not; but we are bound to act, what is more important, always according to the truth.

Much of the reasoning above will apply to the National Convention proposed—but I cannot look on it as any other thing, than a fresh occasion for diluting our principles, so that we may have a strong party in Church and in State to lean on. How very few, Mr. Beckley, are prepared to stand, alone, for what is right, and just, and true! To do so, however,—to the individual is every thing, whether he succeed or not. The Democratic party have succeeded, but I know, you would not have their success.

From an early period of the Liberty party, it took the ground, that it would apply its reform principles—for that it was a reform party cannot be denied—to every case to which they were applicable; so that it should be, as nearly as possible, what it wanted the government to be. In this way, Slavery, and every other abuse, which the Whig and Democratic parties, in their struggle for office and power, had attempted to fasten on the government, almost to its perversion, was to be wiped away. It was, in fine, to be, what had never been seen in this country, a Democratic party—a party that feared God, and in which a calm, considerate, and enlightened people would have a decided influence. It was never intended to be a mere incident of another party—or, in any respect, a "balance of power" party. Its permanency and its excellency were to be the reason why others would join it; why, its increase would ameliorate the government, and its ultimate success, thoroughly purify it.

This, the intention of the party, was attempted to be kept up. The last Presidential election tried it severely. But enough of Liberty party men were unmoved by the clamors which surrounded them, and the wheedlings to which they were exposed on that occasion, to be depended on in any future emergency, and to be further organized, so as to render them, & the additions that might be made to them, still more effective. Then, we boasted of their unseparated number—we did, for some time after that event—and even now, occasionally.

But not very long afterwards, many of our editors and others becoming impatient of success—and thinking that it could sooner be attained by keeping the moral question of the Liberty party in the background, put the political question in front—considering that more palatable than the other. Of this we may be convinced by reading almost all of the newspapers of the Liberty party, and most of the speeches made in Congress on the subject of slavery, during the last session. The masses of the other parties, seeing our fickleness, wouldn't join us—not believing, that we were to be relied on. One of the first fruits of our distraction, was the fate of what is known as, the WILMOT Proviso,—which, had we remained as firm and compact, as we were, a year or two ago, we would not now, in all probability, have to deplore. As it was the lowest bond that could be asked, and as it has not been granted, we may not expect higher ones in future. Its refusal, indeed, I

need hardly add, that I am opposed to the plan you suggest; and that whether we "succeed" or not, I expect to remain a friend of the Liberty of all, and of the equal brotherhood of the race.—And with a firm belief, that you exhort us to throw aside our strong weapon, and pick up a straw compared with it, to attack a sleepless and well entrenched enemy with,

I remain, yours, &c.,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Letter from Thomas Cotton.

In the columns of the Signal of March 20th, appeared a Letter from Rev. G. Beckley, "defining his position" of which I highly approve, and although I have been and am still opposed to the attempt to embrace in our creed other objects of National interest; not but what others ought to be regarded, but because I believed it next to impossible for the Liberty party yet to agree on other prominent measures, and therefore might become disaffected, I most heartily concur in taking the position Mr. Beckley has defined, and I would propose an additional article, having for its object the concentration of the whole strength of the Liberty party in case both the other parties should nominate a candidate or candidates possessing the requisite qualifications—that then, the Liberty party should by delegation choose between the two, and approving the nomination of their preference, recommend the candidate to the united support of the Liberty party. As preparatory to this course, I would suggest that the subject be agitated immediately, and such ground be taken, and the organization so matured that, the other parties may know, or expect previously to making their nominations that the Liberty party will give a united support to candidates of one for the other, who shall come up to the standard proposed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
THOMAS COTTON.

EDITOR OF THE SIGNAL:

I happen to live in a place where many profess to be friends of the slave and opposed to slavery, but—They are willing to hear lectures on the subject, if the lecturer will say nothing of our duty as citizens at the ballot box, and lest he should offend some of the fastidious, he must not enter our Church edifice without a Gag put half way through his mouth, "else he might pollute or desecrate the Sanctuary of the living God." When I proposed that the Virginian, Mr. Creighton's lecture, we learn is making a tour thro' our State lecturing on, or against slavery, be invited to call and give us lectures, the reply was, "that he was understood to be denunciatory of Churches or ministers, especially of D. D.'s as "Devil Dealers." We know that if you shoot among birds, and feathers are seen to fly, or the fowls flutter, some must have been wounded. The informant respecting Mr. Creighton's lecturing, lately preached in this place, and the drift of his discourse was to show, that God would execute, and had executed his threatened judgments on the incorrigible, both nationally and individually, and this he well proved both from sacred and profane history in which he brought to view the present awful visitation or calamity of the Irish and others in foreign lands, as illustrative of the same general truth. And he made a good sermon and good appeals to the audience, but either through forgetfulness or by design, we heard not a word of the God-provoking, Hell-born system, of American oppression from which, it would seem, he feared the judgments of Heaven on that account, far less than did Thomas Jefferson, when he said, in view of that atrocious system—"I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just, and that his justice cannot always sleep." How far the epithet said to be used by Mr. Creighton is applicable to those preachers who shoot over thirteen or more States of legalized and the most aggravated or barbarous system of oppression, known in any civilized (not to say Christian) nation, across the Atlantic Ocean, to hit the Governments and people of other lands, who can neither hear nor know anything of the messages thus delivered by them in the name of their Master, and whose business (if they are the Lords messengers,) is to warn the wicked, and declare his judgments, I leave for a candid public to determine.

A.

PLEASANT BED-FELLOWS.—A person writing from Camp Waston, near Tampico, says:

"I am collecting a number of scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas (some of the latter are nearly as large as young colts) which I intend sending to you as curiosities the first opportunity. How would you like to find, on going to bed, a couple of good-sized scorpions snugly stowed between your blankets? I assure you it is no unusual occurrence."

At daylight I found I was some thirty miles from camp, and my feet of the sort, when, as I was about to make a turn around a mountain, I saw a Mexican coming through the pass. It was life or death with me, so I reprimed my rifle, took good aim, and brought him down like a buck. I cut off his ears, mounted his horse, and returned safely in camp."

The regular force of the Mexicans was about 3,000, and they had the same number of irregulars. Outside of the city was Gen. La Vega with a force of from 6 to 10,000 cavalry.

A Mississippi volunteer thus describes the battle of Buena Vista:—"On the 23d our regiment was brought up to charge them. We did not number our regiment on the field that day more than 300 men, and we had to leave two companies to take care of the camp. We had to walk that morning to the fight 8 miles, and the same back to our camp. But as I stated, we made a charge against them, and it would astonish you to see how bravely we did it. To charge and face 8,000 Mexicans would almost seem impossible, but, however, it is a candid truth. We had to retreat, though, a little way, as we were not then supported by any artillery. But when the artillery came to our assistance, the way we slaughtered them was not slow. The whole cry was, "go it you Mississippians." You will see enough in the papers about our regiment. We suffered, however, very severely. We lost in our regiment alone, of 300 men, nearly 100 killed and wounded. I was shot through my clothes often, but thank God, did not receive a scratch. Our whole army here under Gen. Taylor did not amount to 5000 men. We have gained one of the greatest victories that ever was recorded on the pages of American history. This was ten times as hard a fight as at Monterey. The Mexicans had 22,000 men on the field, and sent 2000 lancers round to attack the town. We did not exceed 5000 men and we drove them off the field. Our loss is about 500 or 600 killed and wounded, and the Mexican loss is 2000 at least. These accounts that I state of the battle are correct. I think now that our regiment will have no more fighting to do. Our time will be out by June. We have been the most efficient regiment in the army. Out of 933 men we don't number now more than 200. We belong to Gen. Taylor's corps. He is the bravest man I have ever seen. I could tell you a good many jokes about him if I had time, but I have to scratch this off in a hurry, as the mail is going out.

You ought to have seen the Mexican lancers charge on our regiment. It was the greatest sight I have ever seen; when they started they came at us at full speed—about 2500 of them—and they halted about 40 yards from us, when we let them have it—our regiment and a part of the Indiana regiments. It was awful to see the horses and men tumble, and the balance galloped away as hard as they could go. The lancers are a murderous set—they killed a good many of our wounded on the field.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, April 17.

Notice to Subscribers.

Next week, according to previous notice, we shall erase from our list about two hundred names of those who are indebted to us one year or more.

If the paper of any person should be stopped through an error on our books, we will rectify it on being made acquainted with the facts.

Some have contracts to pay our agents in Pine Lumber or Maple Sugar. To all these we shall continue to send a few weeks, until our agent can call on them.

The News from Mexico.

We give at considerable length the official despatches of Gen. Taylor, relating the particulars of the repulse of the Mexicans at Buena Vista, and also all the account which has reached us of the surrender of the castle of San Juan and the city of Vera Cruz.

We are not certain but Gen. Taylor would make an available candidate for the Presidency. Republicans in all ages have been great admirers of military exploits and disposed to idolize and glorify successful commanders.

Horrible Outrage.

An atrocious act was committed at Darby, last week, causing quite a sensation in that village. A colored man who had lived from his boyhood in that neighborhood, was enticed away by a constable from Baltimore, under pretence of high wages, to attend on a gentleman in a journey through Pennsylvania.

He was taken into Maryland, secured and conducted to Baltimore, where by the inhuman torture of the lash, he was made to confess himself a slave, in the presence of white witnesses.

The humane citizens of Darby, aided by some Philadelphians, have raised the sum and forwarded it for his rescue. But humanity sickens at the recital of such atrocities committed in our own borders, with the sanction of law.

A friends writes us from Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co.:

Our Township meetings last Spring and the present, have been contested wholly on the issue of proslavery and antislavery. The Whigs and Democrats uniting—both years making their nominations first—carefully discarding any candidate who had ever manifested any sympathy for antislavery men or measures.

And is it possible that after they have quarreled for so many years with so much bitterness, that they will unite to put down antislavery principles, especially after making so loud pretensions of being opposed to slavery?

The receipts will be acknowledged next week.

"Old Rough and Ready."

We are told by those who travel more than we do that there is an active and growing feeling through the country, in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency.

He may have other qualities desirable in a President: but this is evidently true on account of which his admirers intend to make him a successful candidate.

That he has manifested ability as a general, is undeniable. Last week we looked through his correspondence with the War Department, published in twelve columns of the National Intelligence, and were favorably impressed with the good sense and judgment manifested in his communications.

We notice that a meeting of the citizens of Pontiac was called April 8, without reference to previous political distinction, for the purpose of elevating to the Presidential Chair, Gen. Zachary Taylor.

This movement of Mr. Wisner, in support of an extensive Plantation Slaveholder for the Presidency, is just such an one as we should expect from him.

It will be appreciated by the voters of the third Congressional district. In electioneering for Gen. Taylor, we wonder if he will favor the public with a new edition of his speeches and addresses shewing the ascendancy of Slaveholders and of the Slave Power in the councils of the nation.

Slave Prison—Flogging.

A correspondent of the Lowell Courier writes from Charleston, South Carolina, under date of February 22, as follows:

"Since I have been here I have visited what is called the work-house, but more properly speaking, slave prison; here are deposited for safe keeping those that are brought to market for sale; also those that have run away & been brought here to be punished—some are put to breaking stone, others on the tread mill. When I was in, there were three men and one woman on the wheel, and a driver standing by with whip in hand; this wheel is attached to mill stores, and in this way they grind their hominy. In a room in the building is the whipping apparatus. While I was examining this, there was a boy brought in by his master to be whipped. It appears to be the custom here, when slaves are to be punished, to bring them to this place, for which they pay one dollar. The boy was stripped naked, his feet fastened to the floor, his hands placed in a rope overhead and then drawn straight by means of blocks, then a cap drawn over his head and face. The boy I should think was not over 13 years of age. He was whipped very hard—the skin flying at every blow. After he was let down and had gone out, I asked his master what he had been doing. He said he had run away the day before and gone to the races.—I thought it rather severe, considering how popular races are here. I was told that quite a number had been brought there that day to be punished for the same offence."

The English House of Commons, at present, consists of 644 members.—Of these, 44 are between the ages of 22 and 30; 150 between 31 and 40; 213 between 41 and 50; 155 between 51 and 60; 67 between 60 and 70; and 15 above 70. The oldest member is 77; the youngest, 22—the Earl of Grosvenor.

All Honor to the Gifted Dead.

From the Independent Democrat.

PROPHCY BECOME HISTORY—DYING PREDICTION OF LEGGITT.

All our readers are aware, few men ever exercised a controlling voice in the Democratic party, of stronger intellect and firmer purpose, and none perhaps of purer patriotism and clearer discernment, than the late talented and lamented WILLIAM LEGGITT, for many years the leading editor of that influential popular organ, the N. Y. Evening Post.

Two letters have been received by us for S. J. Creighton. He can have them by making known his post office address.

VARIETY.

CLAIMS OF THE POLK DYNASTY.—The Polk administration will make a conspicuous figure in the history of our country.

A LARGE STANDING ARMY! AN IMMENSE PUBLIC DEBT! A MAGNIFICENT NAVY!

A STRONG GOVERNMENT! EXECUTIVE INFALIBILITY! SEDITIOUS LAWS! TERRITORIAL AGGRANDIZEMENT!

WAR OF INVASION, SLAVERY! CONQUEST AND PLUNDER! DIRECT TAXATION!

What I fear is, (not from you however,) that some of my advocates and champions will seek to recommend me to popular support, by representing that I am not an Abolitionist, which is false.

The bill to suppress gambling has been signed by Gov. Shunk, and is now a law. By this act gambling is considered a misdemeanor; and punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary.

A NEW CHURCH.—A new order of religionists has sprung up in Cincinnati.—They term themselves the "True Brotherhood," and meet at the Melodeon.—This sect is founded on a belief that they enjoy a direct revelation from the world of departed souls.

Foreign News.—By the last arrivals, news was received from Liverpool to March 9, and London to March 10. Destitution and distress continued to prevail in Ireland, France and Belgium.

Letters from New Castle on Tyne, state the stoppage of the North of England Joint Bank of that town with ten branches. The consequences were likely to be serious.

In Liverpool the demand for Indian Corn has rather fallen off and the price is barely sustained.

We hear that Hon. L. D. Toll Senator of the Fourth District, has received a commission as Captain from Mr. Polk. He is to command a company of Michigan men which are now being enlisted by himself and his lieutenants.

We learn from the Argus that Division No. 10, of the Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in this village, on the 12th instant.

The famine in Ireland is one of the strangest events of modern times.—Read the graphic description of some of its horrors on the first page from the pen of an eye witness, Elihu Burritt.

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SIX THOUSAND LAW SUITS.—During the course of debate in the New York House of Assembly on Friday, concerning the organization of the courts under the new constitution, one of the speakers (Mr. Balcom) stated that there were one thousand causes ready for trial last January in the Court of Chancery; that probably a few hundred would be decided next term; and that there would probably be four thousand causes on the next July calendar.

According to the belief of the Romish church, and the Protestant Churches too, for that matter, the spirits in heaven are very partial to soldiers, and the smoke of a battle field fills their nostrils like a sweet smelling savour.

This is the anniversary of St. Barbe, the patron saint of the Cannoniers. The corps will have the usual parade, and social meetings in the afternoon.

A new President of the Republic of Hayti, was chosen and proclaimed by the Senate on the 2d ultimo. His name is FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE, a general officer, aged fifty years, and said to be well esteemed by the people; a man of good and amiable character, and distinguished for his firmness and courage.

A letter from Tepic, published in a Mexican paper quotes dates from California of the 18th of January, to the effect that Gen. KEARNEY had arrived from Santa Fe with a force of about two hundred men, who, uniting with another force, had attacked the town of Angeles, (defended by Flores), which was taken after a stout resistance.

STRIKE.—The shipwrights and caulkers at the port of Boston on the 29th ultimo struck for higher wages. They have heretofore received \$2.00 per day, and now demand \$3. One or two of the employers have acceded to the terms of the workmen.

CROAKING.—The Georgia papers have already raised the alarm about the appearance of the fly that generates the worm so destructive to the cotton crop. The Western papers already begin to give doleful accounts of the prospects of the Wheat crop.

QUEER CLASSIFICATION.—It is stated that the selectmen of Westfield, Mass., at the recent town meeting were instructed by the town to strike from the jury lists the names of all Odd Fellows, rum-sellers, and rum-drinkers.

The Society of Friends in England, who number in all about 23,000 souls, men, women and children, have contributed to the suffering poor in Ireland, the liberal sum of £35,000—or \$170,000.

GEN. TAYLOR FOR PRESIDENT.—The hero of four battles has been formally nominated a candidate for the Presidency, in 1843, by the Whigs of Spruce Ward, in Philadelphia. A score of Whig newspapers have also nominated him for the same office.

It is a cherished doctrine of some that it is mean for a person of wealth to "descend" to any thing "menial." It is regarded as a robbery of the poor for one to black his own boots, split his own wood, or wash his own clothes.

Three citizens of Danvers have entered into a contract with the proprietors of Wenham Lake Ice, to supply them with cargoes for shipment to Europe. One of them, Henry T. Ropes, Esq., has sailed for Europe, to establish depots for the article in France, and other countries on the continent.—Mass. Paper.

MR. O'CONNELL, it is said, is dying.—The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His confessor, Dr. Miley, left Dublin, by express, to attend him in London, where he now remains.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS IN HOT-HOUSES.—The Bay State Farmer says: "An invention has just been patented that is destined, we think, to supersede entirely the use of glass in the construction of not only hot beds, but houses. The substitute consists of a chemical transparent water-proof composition, for rendering muslin, calico, or linen for the frames of green houses, &c. impervious to rain or moisture, admitting light equal to glass, much warmer, and the plants never burn under it. It is proof against hail storms, so frequently destructive to glass."

BREAKING OF THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A most awful accident occurred on the Boston and Albany railroad on Saturday, 27th inst. A freight train was passing along at a rapid rate between Boston and Springfield, when the wire of the electric telegraph, which runs within a few feet of the track, suddenly broke. It is a practice for the brake men to stand or sit on the top of the cars. The force of the wind, it is supposed, carried the flying end of the wire against the train. It struck the locomotive, wound around the smoke pipe, snatched, and swept across the top of the train. The forward brake man was badly cut about his head and arms. His right arm will probably be amputated. Mr. Pratt, the conductor, who was in the middle, was slightly injured. The latter, broke mar, named Coleman, was instantly killed. The wire seems to have wound around and dragged him to the ground. His body was horribly cut and bruised.

The decision of the Supreme Court at Washington sustaining the License Law of Massachusetts, has given strength to the temperance cause in this state, which will now undoubtedly receive further Legislative aid in the passage of other restraining laws and amendments respecting the sale of alcoholic beverages. A bill has just been reported to the Senate making the sale of intoxicating liquors, including in this category beer, ale, and cider, after two convictions, a penal offence. It throws other obstacles also in the way of vending these articles, in any less quantity than 28 gallons. It is now just about twenty years since the total abstinence doctrine was preached in this State, and a vast majority of the citizens have embraced it, and, except in the cities, it is difficult to find any place for the sale of liquor. This is an advance in moral reform, hitherto, I think, unparalleled.—Mass. Paper.

A grand discovery has "come off" in the north of Europe, which bids fair to make soldiers as amphibious as wharfs rats. Two young men, a Norman and a Swede, have invented a water shoe, modded after the skis, or shoes used by the Hyperbionians in crossing ravines and precipices huge smoothed up with snow, without sinking. These two geniuses have been exhibiting their exploits at Hanover, walking the waters as gracefully as many geese in the mud.—Backwards and forwards they walked and ran, going through the military exercises with knapsacks at their backs, and 'keeping their powder dry.' They even drew a boat containing eight persons without wetting their feet! So says the report, which goes on to say, that the Minister of War has put part of the Garrison at Hanover under the training of these aquatic gentlemen, with a view of turning the first benefits of the invention to a military account. Fertile age of military genius! There is no telling what may come of these water-skis.

Rev. J. N. MAFFITT, the well known clergyman, being on Monday evening about to contract a marriage with a young lady of eighteen, whose acquaintance he had formed but a short time before, a mob of something less than a thousand persons assembled in front of the house, with gongs, cat-calls, old kettles, and all conceivable instruments of noise, for the purpose of annoying the parties. They kept up this outrageous proceeding till after one o'clock at night, without any other interference on the part of the authorities than the reading of the riot act by the Mayor, who happened to be one of the wedding guests. The marriage ceremony was performed notwithstanding.—Tribune.

PERPETUAL IMPRISONMENT IN WISCONSIN.—A bill has passed the Assembly of the Wisconsin legislature to substitute perpetual imprisonment for capital punishment in that State. The same bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Council by a vote of 7 to 6.

The city council of Philadelphia have resolved to have a general illumination in honor of Taylor's victories, and appropriated \$500 to the purpose of lighting public buildings.

The new Pope is decidedly a character. He has issued directions to have the Pontine marshes drained, with a view to the cultivation of rice. On the occasion of the election of a new Colonel of the Roman civic guard, his Holiness inquired if there was any objection to his being a candidate for the office. Capt. Cacciani, to whom the question was addressed, replied that there was not, and the result was, that Pope Pius 9th is Colonel of a regiment of his own troops, and may possibly leave off, on some review day, his triple crown, to mount a cocked hat and feather!—Jour. of Com.

A petition signed by six hundred and forty-eight members of the Catholic clergy, demanding an immediate and total abolition of slavery in the French colonies, has been laid before the chamber of peers by Count Montalembert. Among the signatures there are twenty-seven of the coires of Paris.

CONTRIBUTIONS UPON THE ENEMY.

The President has issued a proclamation instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to levy contributions upon the enemy.—The Secretary has already obeyed, and contributions are to be levied at once.—The President says:

I have, on full consideration, determined to order that all the ports or places in Mexico, which now are, or hereafter may be, in the actual possession of our land and naval forces, shall be opened while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties which will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commanders.

MARYLAND.—The house of delegates has passed a bill abolishing all imprisonment for debt.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, April 16, 1847.

The weather is cold and dry, and rain is needed to start the wheat and grass.

The roads having improved, wheat has come in more plentifully. 50 cents have been paid by buyers for several days past.

The foreign intelligence by the packets at New York, has given the market quite an impetus and sent it forward very decidedly.

BUFFALO, April 10, 10,000 bu. Milan wheat to arrive was taken by a Lockport miller at \$1.05, part down; 10,000 do St. Joseph, half to arrive by the 1st and the balance by the 10th of June, at \$1.08, half down. Western Flour to arrive was held at \$5.25.

The demand for corn has improved, and sales of 5,000 to arrive, and 8,000 in store have been made on private terms. We heard an offer at 56c, which we suppose is near the market.

New York, April 9, 7 P. M.

The foreign advices have had the effect of rendering the markets generally dull.

FLOUR.—Sales of 2000 bbls. Southern brands at \$7 a \$7.12. Sales of Genesee, deliverable in all May at \$9.50 per bbl.

BOSTON BANK DIVIDENDS.—The twenty-five banks of Boston have declared their semi-annual dividends, payable on the 6th inst. The aggregate capital is \$18,180,000, and the aggregate dividend \$623,000, being an excess of \$20,000 over the dividends in October last, and an average to each bank of a fraction less than 3 1/2 per cent. The highest dividend was by the Suffolk bank, the only one that divided 5 per cent.

DIED.

In this village, on Thursday evening the 15th inst., Mr. L. C. GOODALE, publisher and proprietor of the "Michigan State Journal," aged 42 years.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral on to-morrow (Sabbath) at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

In Genesee, Genesee Co., Feb. 25, Mrs. SARAH GOODELL, wife of Chester Goodell, in the 57th year of her age.

Goodell was a consistent and warm-hearted Christian, an ornament to the church of which she was a member and a sympathizing friend of the down-trodden slave. Mr. Bibb will recollect the tender and overwhelming interest with which she once listened to his narrative—so great as almost to overcome her bodily powers. Her loss is deeply felt, not only by a large circle of surviving relatives, but by the church and society to which she belonged. She died in peace.

COM.

In the same place, March 30th, Mr. CHESTER GOODELL, husband of the former, in the 60th year of his age. Mr. C. by his death has left vacant a place which it is feared will not soon be filled. He was one of Zion's most faithful armor-bearers. While health permitted, his place in the sanctuary and the prayer-meeting was always filled. He was a warm advocate and supporter of human rights. He, together with his wife, was a firm believer in the doctrine of Christian Holiness, and their hearts were deeply imbued with its spirit. His reason held out to the last, and he fell asleep with the full assurance and the joyful anticipation of a blissful immortality.

COM.

In this village, on the 14th inst., of Consumption, MITCHELL ECKER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, aged 31 years.

COM.

In this village, on the 14th inst., of Consumption, MITCHELL ECKER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, aged 31 years.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of PARKER & DEER in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts and demands will be adjusted by either of the firm. Those indebted to them will see from this new arrangement, the necessity of making prompt payments. THEODORE FOSTER GEORGE DELL

Ann Arbor, April 16, 1847.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

1847.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M'FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cassinier Ink, of various kinds.

A List of Books

FOR SALE BY FOWLERS & WELLS, AT THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, 131 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

All of which are neatly bound in cheap form, EXPRESSLY to send by mail, at the present LOW RATES OF POSTAGE, at the prices fixed to each work. Our friends at a distance may now enclose the money for either of the following works, and receive them by the return of the mail.

PHRENOLOGY PROVED, ILLUSTRATED & APPLIED:—3rd edition, enlarged. By O. S. FOWLER: containing over 500 pages 12mo. Illustrated by upwards of 40 engravings. A Practical Standard work on the Science. Price \$1.

RELIGION, NATURAL AND REVEALED:—Of the Moral Bearings of Phrenology, compared with the Moral and Scriptural. By O. S. FOWLER. 50 cents.

LOVE AND PARENAGE:—Applied to the Improvement of Offspring. By O. S. FOWLER. Of which more than eighteen thousand copies have been sold within a year.—Price 25 cents.

AMATIVENESS:—Of the evils and remedies of excessive and perverted sexuality, including warning and advice to the young. Supplement to Love and Parenage. Price 12 cents.

MATRIMONY:—Of Phrenology and Physiology applied to the selection of congenial partners for life. By O. S. FOWLER. Of which more than 30,000 copies have been sold in the United States, besides having been re-published in England. Price 25 cents.

SYNOPSIS OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY:—By L. N. FOWLER, comprising a condensed description of the functions of the body and mind; also the additional discoveries made by the aid of Magnetism and Neurology. Illustrated. Price 12 cents.

MARRIAGE:—A new edition, enlarged and improved, containing an analysis of all the Social Organs, amply illustrated. Also a complete History of the laws and practices in all ages and nations. By L. N. FOWLER. Price 37 cents.

PHRENOLOGICAL GUIDE:—Designed for Students of their own Characters. Most of the organs are illustrated with two engravings, showing their organs, large and small. A good thing for beginners. Price 19 cents.

PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY:—Applied to Temperance, or the laws of life and health, of which upwards of twenty thousand have been sold. No one should be without it. Price 6 cents.

TIGHT LACING:—Of the evils of compressing the organs of animal life, and thereby enfeebling the vital functions. Every young woman should be acquainted with it. Price 6 cents.

SYNOPSIS OF PHRENOLOGY, A CHART:—Designed for the use of Practical Phrenologists. With upwards of 40 engravings. Price 6 cents, or \$4 per hundred.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC FOR 1847:—Containing the Likenesses of many distinguished individuals, besides a beautiful emblematical history, which will be a valuable aid to the organs. Ninety thousand have already been sold. Price 6 cents, or 12 copies for 50 cents.

A SOBER & TEMPERATE LIFE:—By LEON CORNARO, and written by him at the age of 83 years; with a likeness of the author, who, by his temperate habits, attained to the remarkable age of 104 years; and giving directions as to the quantity of food necessary to prolong life. This work has been translated into nearly every language. Pp. 228. 18mo. Price 25 cents.

mail, at the price affixed to each work.

RATIONAL CRIME, Price 62 cents. HUMAN RIGHTS, " 50 " PHILOSOPHY OF THE WATER CURS, " 25 " PRACTICE OF THE WATER CURS, " 25 " THE PHRENOLOGICAL BOOK, " 27 " THE PHRENOLOGICAL READER, " 25 " THE PHILOSOPHY OF MENTALISM, " 15 " TEA AND COFFEE, " 15 "

Just Published, Illustrated Edition of FAMILIAR LESSONS ON PHRENOLOGY, for Children and Youth.

Illustrated by a large number of new and original engravings. Designed for the use of Schools and Families. By Mrs. L. N. FOWLER. Price 50 cents.

FAMILIAR LESSONS ON PHYSIOLOGY, for Schools and Families. Amplely illustrated by appropriate engravings. By L. N. FOWLER. Price 25 cents.

Illustrated Botany VOL. II, 1847.

EDITED BY J. L. COMSTOCK, M. D., Author of Botany Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural History, Paleontology, &c. assisted 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.

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.

We do not intend to confine ourselves to the botanical descriptions of each plant, but to make it a thoroughly scientific work, by the addition of a thorough Treatise on the interesting and important branch of Vegetable Physiology.

The whole illustrated by splendid colored engravings, taken from Nature, full size, and finished in the highest style of modern art.

The present Edition, which has been revised and corrected, and is now ready for publication, is so extensive as to leave his name familiar to every student in the sciences in this country.

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 marvel with us is, how the work can afford to be sold at the price of \$5 per annum, or two copies to an address for \$8.

From Exchange Papers. ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.—Number six of this very pretty series, which has been received, and is, as usual, filled with plates representing native and foreign flowers, and with matter relating thereto.

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 florist or admirer of Nature, than the Illustrated Botany. It is illustrated with from four to six engravings every month, handsomely colored, and containing the plates, and in relation to the interesting 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 flowers, handsomely painted, in each number. Price, \$3.00 a year, or two copies sent to one address for \$5.00.

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, I know of but two or three which pretend to be devoted to the Cause of Truth on the subject, unrestrained by sectarian or partisan views, or by desire, from selfish motives, to please the greatest number of readers.

On Hand Again! THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he is located once more in the village of Ann Arbor, and is prepared to accommodate the community with a choice and well selected assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, &c. &c., which he will sell for READY PAY, as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be had at any other store in town.

Persons who wish to make purchases for Cash, at Cash Prices, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

By keeping the first quality of articles, by selling at small profits, and by a fair and honorable course in business, he expects to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in payment for Goods.

Persons who wish to make purchases for Cash, at Cash Prices, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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By keeping the first quality of articles, by selling at small profits, and by a fair and honorable course in business, he expects to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

TO THE FARMERS.

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

NEW Establishment. CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Dexter and vicinity that he has opened a shop in the above place, in the corner store, formerly known as "Shepherd's"; where he is prepared to do all kinds of repairing in the line of clocks, watches, jewelry, &c., on the shortest notice.

ALSO GROCERIES of all kinds: such as, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Raisins, Coffee, Peppers, Spice, Fish, Candies, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c. And in fact every article usually kept in such an establishment (1/10 doz excepted) constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

HAT, CAP, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

T. H. ARMSTRONG, HAVING taken the Stand No. 53, Woodard Avenue, 3 doors north of J. G. Crane's, a Hat Store, recently occupied by J. G. Crane, as a Hat Store; and added the stock of the latter to his own, and also engaged in manufacturing every description of HATS & CAPS.

He is now prepared to offer to the Public every article in his line, either of his own or eastern manufacture, twenty five per cent less than have been offered in this market.

THE Subscriber has also secured the services of a first rate Practical Cutter, by which he will be enabled to make garments of every style and description, and in the most approved and fashionable manner.

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. Superior American Mill Saw Files, 10 to 16 inches. For sale at the sign of the Big Anvil, Upper Town.

THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linseed Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to supply on terms more favorable than than have ever before been offered in this country, and he is prepared to supply orders for large or small quantities at extremely low prices.

REVISION STATUTES. NOTICE is hereby given that the Revised Statutes of 1846 have been received at the office of the County Clerk, and are ready for delivery to all persons entitled to receive them.

LARGE children's kettles for sale by BECKLEY & THOMAS. Ann Arbor, Lower Town. 310-1/2

TWO Horse Wagons and a Buggy for sale by BECKLEY & THOMAS. Ann Arbor, Lower Town. 310-1/2

ESTRAY. CAME into my enclosure in December last, a pale red HEIFER, about two years old, with a white spot on her forehead, and some white on the back and flanks. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.

TO BUILDERS, 200 Kegs Albany and Troy Cut Nails 3/4 to 6 1/2. 20 Kegs Wrought Nails 6d to 12d. 50 Kegs " Bell Metal " Glass from 7 X 9 to 10 X 14. 50 Kegs Pine Lumber in Oil. 500 lbs. dry. 300 Gallons Linseed Oil. 20 feet Fine Lumber, seasoned, clear stuff. Together with a full assortment of Locks, Latches, Batts, Screws, Window Blind Fastenings, &c. for sale at within a fraction of Detroit prices, at the BIG ANVIL STORE, UPPER TOWN.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!!! MASTICATION and Articulation, warranted by their being properly replaced. S. D. BURNETT, will continue the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches, viz. Scaling, Filling, and inserting on gold plates or pivots, from one to an entire set. Old plates or misfits remodeled, and made equal to new.

WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore, 5 Tons clean Cotton and Linen Rags, 1 Ton Beeswax, and 3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest assortment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this Village, and at his usual low prices. Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 285-1/2

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS. THE Mozart Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Ives Jun.—containing the celebrated Christus and Miserere by Zingarelli with English words. Teachers of Music will please call and examine the work at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. October 7, 1846 285-1/2

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

WM. S. BROWN, Attorney & Counselor at Law, ANN ARBOR, MICH. OFFICE with E. MUNDY, Esq. 297-1/2

BRASS CLOCKS. A large lot of 30 hour and 8 day Brass Clocks for sale, at \$14 and \$22 by the case. 302-1/2 J. W. TILLMAN

MEDICAL BOOKS. A NEW lot of Medical Books, just opened and for sale cheap for cash at PERRY'S. June 15, 270-1/2

Ann Arbor MARBLE YARD.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rock well 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.

W. F. SPAULDING, Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, 1847. 273-1/2

TEMPERANCE HOUSE! 1847. STEAMBOAT HOTEL. DETROIT, MICH.

DANIEL BARNES, having taken this well known Stand, and thoroughly repaired it through, is now extensively prepared to accommodate his friends and the Travelling Public with all those conveniences calculated to make them comfortable, and with prices to suit the times!

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 brought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get the proof. W. F. SPAULDING, Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, 1847. 273-1/2

NEW GOODS! Cheap for Cash!!

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

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

These and the above mentioned Goods, we do most earnestly solicit at least an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES GIBSON & CO. No. 3 Exchange Block, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846. 282-1/2

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!

THE Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving) from 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 only among which may be found the following: a good assortment of Gold Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Wristlets, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Trench Cases, Gold Pencils, Silver and German Silver Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do. Goggles, Razors, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Ladies Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shavers and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Hair Pins, and Britannia Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, Shaving Boxes and Sops, Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calford Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Wash and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Pipes, Clarinets, Accordions—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen Cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Steeltoes, Water Pipes 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 ten sets, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, GOLD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost everything 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.

N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver. Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846. 271-1/2

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, SOLEAS of every variety and pattern, and the latest fashion, prices from \$30 and upwards. DIVANS, OTTOMANS, LOUNGES, BUREAUS, of all kinds, from \$1 and up. Centre, Card, Tea, Dress, Pier, Dining, and Nest Tables. Wash, Candle, and Toilet Stands. Bedsteads—Mahogany, Maple, and Walnut, from \$2 and up. Piano Fortes; Piano Stools; Double and single Mattresses of hair, shuck, palm leaf, or straw. 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 back, warranted good, at the low price of \$12, for the cash only. Flag and Cane Seat from 6s. and up. Fire Grates, plain and gallery: Bird Glasses, Hobby-Horses, and Toy Wheelbarrows, for children; Patent Shower and Hip Baths; Boston Bath Pans, Cast Stools, Umbrella and Hat Stands, Fancy Bellows, Foot Stoppers, Cane Seat Counter and Boat Stools, Curtains 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, Glaz, 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. 297-1/2

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BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE undersigned having returned from New York with a new, large and valuable stock of Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings, is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to every book purchaser, that, by his efforts last fall on his return from New York, the price nearly everything in his line has been sold less than heretofore, and had it not been for him, purchasers would have continued to pay the prices heretofore charged.

He can say also, that his sales have been beyond his most sanguine expectations, showing conclusively that a public benefactor, although ever so small, will not go unrewarded in this enlightened community.

He is thankful for the favors already bestowed, and would especially solicit a continuance of the trade; and he would say to those who never have purchased books of him, that he will show them articles and prices with pleasure at any time they may call whether they wish to purchase or not.

Last orders from the country will be attended to, and the books packed as well as if the persons were present to attend the purchases. He will also sell to children as cheap as their parents.

Purchasers will do well to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't forget the place: be sure you call at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, on Main Street, a few doors South of the Public Square.

W. M. PERRY, Ann Arbor, June 27, 1846. 269-1/2

TRESHING MACHINES.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Threshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind, invented by himself, and is now ready to use with four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be safely used with six or eight horses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 300 bushels of wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 158 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the advantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable.—They are easily moved from one place to another. The work of the horses is easy on these powers in comparison to others, and the price is LOW. There are no other powers and machines, have ever been sold in the State, according to the real value. The terms of payment will be liberal for notes that are known to be absolutely good.

I have a number of Powers and Machines now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy are invited to call soon.

CLEANERS. I expect to be prepared within a few days to make Cleaners for those who may want them. The beauty and advantages of this Power and Machine will be fully shown to all on examining the recommendations below.

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines; the undersigned having adopted the necessary measures for securing letters patent for the same within the time required by law.

S. W. FOSTER, Scio, Washnetaw Co., Mich. June 18, 1846

RECOMMENDATIONS. During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, and believe they are better adapted to the use of Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and thresher within our knowledge.—They are calculated to be used with four horses, and are simple strength for that number. They appear to be constructed in such a manner as to render them very durable with little liability of getting out of order. They are easily moved from one place to another. They can be worked with any number of hands from four to ten, and will thresh about 200 bushels wheat per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washnetaw Co. G. BLOOD, " " S. M. HEALY, " " S. E. FOSTER, " " N. A. PHELPS, " " J. M. WALKER, " " T. M. WARREN, " " D. SMALLY, Lodi, " "

I threshed last fall and winter with one of S. W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed upon the power amounted to only 60 cents, and it was in good order when I had done threshing. I invariably used six horses.

Marion, June 6, 1846. I purchased one of S. W. Foster's horse powers last fall and have used it for jobbing. I have used many different kinds of powers and believe this is the best running power I have ever seen. D. S. BENNETT, Hamburg, June, 1846.

We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Horse Powers last fall, and have used it and think it is a first rate Power. JESSE HALL, DANIEL S. HALL, REUBEN S. HALL, Hamburg, June, 1846. 269-1/2

AT THE NEW DRUG STORE, in Battle Creek, called the "Spothecaries' Hall," WILL be found a new, extensive, and valuable assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Dyestuffs, Groceries, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, School Books, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c. purchased directly of the importers; which are offered to the community at low prices as at any other establishment in the State—Detroit not excepted.

Physicians, Surgeons, and the Trade, will be supplied upon the lowest terms.—Prescriptions and orders attended to with care and despatch. Be sure to recollect the place. G. F. HARRISON & CO. Battle Creek, 1847. 303

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. THE Subscriber has constantly for sale a good assortment of heavy WOOLEN CLOTHS, well adapted to the country market which he will sell at wholesale or retail, very low. Call and see them at the MANSFIELD STORE. W. A. RAYMOND, Detroit. 275-1/2

E. G. BURGER, Dentist, FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT'S STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK, 261-1/2 ANN ARBOR.

C. CLARK, Attorney and counselor, and Justice of the Peace Office, Court House, Ann Arbor.

FEVER & AGUE

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

This excellent compound is for sale by the proprietor's Agents. M'NARD'S. 263-1/2