

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVOLABILITY 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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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

VARIETY.

AN INCIDENT AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—Hon. Bradford R. Wood, of this State, in a speech on the "Wilmot Proviso, in the House of Representatives, narrated the following incident:

"Sir, this very morning, the inhabitants at the other end of the avenue were early disturbed by the wild shrieks of female distress. A young woman, almost as white (as I am informed) as your wives and daughters, with her hands strongly bound, was dragged through the streets by a brute in human shape, claiming to be her owner, and threatening to hush her screams by stamping and crushing her on the pavement, while she (insisting that she was free) wildly appealed to the gathering crowd to protect her. Whether free or slave, I know not; but he who called himself her master, succeeded (as I am informed) in extorting six hundred dollars from the sympathies of her employers as the price of her freedom.

Mr. McDaniel—I call the gentleman to order.

The Chair—The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. Wood—If I am to be called to order for the statement, on the floor of this House, of a fact pertinent to the question before us, and which transpired in open day on a public street, in this capital—in Heaven's name, what must be the nature of an institution of which its abettors would not permit me to speak calmly and dispassionately? I know not that I should be surprised at their sensitiveness. Disregarding, as they do, the voice of the mighty dead, and resisting the tide of civilization, and the claims of humanity, and the demands of a pure Christianity, it must be difficult to remain cool and dispassionate."

EMIGRATION.—The London Chronicle estimates that Ireland will pour out from 200,000 to 300,000 of her people in 1847, to Canada and the United States. According to the same authority, the emigrants will not be the most destitute class of the population, being chiefly from the class of small farmers and from the middle and rather than the lower section of that class.

"THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT," of New Hampshire, an eminently practical and efficient antislavery paper, announces that it has a larger circulation than any Democratic paper in the State. The publishers say that they intend to commence the third volume with new type and on a large sheet. Success attend them.

All accounts agree that the heat at Vera Cruz had been extraordinary—which had caused Gen. Scott to expedite his march into the interior; for 14,000 or 15,000 men, more than 2000 had been attacked by severe illness. They also agree that the troops which left for the interior, amounted to 8000 or 10,000 men; and that they were marching in two divisions upon Jalapa.

The Secretary of the Treasury calculates on a revenue of fifteen millions of dollars, from the "military contributions" imposed on Mexico, for the first year, after the opening of the Mexican ports to trade.

THE GEORGETOWN COUNCIL.—The Georgetown Council, in this District, soon after the establishment of the *Era*, appointed a committee to inquire what should be done in relation to it. So far as we have learned, the committee came to the conclusion that the advice given by the town clerk at Ephesus was very sensible—"Do nothing rashly."—*Nat. Era*.

ANOTHER LIBERTY MAN ELECTED.—At the last trial for Representative in the Chesterfield district, Maine, Mr. Baker, formerly a Democrat, was elected by the Liberty men. This carries the number up to ten, twice as many as last year.

POETRY.

Huzza! Huzza! A Victory!

While the shout of triumph for blooded, is drowning the reason and the conscience of the country, as well as the mournful notes of private grief, for sons, brothers, husbands and fathers, who have died in unassuaged agony, upon a foreign field, the following lines of Charles Mackay, (we think,) may reach some who are at a loss to know for what great public or private advantage, the people have put on their garments of rejoicing:

A little girl stood at the door,
And with her kitten played;
Less wild and frolicsome than she,
That rosy, prattling maid.
Suddenly her cheek turns ghastly white,
Her eyes with tears are filled,
And rushing in-of-doors, she screamed—
"My brother Willie's killed!"
And thousand joyful voices cry,
"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

A mother sat in thoughtful ease,
A knitting by the fire.
She tore her few gray hairs, and shrieked
"My joy on earth is done!
Oh, who will lay me in my grave!
Oh, God! my son! my son!"
And thousand joyful voices cry,
"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

A youthful wife the threshold crossed,
With matron's treasure blest;
A smiling infant nestling lay
In alumber at her breast.
She spoke no word, she heaved no sigh
The widow's tale to tell;
But like a corpse all white and stiff,
Upon the hearth floor fell,
And thousand joyful voices cry,
"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

An old, weak man, with head of snow,
And years three-score and ten,
Looked in upon his cabin home,
And anguish seized him then.
He helped not wife, nor helpless babe,
Matron nor lit-l maid,
One weeping tear, one choking sob—
He knelt him down, and prayed.
And thousand joyful voices cry,
"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

MISCELLANY.

From the Emancipator.

General Taylor.

This gentleman who has so suddenly fought himself into notoriety by winning four battles in our atrocious proslavery war; with a loss in killed and wounded of about 2,000 Americans, and 6,000 Mexicans, is now the lauded hero of the Whig party, and the favorite presidential candidate of a large number of its leading journals. Had he been a democrat, we should not have been surprised to see that party, rent with internal feuds, seize upon his blood-begotten popularity, to quell the discord and furnish itself with a candidate for the presidency. But, for the Whigs—the anti-Texas, anti-war, anti-slavery Whigs—the "true Liberty party," to rush head-long into the arms of a man, whose only apparent or known qualification for civil office, is summed up in his being a good fighter, in a war notoriously waged for the extension of slavery, must amaze the simple minded men who have hoped that some confidence might be reposed in the antislavery professions of a portion of that party.—That Gen. Taylor now stands a better chance of being the Whig candidate, in 1848, than any other man, is obvious to all who watch the signs of times. What, then, are the claims which this "military chieftain," may urge upon the Whig party for a nomination, and upon the people for an election, to the highest civil office in their gift?

First, He seems, judging from his correspondence with the war department, to be capable of writing very clear and succinct accounts of his military operations, (which Gen. Jackson was not,) and to possess a good deal of calm dignity while recording the results of his battles, and a just appreciation of the best means of harassing and crippling our weak and distracted antagonists.

Secondly, He is well skilled in planning a battle, has an abundance of dogged courage, and when hard pressed fights like a demon.

Third, He has done more than any one man, or any one thousand men in the country, to prevent this unholy war from sinking the general administration in hopeless infamy. Thrice, when the humanity and virtue of the nation were aroused to trample this war and its abettors in the dust—Taylor's successes have stirred up the courage of the abashed and crouching champions of slavery and carnage, and whetted the public appetite anew for blood. The Whigs were in full cry upon the heels of Polk for ordering our army to Corpus Christi last year, when the news of the battles of the Rio Grande effectually muzzled their presses, and the war dogs shouted "glorious victory!" During the summer, and far into the autumn, the army dragged its slow length into Mexico, at a weekly expense of a million of dollars, till the indignation of the people demanded that hostilities should cease. When, lo, the storming of Monterey silenced every

murmur, and "glory" was again in ascendant. Congress met in December. The President attempted a lame apology for the war. The Whigs pounced upon his message without mercy. Parties were broken up. Thrice did the House stand firm on the Wilmot proviso. The war had become a monstrous nuisance. Congress broke up in confusion. Polk was casting about for a plank to float the fragments of his administration. The friends of peace and freedom were full of hope. Then comes the bloody victory of Buena Vista. The war-deed lifts aloft his clotted weapon and waves it in triumph. The democrats gather courage—the Whigs run mad with joy, boasting "we did it!" Taylor saves the administration from destruction, and the war from infamy.

Fourth, He has the qualities to please the masses. He will take hugely with "the ground tier." At the recent battle, when a Kentucky regiment wavered under the fire of the Mexicans, he said to his aid, Crittenden, "By G—d, sir, that will not do!" And when the troops closed up, and rushed upon the ranks of their foes, he shouted, rising in his stirrups, "glorious old Kentuck, give 'em h—ll," while tears of joy ran down his veteran cheeks. Surely, such a man will draw largely upon the subterranean democracy; and the piety of the Whig party may be soothed and pacified by placing on the ticket with old Rough, the president of the American Bible Society. Fifth, Gen. Taylor is a slaveholder.—He is a large slaveholder. He is reputed to be the owner of two hundred of his fellow men. In this regard he is three times as available a candidate as Henry Clay. This settles the question.

Such then are the peculiar qualifications of Gen. Zachary Taylor for the presidency. To secure his election, he must be nominated and supported by one of the great parties. And which party can so appropriately bring him forward as that one which has compassed the sea and land, to make the Northern States believe that it was opposed to the acquisition of Texas, to the war, the dismemberment of Mexico, and to slavery, and which has half convinced some rather mellow and verdant persons that it was telling the truth. Should Gen. Taylor be nominated, (as he probably will, if the war continues another year, and he wins a battle or two,) we shall expect to see the great mass of the Whig party shouting in the train of old "Rough and Ready." It will be a sorry sight to see such editors as Capt. Sleeper, Horace Greely, Thurlow Weed, John Milton Earle, Charles Francis Adams, et id omne genus, extolling the merits of their candidate, and persuading the abolitionists to give him their votes. But, they will do it. Mr. Sleeper will swallow him, because, in order to keep the volunteers from getting drunk, he turned rumsellers out of Matamoros. The Quaker of the Spy, who was so distressed at the low price at which Gov. Morton sold the State guns, will go for Taylor on the genuine George Fox principles. By withdrawing him from the carnal pursuit of war he will hope to improve his moral character and save a great many lives. Mr. Adams will think "Birneyism," is decidedly worse than Taylorism, and so, choosing the least of two evils, he will bite his lips, eat his words, and vote for Taylor under protest—just as Winthrop voted men and money to carry on the war. As to Greely, he looks grave, will philosophize on the happy state of society when all men get their washing done at one laundry, and cypher out the effects of Taylor's election upon the Tariff generally and the price of wool in particular. Mr. Weed, the mouthpiece of Gov. Seward will find no difficulty in changing front. His head is already turned. Hear him:

Suspense and solicitude have given way to certainty and joy. Gen. TAYLOR has encountered and beaten the enemy.—The battle was sanguinary—the odds fearfully against him—but the result was glorious. It is not that we rejoice in the death of so many Mexicans. But it is that our gallant Army and its gallant leader have so borne themselves as to distinguish and elevate our national character. For the moment, dazzled by glory which such valor reflects, we forget the painful fact that this War is being waged for the extension of Human Slavery.

Yes, there is the key note with which such editors will chime in. For a moment, for this once, just when the ballot is to be dropped in the box, they will "forget the painful fact that this war is being waged for the extension of human slavery." Aye, and so will Joshua R. Giddings, Stephen C. Phillips, John G. Palfrey, Erastus Culver, and thousands more of so-called "Anti-Slavery Whigs." Well, we solicit but one favor of them; and that is, that they will not have the hypocrisy to ask the Liberty party to join them in their apostasy, and the impudence to abuse them for refusing to do so.

Bombardment of Vera Cruz.

While Gen. Scott was pouring showers of bomb-shells into that city, spreading consternation and death among the women and children, the foreign consuls sent a most respectful request that the non-combatants might be allowed to leave the city. This most reasonable, humane request was refused chiefly for the unmanly reason that the offer had been once refused. Such conduct was in our view unworthy of civilization. Accounts vary, but the probability is some Six Hundred children and females were blown to pieces. Awful scene!

The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes a Vera Cruz letter from a volunteer, under date of March 23, which says:

"I was posted upon guard within 200 yards of the town last night, guarding the erection of a powerful battery under the command of Brigadier General Pillow, and could distinctly hear the screams of women and children as the shells fell!—At intervals there was a general ringing of bells."

At the attack on Vera Cruz, it is stated positively by an officer in our army, that the daughter of the British Consul was killed by a bomb-shell, and also that the family of the French Consul, were more or less injured.

The Bangor Gazette justly remarks: "If the Mexican nation is yet capable of those patriotic passions which give the utmost energy to war, these cruelties will rouse her for a defense like that which has immortalized Saragossa. Let a city of New England have been treated in the same way by a besieging army, and there is not a hamlet between St. Croix and the Hudson, that would not send forth her soldiery to block up, if need be with their dead bodies, the passes into our country and to push the invaders back into the Atlantic.

We would not have believed such an act possible from any officer of the United States, much less of the chivalrous Scott, whose propensities were pacific enough when Maine was in arms to defend her own rightful territory, for which the nation cared so little. But the lamb for our free territorial rights, becomes the very tiger when engaged in aggressions against Mexico to give latitude to that curse of curses, American Slavery. Alas! that man should be so much the creature of circumstances."

City of Mexico.

The present beautiful city, founded on the ruins of the former, is a wonder to the traveller. It has a population of 160,000 souls and an immense amount of wealth. Its Cathedral surpasses in metallic lore all the other churches in the world. The balustrade around the great altar is composed of massive silver. It has a lamp of solid silver, and of such enormous dimensions, that three men enter it when they clean it! and it is encircled with ornaments of lions' heads and other devices of pure gold. So great is their ecclesiastic profusion. But Mexico has been celebrated for her schools—the botanical gardens, the school of mines and the Academy of Fine Arts—this last has, however, been completely ruined by her repeated revolutions. War and the arts never were congenial. The Mexicans have their peculiarities—they are not without taste, as our narrative must have shown. Indeed, the Butcher of Mexico is a sentimental being. He stands at his shamble in a perfect bed of flowers, and amid a cloud of perfumes, and these are daily renewed by new beauties from their floating gardens; he sings his ditty, and accompanies it with his guitar, and this is the general prelude to his sales. The Mexican loves music and dancing. The laborer in the evening hies him from his task, his hat decked in a poppy wreath—a striking emblem of his forgetfulness of toil. We have said the climate is of the most salubrious kind. It has two seasons, the wet and the dry; the former begins about the end of May, and continues four months. Mexico abounds with curiosities and wonders.—The natural bridges—the towering "snow capped" mountains, emulous to wed the skies; the roaring volcanoes, and the glassy bosomed lakes. Fancy, too, finds there congenial food. The fairy clime, the pure attenuated mountain air, the bounteous fruit, the flowers of perpetual bloom, its lofty situation, on which the moon shines with a silvery whiteness, of which we grovellers on the plains can form but a faint conception.—*N. Y. Sun*.

WHEN A MAN BECOMES OF AGE.—Chancellor Kent has decided that a man becomes of age the day previous to the anniversary of his birth-day; so that a person born on the second of April attains his majority on the first.

Horrors of War.

In the hospitals of *Wilna*, there were above 17,000 dead and dying, frozen and freezing. The bodies of the former, broken up, served to stop the cavities in windows, floors, & walls; but in one of the passages of the great Convent, above 1,500 bodies were piled upon transversely, like pigs of lead or iron. When these were finally removed on sledges to be buried, the most extraordinary figures were presented, in the variety of their attitudes, for none seemed to have been frozen in a composed state; each was fixed in the last action of his life—in the last direction given to his limbs; even the eyes retained the last expression either of anger, pain or entreaty. In the roads, men were gathered around the burning ruins of cottages, which a mad spirit of destruction had fired, picking and eating the burnt bodies of their fellow men; while thousands of horses were moaning in agony, with their flesh mangled and hacked, to satisfy the cravings of a hunger that knew no pity. In many of the sheds men scarcely alive had heaped upon their frozen bodies human carcasses, which festering by the communication of animal heat, and mingled the dying and the dead in one mass of putrefaction. Such were some of the calamities which followed the retreat of the French army from Moscow; and this is but a faint picture of the horrors of war.—*Sir R. Wilson*.

A Premium.

The American Tract Society having advertised a premium for the best history of the existing war with Mexico, which should be divested of party politics, and calculated at the same time to repress a war spirit in the United States, a competitor for the prize has made his appearance in the "Flag of our Union," who has earned the five hundred dollars at the rate of one hundred dollars a line—that is, if he deserves, he should obtain the prize:

AN ESSAY

UPON THE
WAR WITH MEXICO,
ITS ORIGIN AND ITS RESULT.

Carefully considered and methodically digested,

BY

AN ODD SORT OF A FELLOW.

CHAPTER I.

On the Origin of the War.

§1. Texas.

CHAPTER II.

On the Result of the War.

§1. Taxes.

FINIS.

MEM: A reward of \$500 having been offered for the best Essay on the subject, the author confidently reckons and calculates upon receiving the same speedily; as he has particular occasion for that precise sum, just at present.—*Cist's Advertiser*.

Minnesota.

The Toledo Blade furnishes the following interesting sketch of this new Territory:
"It is bounded on the north by Canada West; on the east by Michigan and Wisconsin; on the south by the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes, which is the most northern line of Iowa; and on the west by the river Sioux and Red River of the North. The line separating Minnesota from Michigan is in Lake Superior, and that separating it from Wisconsin passes along Lake Superior to the Falls of the St. Louis river, and thence south till it strikes the river St. Croix, which it follows to the Mississippi. Thence down the Mississippi to latitude 43, the place of beginning.

Embraced within these boundaries there are about 90,000 square miles—equal to 58,000,000 of acres. It is in nearly the same latitude as the State of Maine. In area it exceeds the Island of Great Britain, and it is nearly equal to France. Comparing it with old States, it is as large as New York and Pennsylvania. For the production of wheat and the grasses, its soil and climate are favorable.—Now, it appears to the people of the United States as extremely distant and interior. So did Wisconsin fifteen years ago. In commercial advantages, it will not be one of the most favored of the States, nor yet one of the least. By means of Lake Superior, on which it borders for more than one hundred miles, from Pigeon River to Fond du Lac, its northern and middle portion will have cheap communication with all the Lake shores, and the Atlantic, and through the Upper Mississippi and St. Peter's Rivers, will hold easy intercourse with the whole great valley below.

"With many, its cold climate will be an objection. It is pretty well north, but if a man wishes to raise a vigorous family (and we know of nothing more desirable) he will much sooner seek a home in Minnesota than in Texas. There is, how-

ever, abundant room, as yet, this side of that territory. Notwithstanding Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin should first be settled."

The War Spirit.

The following murderous incident, growing out of this infernal war spirit, is passing through most of our war papers with marks of high approbation of the spirit which it breathes and inculcates:

COL. MAY.—At the time Lieutenant Crittenden was sent by Gen. Taylor during the late battle, with a flag to a detached body of 1000 to 1500 of Mexicans that were being cut to pieces by our fire, Col. May was on the eve of charging them with his dragoons; but as Lieut. C. was passing with his white flag displayed, May rode out and crossed his path to inquire the object of his mission.—"I am going to tell those fellows to surrender, in order to save their lives."—"Wait till I have charged them."—"Impossible; the old man has sent me, and I must go."—"But, my good fellow," said May entreatingly, "for God's sake, just rein up for five minutes, and give us a chance at them."—"Would do anything to oblige you, Colonel but I have the old man's orders, and there is no help for it"—and he gave rein to his horse, while the Colonel returned to the head of his squadron, in the worst of all possible humors, against them things called flags of truce.—*N. O. Bulletin*.

Now if any thing can manifest a more atrocious spirit of cold-blooded murder in the perpetrator, without any one useful object to be accomplished by it, except the gratification of a most malignant and devilish temper of bootless revenge against a defeated and prostrate foe, we are not well instructed in the dark history of human depravity. Let those who can sympathize with it, do so with what conscience they may; for our humble selves, we can from the bottom of our souls, rather ejaculate our heart-felt prayer:

"O! let me not be joined at last
To men of violence and blood!"
[Boston Whig.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

To the Liberty Party of Michigan.

Dear Friends:—The least observation makes it apparent that the Liberty Party at present is in "rather a bad fix." It is obvious that unless some favorable change occur the next election will find us greatly reduced in number, and the subsequent one annihilate us. Let us ponder upon our situation and the circumstances that have conspired to cause it; that if possible we may discover the remedy and avert the impending catastrophe.

The leaders of the party committed two blunders in the organization—either of them disastrous, the last worse than the first, and both combined inevitably fatal. The 1st consisted in the nonassumption of Constitutional Jurisdiction of Congress, over the whole slavery question comprising the requisite power to abolish slavery under State as well as Federal Government. Very few could be induced to join a party that acknowledged itself destitute of power to accomplish its own objects. More especially at the expense of subverting the Constitution, a change gravely brought against us, and to which our own confession often reiterated, of want of constitutional power over Slavery under the State Governments, seemed to render us justly obnoxious. The magnitude of this error will be apparent when we consider it as untrue as erroneous, when it can be shown incontrovertibly that the United States Constitution is an antislavery document, and that various provisions of that instrument, together with a fair literal construction of that clause of Art 5 of amendments, "No person shall be deprived" of Liberty without due process of law," would annihilate every vestige of Slavery in the nation.

But the last error was worse than the 1st. It was in not defining our position on all political questions affecting the welfare of the people, or necessarily connected with the support or movements, or existence of the Government. True the 1st national liberty convention sent forth a kind of negative declaration of sentiments, in which to reflecting minds, there was a tolerably clear shadowing forth affirmatively of its principles, but this was an exposition, not of what we would, but only of what we would not do, it was unheeded.

Hence the Liberty party in the very nature of things, lacks the essential elements of existence, for in its organization there is no provision adequate to the pecuniary support of Government, and as time would be requisite to insure the complete overthrow of Slavery, under the most favorable auspices, before they

could be accomplished the organization by its inherent constitutional defects might fall to ruin, and the whole scheme prove nothing more nor less than a bubble to burst just in our very grasp.

I know it is assumed by those opposed to the adoption of a political creed, that the abolishment of Slavery would so change the aspect of affairs that it is impossible to foresee the requisite policy thereafter. Admit it, & what follows, that no provision should be made for the exigencies of the case until this can be effected! Nay verily, and if the party cannot now in advance say upon what principles the Government shall be administered in the interim, what assurance have we that our Senators and Representatives can agree after their election upon the policy they will adopt? Hence it is to say the least, doubtful whether the party, giving it the President, Vice president and majorities in both houses of Congress, would not after all, like Lord John Russell's cabinet, when called to the Premiership of the English Government, display the strength of its own weakness, and fail in the accomplishment of its legitimate objects.

This is an important consideration, but which so far as I have seen, has been wholly overlooked by writers on both sides of the subject, and I conceive one of sufficient magnitude to settle and decide the question. Let gentlemen tell us on what principles the Government shall be administered, until the abolition of Slavery shall render it obvious what policy will be most conducive to the general welfare. This is all we ask. It is not necessary to chain the party to a stake and say its policy can never vary—can never adapt itself, or be adapted to varying circumstances.

But it appears that in its origin many of our leaders had no idea that the organization was to be permanent.

All I have to say on that point is, if the object was to create a little political capital to transfer to Whiggery or Democracy for individual or party aggrandizement; then we to our leaders, better far had we never adopted political action, than having so done "to have our head greased and our ears pinned back, and go down like Anti-masonry, in 1832, into the capacious maw of whiggism.

I wish now to call attention to the fact that our leaders in omitting to insure permanence to our party, have overlooked those elements that are indispensable to even continued existence, have made us so short lived that our dissolution seems inevitable before we have accomplished the objects of our creation. What then is the remedy?

Let us organize on a permanent basis. It would be better, on the principle "of two evils choose the least" to decide in favor of revenue Tariff or even incidental protection, than to neglect to embody the elements of political existence: for even such a policy would insure sufficient permanence to enable the party when in power to abolish slavery. But let us make a gigantic effort to reorganize on correct principles and on a substantial foundation.

The theory advocated hitherto by the editors of the Signal is sufficiently correct, for all practical or present purposes, adding the assumption of constitutional power, to abolish Slavery by the direct legislation of Congress, in the States as well as in the Territories.

Let the Central Committee then take measures to call a State Convention to be held in Oct. next, or some convenient season to decide the question for a State organization, and if so the general principles upon which it shall be based. And preparatory thereto let county mass meetings be held all over the State, simultaneously or in rapid succession as should be thought best, at which our principles could be subjected to the ordeal of thorough discussion, and delegates appointed to the State convention fully instructed to carry out the principles and measures adopted at the County meetings.

Let old Washtenaw lead off the van and thunder forth its declaration of sentiments in tones that shall thrill through every ear in the State. Let Mr. Beckley, or some competent lecturer, be put into the field, and let measures be adopted to insure a vigorous campaign and a State organization on perfect principles. The question is one of life, or death. Hence let no one be daunted, let no one be deterred from the fear that any of our old friends will desert us, for much as we love them we love our principles and the sacred cause of Freedom better, and we must be prepared to submit to any required sacrifice to insure its ultimate triumph. No one can be expected to remain in a ship which all see & feel to be sinking. This is the case with our present organization. Let us then unite to form one around which the shattered hosts of Liberty may ultimately rally from

present certain defeat, and march on to certain triumph and to victory.

J. WEEKES. Kent Co., May 3, 1847

Remarks. We had some hesitation about inserting the preceding, as neither the style of the article, its Constitutional doctrines, its anticipations concerning the Liberty party, nor its proposal for reorganization, at all correspond with our notions. But personally knowing the writer to have been an old and zealous antislavery man, we thought it right to let him be heard in common with others. We will not discuss his positions now; but will just observe, as our opinion, that those who are determined to organize a National Reform antislavery party cannot do it while members of the Liberty party. The great majority will not go into any such measure. This is a fact already settled; and those who think such a party indispensable, must step out from the Liberty party, as William Goodell and his friends have done, and organize anew. But we will say no more upon this question, as we do not wish to reopen a controversy which was fully and earnestly discussed two years ago.—Ed. Signal.

Letter from S. T. Creighton.

CENTREVILLE, MAY 1st, 1847. FRIENDS:

In looking over your paper of the seventeenth, I noticed a communication signed "A.," in which the writer says that he proposed to the citizens of his place to give me an invitation to deliver them a course of lectures, and that they refused to do so, from the fact, that I was reported to be denunciatory of churches and Ministers, especially of D. D.'s, as "Devil Drummers." (I suppose he meant Devil's drummers.)

That the friends of the slave who have heard these reports without any qualification, from our enemies, may understand my position concerning the Church and Ministry, is the object of this communication.

First, then, I do denounce the American Church, as such, as being proslavery; as standing with her ecclesiastical heel upon the necks and hearts of more than four hundred thousand of her own church members; as being steeped in human gore to her very lips; as having her altars erected upon the flesh and blood, bones and sinews, of God's image; as having her sacramental robes dyed in innocent blood.

Second, then, I do denounce the great mass of the Ministers of these Churches, among whom may be found D. D.'s and Professors of theology as being guilty of crimes which would put to blush the Algerine Pirate.

Men, ay, Ministers of the Gospel (!) who will sell their sisters on the auction block for the southern SERRANO, what are they, if they are not Devils Drummers? D. D.'s who will tear from the husband's embrace his beloved partner, and separate them never more to meet until the Arch-Angel shall proclaim the final judgment, what are they, if they are not Devils Drummers? D. D.'s and Professors of Theology, who will rob trundlebeds and cradles of their immortal contents, and sell them on the auction block by the pound to get money, with which to buy Bibles for the poor hesthion—what are they if they are not Devils Drummers? D. D.'s who will sell Jesus Christ in the person of his "little ones" on the southern plantation, and then put the money into the treasure of the Lord (thus proving themselves blacker in heart than was Judas) what are they and for whom do they drum if not for the Devil? And if they are guilty of these charges, are they not committing crimes that would put to blush the ALGERINE PIRATE? Answer, ye who will.

But it may be said that the persons who commit these deeds are southern men, and the ministers of the north are not responsible for their conduct. I answer that the direct perpetrators reside at the south; but they commit these acts of damning crime, and bleeding sorrow under the direct sanction of the northern Ministers and Professors of religion, who extend to them the right hand of Christian fellowship, and brotherly love, hence they are equally implicated in the guilt.

But while I speak thus of the Churches and Ministers in general, let it not be understood that I include all, for I do not. There are many noble exceptions; there are Anti-Slavery Churches, and Anti-Slavery Ministers; with such I have no issue, but bid them God speed. While I condemn and denounce a proslavery Church and Ministry, I at the same time advocate the building up of an Anti-Slavery Church and Ministry. I am a believer in Church, and Church organization; but let the Church be built upon the eternal principles of Truth and Justice, with its foundation stone laid deep in the Ocean of God's love, and not in the blood of his downtrodden poor.

These are the principles which I love, and advocated wherever I have lectured. Yet there are men professing to be Christians and Ministers of the Gospel (!) who willfully misrepresent my view no

other purpose than to injure my influence in the righteous cause of emancipation. "Verily, they have their reward." In conclusion, I would say to my friend "A," and his friends, that if they wish to have me lecture in their place I will do so if they will inform me where it is, and whether or no a house can be obtained, &c. My Post-Office address, for a few weeks to come, will be Adrian, Mich.

Yours for right. S. T. CREIGHTON.

Caucus Resolutions.

ON THE RESOLUTIONS. The annual town meeting, held in the township of Oshtemo, on Monday, April 5th, 1847, did, in addition to its other duties, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the state and condition of the people; when ABRAHAM CANTLE, a farmer of Grand Prairie, introduced the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the said meeting:

Whereas, certain city and village political cliques were formed while Michigan was yet a territory, with a view to crowd her into the Union as a state, in order to seize upon the offices, and to plunge their hands deep into the treasury; and whereas, by a vile and corrupt caucus system they did accomplish their object, and met in convention and established a constitution in many respects very aristocratic, and, whereas, shortly afterwards, they and their tools did assemble as a legislature, and in these two capacities did create a host of offices, attached to them high and extravagant salaries, wages and fees, so much that our state expenses have ever been quite double those of many other states in the Union, with a far greater population; and, whereas these same wireworkers did borrow large sums of money, and did pocket a large portion of it to compensate them for their valuable services in obtaining it, and did nearly squander the whole of the remainder; and, whereas, they have ever since, by adding now and then, a new city or village hunk to their number, so managed by the aid of the caucus drill system as to keep our laws in a state of continual change and confusion, and made them a rich source of litigation; and, whereas, ever since the money borrowed as aforesaid, became exhausted, which was, very soon after it was received, they have taxed the people so highly to uphold and support their misrule and extravagance that they have prevented emigration into the state; and, whereas, they have finally driven the people into a state of repudiation, or to tamely submit to additional direct taxation to pay the interest on the money which they borrowed, and expended as before mentioned; and whereas, the great body of the people have been aware of all this misrule & extravagance, and have called aloud from all parts of the state for retrenchment and reform, but could not obtain them; and, whereas, we do believe that there is no system practiced among men, but this corrupt and vile caucus system, that could for such a length of time have thrown the whole power of the state into the hands of those office seeking, non-producing city and village cliques, and which could have produced such disastrous consequences to the prosperity of our state: Therefore,

Resolved, That we do repudiate the whole caucus system, and that we do believe it the greatest political scourge that ever befel the producing classes, and that we will not give our suffrages to any man for office who comes before the people through this medium, and we most earnestly recommend to all men who are desirous of wresting the power from these aristocratic cliques, and of placing it in the hands of the people, and who believe themselves capable and well qualified for the task, to mount boldly the stump and give their sentiments and pledges definitely to the people, orally, and through the press, that they may have the liberty of casting their votes for those whose sentiments best accord with their own; and in this way we believe we can bring about a retrenchment and reform that will tell well for the interest of the laboring men.

Resolved, That we do believe it the duty of the producing classes to rise in mass against old King Caucus, and either to vanquish him or perish in the effort—People may talk of wrongs we experienced from Great Britain before the Revolution, and the robberies and insults we have received from Mexico, but in both of these cases the people, the working men, could meet them bravely in the field of glory and enforce their rights; but old King Caucus, subtly and stealthily stands upon us, and like a coward strikes at us while at work and unconscious of his purpose. Arise then, ye sons of freedom! Mount the stump, and we will soon lay the old Monster low, and bring about a state of things that will do injustice to none, but help all.

The above preamble and resolutions were taken up by the meeting, and fully and ably discussed, and on motion, the democrats, whigs and liberty men, all, to a man, voted to adopt them, and to have them signed by the Supervisor and Town Clerk, and published in the three papers

published at Kalamazoo, and in the Signal of Liberty and True Democrat, Ann Arbor.

Wm. PRICE, Supervisor. CHAS. H. HURD, Town Clerk.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, May 15.

NOTICE.

The State Liberty Convention, for the nomination of Candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State of Michigan, to be supported at the ensuing November election, will be held at Jackson on Wednesday, the 23d day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. It is hoped there is no necessity of urging upon all lovers of freedom, and of their country's honor, the importance of a full attendance from every county in the State.

By order of the State Central Liberty Committee, C. GURNEY, Chairman.

The War.

We find that a large share of this paper is filled with articles respecting the present war with Mexico, and the events growing out of it. We need make no apology, however, for this. Its influences on the national finances, will be momentous, in the accumulation of a large national debt: on the liberties of the country, by permanently increasing the numbers and influence of the army, and augmenting the appointing power and patronage of the President: on the perpetuity of the Union, by its probable extension over a vast amount of foreign territory: on the religion of the country, by making it the advocate and supporter of wars of conquest and rapine; and on the national disposition by making our people, naturally enterprising and energetic, eager for the acquisition of military glory and foreign domination. Those who have attentively studied the American character know well that when the public will shall have once taken a military direction it will find ample support in the restless, ambitious, and avaricious traits which distinguish our nation. Our two thousand newspapers, instead of being obstacles to the propagation of this class of sentiments, will be its strongest auxiliaries. As a general thing, the leading papers advocate those positions which they think will be most acceptable to the readers, without much reference to right or wrong, or the permanent good of their country: and the smaller papers follow in their tracks. In this way, through millions of papers, the popular will rolls on through the nation, day by day, like an ever swelling stream, growing more impetuous and resistless as the volume of its waters augments. It is a solemn fact that within one year past, the nation, as a whole, has acquired a relish—yes, a keen appetite for blood, which it never could have acquired during a century of peace. It is whetted up to a still higher point by each successive victory, and if the process be continued, after a short time, we may expect that when some American victory of Waterloo shall have been gained, all the barriers of patriotism and religion that have been hitherto opposed to war will be broken down, and the whole nation be intoxicated in one general paroxysm of joy and delight. What matters it that multitudes of their countrymen have been slain while invading a foreign nation, and widows and orphans been multiplied by thousands? Have we not obtained five or six "glorious victories?" And what is the blood of a few thousands of our countrymen worth compared with these? The American character is sensitive and ardent, and when it once permanently takes a military direction, there is reason to believe that it will progress at a rate which will leave older and more phlegmatic nations far behind. Yet all the lessons of history teach us that when a nation so far loses sight of right and justice as to attempt to injure or destroy a foreign people, it has already taken the most important steps for the destruction of its own liberties.

As to the prospect of peace, we see nothing very encouraging in the present aspect of affairs. The result of the war is as yet by no means determined by the recent victories. The Mexicans have been beaten, but there is no evidence that they are conquered. There has been no deficiency of courage with them. Every battle thus far, although unsuccessful to them; has been a bloody one to the victors. Gen. Scott, in beginning his march for the city of Mexico, has entered on the trying part of the war. In striking at the heart of the enemy's country, with a small army, through a road 300 miles long, easily defended at many points, and through an old and well populated region, he has assumed a position, which, in another nation, would be exceedingly hazardous. What will be the result with the Mexicans, we have no data by which we can prophesy. They may give in at once, and demand a peace on any terms; or they be disposed, after the example of their Spanish ancestors, to carry on a ten years exterminating warfare.

It is the opinion of many of our editors, that Gen. Scott and his troops are already "reveling in the halls of the Montezumas" in the city of Mexico. It may be so. We shall soon have important and definite news concerning the result of their journey.

Secession.

We notice in the Albany Patriot an article of five columns, containing a call for a National Convention, and the reasons for issuing it. It is to be held at "Macedon Lock, Wayne county, N. Y., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 8th, 9th and 10th, 1847, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, upon the basis of the following Declaration, and also for the purpose of taking measures to disseminate our principles, and carry our nominations into effect."

The declaration sets forth the principles of the new organization under 19 heads. Among them we notice equality of political rights to all the resident and permanent subjects of government: all monopolies and exclusive privileges to be discarded: the right of each individual to occupy a portion of land: self-ownership: no commercial restrictions: the abolition of Custom Houses: slavery is illegal, unconstitutional, and anti-republican, and should be so declared by the National Judiciary, on application of a slave: all legislation and legal decisions to be based upon right: homestead exemption: distribution of public lands to landless men: no post-office monopoly by government: secret societies to be discontinued at the ballot box.

The address represents the occasion of this new organization to be the fact that the Liberty party have refused to take any ground on many of these questions. The call is signed by William Goodell, J. C. Jackson, and fifty others, from seven counties in New York, most or all of them, we presume, Liberty men.

Frederick Douglass.

After a tour of twenty months through the British Isles, Douglass has returned. He will doubtless consider his manhood more valuable since it has been purchased, and he has the receipt in his pocket, and will walk our shores with a higher feeling of independence!

However, he seems not to be regarded as any less an object of the tyrant's hate, and the prejudice of fools, than before. On his passage home on the Cambria, he was meanly excluded from the berth he had paid for, at the first class price; and was never allowed to enter the saloon, or to eat, but alone.—Cleveland American.

The next Presidential election will determine whether Slavery or freedom will triumph. Since every slaveholder in Congress has voted against the Wilmot Proviso and in favor of the extension of Slavery, and since the question whether it shall be extended or not is the great question which is to absorb all others in the next Presidential campaign, the election of a slaveholder by the people, will be claimed as settling the question in favor of its extension, and it will be extended. Gen. Taylor is the only slaveholder that could be elected. Nor could he be upon the naked question of the extension of Slavery. His being a slaveholder however is a sufficient reason to command all the votes of the slave states, and his military exploits, it is expected, will blind the eyes of sufficient Northern men to elect him. How guilty are those in the free states who are set as watchmen upon the walls of our political Zion, and yet will not warn the people of approaching danger! How much more guilty are those who bind closer the bandage around the eyes of the people, and urge them on to the commission of suicide upon their dearest rights!—O. True Dem.

We have received the May number of the Herald of Truth. We have examined it some, and like the general character of the work. Its independence of thought commends it to the reader, while the articles are well written. There is, however, in some of them, a tendency to a transcendental form of expression, derived from the school of the Fourierites, which might be well exchanged for plain, old fashioned, Saxon English. If great conceptions are simple, as Daniel Webster affirms, they can be clothed in simple language, easy to be understood.

The Grand Rapids Eagle comes out for Gen. Taylor for President, and James Wright Gordon for Vice President. It flies these names at its masthead, together with a terrific looking cannon just belching out its contents. The device is very appropriate.

Is not this James Wright Gordon the person who was run last year as an antislavery candidate for Congress—who expressed a great horror of the Slave Power, and who was ready to declare, as a general principle, that he would "support no slaveholder or his apologist for office?" Gen. Taylor will feel himself highly honored by running in company with a man of this stamp. The Eagle has forgotten to notice this position of its candidate. We commend it to the consideration of that paper. How will it take among the slaveholders, think you?

Boston, in 1800, had twenty-five thousand inhabitants: in 1846, one hundred and fifteen thousand.

A Philanthropist.

At a recent meeting in Boston for the benefit of prisoners, Mr. Augustus related his experience in saving the vicious. Our readers are aware that for several years, he has done but little else than attend the courts of justice, giving bail for prisoners, on condition of signing the temperance pledge, procuring them good situations and thus restoring them to competence and respectability. Here is Christianity reduced to practice. How much more noble is this enterprise of "seeking and saving those that are lost" than the butchering expedition of Generals Taylor and Scott against a foreign people, destroying their dwellings, and blowing into fragments unoffending women and children at their own firesides! Yet the work of destruction is justified by multitudes of well paid orthodox divines, while this heterodox savior of publicans and sinners receives no notice or approval, save from a small class in the community as humble and unpopular as himself! We cut the following from a report of his remarks in the Prisoner's Friend.

"He had been engaged for the last six years in saving men and women. He had not earned a cent for four years. He had met with a great amount of opposition; he had been called a fanatic, and a fool, and been accused of upholding crime. He formerly belonged to the old Temperance Society, and worked with Deacon Grant. But when the Washingtonian came along he sprung into that. It was at this time, (if I understand him correctly) the idea first flashed across his mind of saving men. He worked a whole year saving men, before he dared to speak to a woman. He went to Jail one day to see a man that he was trying to save, and he there saw a woman who asked him why he couldn't save her.— This was rather a hard question, and one that puzzled him some. He came to the conclusion that he would save the next one that was brought up, which he did. He was bound for her, and saved her, and she has since become one of the most efficient members of the Martha Washington Society. He has been in jail for 582 since 1841. He had a paper containing the names of those that he had been bound for, (which he exhibited at full length) measuring 16 feet.

The amount for which he has been held, upwards of \$30,000. He has been bound for persons who have committed every billable crime, and but two have forfeited their bonds: the one a man who became frightened and came back again; the other a woman who would have come back if she had not been afraid to. She was told that if she came back she would be put into Prison. These are the only two that have ever given him any trouble, out of the 582. Now, said Mr. Augustus, if you should endorse the notes of 582 of the best men in your midst, would you not lose by more than two? We understood him to say that he had paid, for the last six years, for fines, \$1,300, which he obtained, by going from store to store, and from merchant to merchant. Among the number that he had bailed, and saved from going to Prison, were 10 or 12 little boys. We understood Mr. Augustus to state that he had saved the city and county seven thousand dollars, which they otherwise would have been obliged to pay for cost for courts, sending the criminal to South Boston, &c.

Gen. Taylor's Profanity.

The N. O. Picayune of the 22d, noticing the various contradictions of Gen. Taylor's giving the Mexicans "h—ll, d—n—em" which have been volunteered by the press, sticks to its story, with a pretty rich article, the following extracts from which we commend to the "prayerful attention" of the Boston Journal.

"There is not a man in the army who has been near Gen. Taylor in moments of great peril who does not recognize something characteristic in the terms employed. In peace there is no man more dignified in his deportment, more frank in his manners, or more candid in his speech than is Gen. Taylor. His heart is as gentle as courage can make it, and his language as direct as honesty. But no man ever yet, was capable of great deeds who was not subject to the excitement of a crisis. With genius it becomes inspiration, and under its influence the shortest word is the best and a damn is briefer than wit. It is a paltry affectation in any one who knows the general to pretend to be shocked at what was related of him at Buena Vista. It is a mere sham for the benefit of puritanical souls who do their damning after a more canonical formula than is generally used on battle-fields.

The anecdote narrated in this paper was published because it was true; because it was characteristic; because it helped to show how fearful were the crises which continually occurred during the battle. The words came out of Gen. Taylor's mouth and were no doubt as acceptable to Heaven as the roaring of the cannon which belched forth death and strewed the earth with slaughter.—Emancipator.

Some of the papers are trying to prove that ashes that are three or four months old will take fire by voluntary combustion, through the application of moisture. It may be so; but we think it rather a hard story to believe.

LADY FREE-MASONS.—A French lodge has been installed in England; and henceforth, ladies are to be admitted as members of the lodges.

Taylor and Corwin.

The foolish and contemptible idea of putting into the same Presidential ticket the names of men so exceedingly dissimilar as Corwin and Taylor, is thus shown up in the Washington Union, the Government paper:

"The National Whig, a Federal paper, established in this city, with a special view, we understand, to the next Presidential canvass, has actually placed upon the same presidential ticket the name of Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, for President, and the name of Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, for Vice President! The heart of the country will sicken with loathing at an insult like this to its veteran soldier. The turpitude of the proceeding is unspeakable. Corwin, the abolitionist; by the side of Taylor, the southern planter; Corwin, whose tawdry and facious rhetoric grew drunk in the fury of its denunciations of our battles in Mexico, as murderers, side by side with Taylor, whose high renown is, that he won those battles for his country! Corwin the Senator, so patriotic that he would not vote "one dollar" to sustain the war, and would at once recall our gallant army from beyond the Rio Grande, in ignominious failure and disgrace, now placed side by side on the same ticket with Taylor, who, at the head of his volunteers, rushed forward from Saltillo to grapple with Santa Anna against fourfold odds, in the blood stained defiles of Buena Vista! All that is noble, all that is manly, all that is proud, all that is patriotic, all that is soldier like in the character of Gen. Taylor, must trample with utter scorn upon the base attempt of sordid and unprincipled office mongers to force upon him, for the meanest ends of partnership, such an association and such an alliance. And yet the attempt, odious as it is, will not be without its uses. It must show Gen. Taylor how federal faction regards him, what use it seeks to make of his glory."

The County Court.

Our County Court has commenced its operations under very favorable auspices, and we should not be surprised if under judicious management the county court system should meet with general approval. The expense to the county is a mere nothing, the litigants paying the costs of litigation almost wholly, while by it the long delays which have so generally attended the circuit court system are avoided, and justice more cheaply and speedily administered. Some eight or ten cases are either now pending or have been decided at this May Term, while several others were disposed of at the April Term: and on the whole our citizens promise soon to become familiar with the new system, and appear disposed to give it a fair trial.—St. Joseph Advertiser.

Dr. Delaney, editor of the Mystery, the organ of the colored people in Pittsburg, was convicted a few weeks since of libel, for saying in his paper that a certain colored man in Allegheny City, named "Fiddler Johnson," was engaged in the business of capturing fugitive slaves. For this grievous offense the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$150. This looks severe, but is, in fact the highest possible testimony to the progress of public opinion. A few years ago men in that city considered it no disgrace to be known as slave-catchers; that fact worked no detriment to their reputation. But now a man suffers so much in reputation, from merely being charged with such a thing, that courts deem it necessary to inflict heavy penalties, as a fit punishment for a grave offense.—Wash Patriot.

A late writer wishes to know what more precious offering can be laid upon a man's heart than the first love of a pure, earnest and affectionate girl, with an undivided interest in eight corner lots, and fourteen three story houses? We give it up. We know of nothing half so touching, or in other words, anything, that most people would sooner "touch."

At the expiration of Mr. Polk's Term, the Presidency will have been filled by slaveholders, a class comprising one seventeenth part of the people, for almost forty eight out of sixty years! Yet the Whigs are fierce for electing one more from the same company.

The Taylor meeting held at Cincinnati some weeks since is represented to have been a complete failure. When the resolutions were offered, not a speaker could be found to respond to them.—Prominent politicians were afraid of committing themselves.

The Monroe Gazette, which was commenced two or three years ago as a Whig paper, has been discontinued.—For some months past it has been changed in politics, and hailed as a Democratic paper.

Forty six million and nine hundred and seven thousand dollars, according to the official statement of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, were appropriated by this most Christian nation, at the last session of Congress, for the purposes of war, the greater part to be expended in destroying and laying waste the territories of a sister republic.

FROM THE WAR.

Another Great Battle—Santa Anna routed again with immense loss—The Mexican Army totally annihilated—500 Americans killed and wounded—The march to Mexico.

News is brought by the steamer McKim at New Orleans from Vera Cruz whence she sailed on the 20th.

On the afternoon of the 17th the advance of our army under Gen. Twiggs, numbering 8,120 troops encountered the Mexicans. A severe conflict took place, entirely decisive in its results.

Gen. Scott's intention was to give battle on the 17th, but the action was brought on by the Mexicans, and the main battle fought on the 17th. Santa Anna made his escape, after the route of his army.

Gen. La Vega is again taken prisoner with five other generals.

I have just returned from seeing the conflict, and bloody one it has been, on this side of the farthest Mexican fort.

The Rifles, under Major Saunders, with a detachment of Artillery and Infantry, were ordered to charge up the rugged ascent, as they did, gallantly driving the Mexicans, after desperate resistance.

Great numbers of the enemy were killed, our side lost severely.

Major Sumner was shot in the head, Lts. Maury and Gibbs of the rifles, were wounded. Also Lt Jarvis 3d Infantry.

The entire loss on our side 100. About 3 the enemy made a demonstration upon the fort, to take it.—But it all ended in their marching down the hill.

The cannon on the hill meanwhile kept up a continual firing upon Twiggs' line without execution.

At this time Gen. Shields was ordered to his support.

The Americans have got another glorious victory against an outnumbering force, and in a Gibraltar position.—One after another their works have been taken, five Generals, and Colonies enough to command ten such armies as ours, and other officers innumerable taken prisoners, together with 6,000 men and ammunition, cannon and baggage trains, Santa Anna's travelling coach, all his papers, valuables, and even his WOODEN LEG, have fallen into our hands together with the money belonging to their army.

Five hundred will cover our loss in killed and wounded. Had it not been for his positive cowardice Santa Anna would have been taken and their loss greater. Their loss must be large.

Gen. Scott will pursue to the capital in haste.

April 20th.—The route of the Mexicans last evening was total, complete.—The remains of the army were pursued to within four miles of the Jalapa, by General Twiggs, at which point all dispersed.

Santa Anna escaped by cutting a mule from his magnificent coach, mounting him, and subsequently taking the chaparral! A service of massive silver, and everything in his carriage, even his dinner was captured.

The Mexican loss upon the heights was dreadful. The ground, in places, was covered with the dead and wounded. Col. Tatarcia was found there mortally wounded. The loss on the retreat was terribly severe. Every bye path was strewn with dead. Had our dragoons been able to have reached them in season, all would have been captured, Santa Anna among them. Canales, with his lancers, had the prudence to vanish early.

The Mexican officers taken prisoners had arrived at Vera Cruz. Gen. Shields was severely wounded, it is feared mortally. Gen. Pillow was slightly wounded while storming a fortification commanded by Gen. La Vega. Numbers of other American officers were also wounded. The Rifles' 1st Artillery, 2d Infantry, Williams' Company, Kentucky Volunteers, suffered most. All field officers except himself wounded.

Among the Mexicans killed is Gen. Vesquez. Among the prisoners, Gen. Jerero, General La Vega, Varrenda, Captain of Mexican navy; Captain Argutta.

Of the Americans, Lt. Derby, of the topographical engineers, badly but not mortally wounded; Lt. Ewert, of the rifles, supposed mortally. This regiment suffered terribly. Lt. Dana, 7th infantry badly wounded; Capt. Patten, 2d infantry, slightly; Lt. Davis, rifles, badly in hip; Maj. Sumner, 2d dragoons, commanding rifles, is improving.

List of killed and wounded officers in Col. Haskill's command.

Killed—1st Lt. Nelson: 2d Lt. Gill, company E wounded; Lt. Col. Cumming, slightly; Maj. Farquison, 1st Tex. an vol. severely; 1st Lt. Yorwood mortally; 2d Lt. Forrest slightly; Captain Murry severely; 2d Lt. Sutherland Ky. Vol. severely. This regiment when the action commenced numbered 400 men,

and its loss was seventy-nine killed and wounded.

The army is to advance towards Mexico immediately. Gen. Worth's division marched on the 19th. Gen. Scott is to march at noon.

Santa Anna's coach was harnessed up for the purpose of carrying on Maj. Sumner. Mexican officers, prisoners, are on their way to New Orleans.

A ball went through Shields' lungs.—Lt. Cowardin was killed, Murphy mortally wounded. Lt. Johnson had his thigh amputated.

AN INCIDENT AT BUENA VISTA.—During the most gloomy hour of the fight, Sergeant Joseph Langford, 1st Mississippi regiment, was shot through the thigh. Unable to stand he sat upright, and shot dead, with his pistol, a lancer as he approached him. While engaged in reloading, another lancer trotted past him and raised his lance to drive it into a wounded lieutenant, a few feet from him. Before the weapon was hurled, however, Langford threw his pistol and struck the lancer a stunning blow on the nape of the neck. The action saved the lieutenant, but proved fatal to the magnificent Langford; for, staggering, the Mexican turned and drove his lance into the forehead of the wounded man, coming out back of his ear. Just as this moment, four men, who were approaching with a horse to carry off their comrade, shot the Mexican at the moment he had disengaged his lance, and he tumbled across the body of the prostrate Mississippian.

A Frank Acknowledgment.

To the shame of the Church it must be spoken, the foremost men in some of our philanthropic movements, in the interpretation of the spirit of the age, in the practical applications of Christianity, in the reformation of abuses, in the vindication of the rights of man, are men who make no profession, and whom we have no reason to believe to be experimentally acquainted with Christianity. The Church has pusillanimously left not only the working oar, but the very reins of certain necessary reforms of the day in the hands of men who, if not before inimical to Christianity, will be made so by Christianity's neglect of what is its proper mission to look after. They are doing practically with all their might, for humanity's sake, what the Church ought to be doing as heartily, through industry and representative men, for Christ's sake.

And if they succeed, as succeed they will, in abolishing slavery, in banishing intemperance, in killing war, in restraining licentiousness, in reforming social abuses, then the recoil upon Christianity, the antagonistic reaction from these Christianized sensibilities upon the cause of religion itself, will be disastrous in the extreme. We owe to religion, when irreligious men, by force of nature or the tendency of the age, get ahead of the Church in morals and in the practical work of Christianity. In some instances, they are a long way ahead. And we might specify individuals and journals in this country that are far before the recognized organs of the Church, in the advocacy of truth and righteousness and liberty. It would be difficult to say whether there is the more disgrace or danger in a fact like this.

We find the preceding in our exchanges, credited to that well known religious paper, the New York Evangelist. Coming from the source it does, we trust the truths it asserts will be duly weighed.—Had the same article appeared as original in the Signal, it would have been regarded by many as proof positive that we were deadly hostile to the Church.—But this is from a source unquestionably orthodox. The doctrines of Christianity and those of "the Church," however, are not by any means always the same. On the contrary, they may be often directly opposed to each other, as every one of any reflection knows. Where "the Church" takes the side of power, of cruelty and oppression, the Infidelity that earnestly contends for righteousness, liberty, justice and mercy, for the time being, becomes the advocate and embodiment of real Christianity.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 20th gives an account of the death of a race rider who was killed on Sunday in the ninth heat by his horse throwing him and falling upon him. The Picayune says his name was "Jim" and he belonged to Mr. Kirkland Harrison, who within the past fortnight had purchased him expressly as a rider, for the sum of \$2500.

We learn that C. M. HAWLEY, one of the Liberty Committee of the State of New York, and LEWIS WASHINGTON, a fugitive slave, and public lecturer will be in Michigan in a few days. Let our friends look out and give them a reception and hearing. They had an appointment at Erie, Pennsylvania on the 7th inst.

The Phrenological Journal for May has arrived. It contains a likeness and character of Benton, and a variety of articles. The Journal is valuable for its articles on the Physiology and the laws of Health. In disseminating information on these points, on which great ignorance prevails, it is doing a good work in the community.

Pardoned.

The President of the United States has pardoned Wm. Van Pflater and Loren Larkin, who were convicted at the March Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, of being concerned in the slave trade.—Carters (S. C.) News.

Of course. In the eyes of a slaveholding and slave breeding President, it must seem a very unnatural thing to condemn a man to ignominious punishment merely for being concerned in the slave-trade; and it was to be expected therefore that an application for pardon from these men would be promptly complied with.—Penn. Freeman.

State Liberty Fund.

Table listing donors to the State Liberty Fund, including names like Elder Twiss, W. W. Jackson, Adams Hillsdale Co., and amounts.

H. HALLOCK, For Late Gen. Com.

P. S. Any errors noticed by correspondents, I will call Mr. Stuart's attention to when he returns, as it is absent from the city. H. H.

Elihu Burritt, our representative to the kingdom of Great Britain, writes from England,—

WESTERN FARMERS! what are you going to do for the Old World next year? Are you going to feed them, or let them die of hunger? If you can engage to grow one thousand millions of bushels of Indian corn for them the coming season, they will come after it themselves, and your prairies will swarm with them, as with an ocean of bullfrogs. So be up now, and at it. There will be no potatoes raised here this season, and you must plant corn for half the world.

Daniel Webster is to visit Detroit on returning from his Southern tour.

VARIETY.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—After the experience of the last few days, we think it may be fairly concluded, that if a slave once escapes to Pennsylvania, his recovery is out of the question. Aside from the insurmountable difficulties interposed by the law of the last session of the Legislature, it is clear enough that there is a feeling among our people which will render it impossible to re-convert into bondage any fugitive from slavery, who may escape hither from a slave State. If all the laws in the Commonwealth had been on the side of the owner of the slave, whose master claimed him last Friday, it is quite certain to the unimpassioned looker on, that the capture of the slave would still have been impossible. Men were standing around to rescue him by main force, while not a hand would be raised to protect the master in his alleged rights. No species of property can be more precarious than slave property, if it is once brought upon the soil of Pennsylvania. If we were a Southern man, and one of our negroes should run away, we would consider it useless to follow him further than the Pennsylvania State line, for so many instances have occurred, within our observation, to prove the folly of all attempts at recovery, that we consider that future attempts would be utterly futile.

We would advise Southern men, in all kindness then, never either to bring their slaves with them, or to seek them here when they have escaped. Even were there a disposition on the part of our municipal authorities to aid them, it would be impossible to do so, under the strongly excited feelings which these cases always induce.

The instant a slave treads on the soil of Pennsylvania, his freedom is in his own hands.

It is proper that Southern men should know this state of things, and govern themselves accordingly. When they come North, they should come without their slaves, unless, indeed, they wish them taken from them.

This Mr. Logan is doubtless a very excellent man—but instead of having any hope of recovering the negro, he is only anxious to escape himself.

The fact is sufficiently significant of the real nature of the case.—Pittsburgh Journal.

According to a letter from India, a boy 7 years old, was lately discovered near Ferozepore in the den of a she wolf, who is supposed to have nursed and done for him "as an ancestress of her's is said to have done for Romulus and Remus some centuries ago. The boy is quite savage and will touch nothing but raw flesh.

FOUR DOLLARS A WEEK IN CASE OF SICKNESS.

The New York Express and the Tribune are discussing the merits of Health Insurance, which the former journal regards as a good idea. The Tribune thinks ditto, but claims it as a Fourier notion, and jokes the Express for advocating one feature, at least, of Social Reform. The business of insurance against sickness is likely to be as profitable as life insurance.

The movement is a good one whoever originated it, not only because it will afford the sick the means of subsistence without touching cherished pride, but because we think such an insurance would be a security for almost continued health. The company would, of course, employ its own Physicians and as they would most likely receive a salary, of course their object, as well for their own comfort, as for the interests of the company, would be to make the sick man well as soon as possible—a proceeding which every one must acknowledge to be very desirable.—U. S. Gaz.

THE GREAT SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—This structure near the Falls of Niagara, 700 feet long, 200 feet above the river, to afford a continuous route from Michigan by the Great Western railroad in Canada West, is now surveying, and about to be commenced. It will unite with the Buffalo and Albany railway.

The time at present occupied in reaching Buffalo from Detroit is from thirty-six to forty-four hours, by the proposed route the same distance can be accomplished in ten hours, and probably in eight hours.

Proposals have been made to erect a suspension bridge capable of sustaining five hundred tons, to be completed by the fall of 1848, at a cost of \$200,000; add \$25,000 for building, &c, connected with the bridge—making a total of \$225,000.

WHAT IS A BOMBHELL?—Many of the officers in the army have met their death, though by accidental blows, from these fell projectiles. Their danger is graphically shown by a letter-writer from Vera Cruz who says:

I wish you could hear one of these huge projectiles in the air as they are coming, and see the scattering they make. The roar they make may be compared to a tornado, and every man within a quarter of a mile of the spot where they strike thinks they are about to fall on his individual head. The consequence is, that there is a general scampering to and fro—I mean when the men are lying idly about camp—and so deceptive is the sound that one is just as apt to run directly towards as from them. It takes two men to pack the mere shell itself, yet I intend sending one of them to New Orleans if possible as a sample.

WIND SHIP.—The Independence Expresser says:

Mr. Thomas, the gentleman who has been engaged for some time past in building a wagon to go by wind and sail, as a ship has, we understand, nearly completed his undertaking, and will make a trip some hundred or two miles out, in a short time. He has engaged the services of a regular sea captain, we are informed, who is a gentleman of much talent. He has dubbed it the "Wind Ship"—it carries one hundred square yards of sail.

DON'T FEAR A WARM BATH.—An impression being prevalent that the warm bath makes those who use it liable to take cold, the committee for promoting the establishment of baths and wash-houses have published a certificate to the contrary, signed by one hundred and forty-four eminent physicians and surgeons.—Builder.

CHARLES C. BURLICH has again been immured in Chester county jail, for selling anti-slavery books on Sunday. In a letter to a friend from his jail-room, he says there was nothing but an unlocked door between him and the street. He offered to go alone to the prison, and carry the commitment, but the constable refused, on account of "the manifest impropriety of a man taking himself to jail."

Not unfrequently the wisest and best of men for a while resist change and reform, for fear of evil results, but finally yield to the force of truth;—thus some of the most worthy of the English judges failed to recognize the monstrous injustice of punishing pretended witchcraft with death, until long after it had been demonstrated to the satisfaction of others, and so late as 1743 the repeal of the penal laws against witchcraft was denounced by the presbytery of Edinburg as a national sin.

A fine body of workmen of New York city—Americans, Germans, Irish and Englishmen—have formed themselves into an association to emigrate to some distant, unsettled and unsurveyed portion of the public lands, take possession of and cultivate each man his farm, trusting for the ownership to the speedy advent of the day when the principles of the national reformers will be applied by law to the public lands. This is a practical exemplification of the vote-yourself-a-farm theory.

AMERICAN BEANS are becoming a

standing dish in England, Ireland and Scotland, and are used instead of potatoes. They do not understand cooking in the good old Yankee way; never having known the blessedness of a pot of baked beans, a la Connecticut. They boil them usually without any salt. I have tried to brighten up the remembrance of my good mother's way of cooking beans, and have made several descents into Uncle Jon's kitchen to show his servant maids how it was done. I wish some friends in Norwich, Ct., who have lived near Ben Hill, would communicate through the Citizen a receipt for one of those "pots of baked beans which our pious forefathers used to eat in their pews, of a Sunday noon, in the old time.—I came away without being half-equipped for my mission. The Johnny cakes work well.—Burritt.

HORRIBLE SCENE AT BUENA VISTA.—The battery of Capt. Bragg did terrible execution at Buena Vista. Six thousand Mexican cavalry made a charge on him. He waited until they were within two hundred yards, when he poured a terrible fire upon them, his pieces charged with musket balls, cutting a lane through their entire column thirty feet broad.—The leading squadron was mowed down, and they stopped for a moment. Bragg's gun was instantly loaded, and a second discharge as deadly as the first threw the enemy into confusion and a third put them to flight, leaving the ground covered with men and horses. Only imagine for a moment, a battery of cannon, charged almost to the muzzle with musket balls and slugs, fired three times into a dense mass of men and horses, at a distance of two hundred yards and you can form some idea of the slaughter.

Thirteen human beings, lately belonging to the chattel roll of our neighbors across the Ohio River, had the audacity to prefer Liberty to Slavery, and on Saturday passed through our city on their way to Canada. They consist of three men, six women, and four children. A reward of fifteen hundred dollars was offered for them, but alas! the price set upon human blood and sinews, and liberty, has lost its charm, even among those who, the Charleston Mercury says, "understand too well the science of calculation." Is it not shameful, that men, women and children, born upon the soil, are obliged to flee this boasted land of Liberty, to escape chains and servitude? Of course, the slave don't want to be free!—Cleveland Democrat.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL OFFICE.—I went through this vast laboratory of civilization and knowledge the other day, and it is truly a world's wonder. Wm. Chambers told me that they paid the government 1,500 per annum, duty on their paper. They use 25 000 rns. during the year. Their printing office is in the former kitchen of the Earl of Roxbury's house. They have ten steam presses in constant operation.—Elihu Burritt.

Col. Jefferson Davis of the Mississippi regiment, and son-in-law of General Taylor, having been named for the office of Governor of Mississippi, writes the Mississippian "that he will not be a candidate, or permit his name to be connected with politics in any manner, so long as he holds a military appointment."

CONNECTICUT.—The Official canvass of the votes cast for State Officers at the recent Connecticut election gives the following aggregate for Governor: Whig. Loco. Clark Bissell, 30,137 Tho. T. Whittsey 27,402 F. Gillet, (Abol.) 2,095 : Scattering 41. Bissell over Whiteley, 2735 : do. over all 600.

Mr. G. Burdick of Albany, has discovered a method of manufacturing a new kind of glass, of which he has exhibited some beautiful specimens. This glass is made of clay, and is susceptible of a variety of colors, and of an extra brilliant lustre.

DR. DELANEY'S FINE.—Gov. Shuck has remitted the fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, infamously imposed on the Editor of the Mystery, for an illegal libel. The citizens have also raised money to pay off the costs, by twenty-five cent subscriptions. Honor to Pittsburg and to Gov. Shuck!

John Quincy Adams holds his estates in the town of Quincy, under the original Indian deeds; and Mr. Pierce, of the famous "Indian Hill Farm," in Essex Co., Mass., holds that property in the same way; the old parchment deed, with its arrow head mark, being the only visible title.

Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, has called another session of the Legislature, that authority may be immediately given for the organization of a State Convention to remodel the Constitution—that adopted by the previous convention having been rejected by the people.

POST OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL.—The Postmaster General has established a post office at "Michigan," the new Capital of the State, and appointed George W. Peck, Esq., P. M.

KEEPING EGGS.—A friend who has

had no inconsiderable experience in the business, informs us that he has tried many methods for preserving eggs, but that the following has proved the most effectual. Take a cask or box, or any vessel that is proportioned in size to the number of eggs required to be kept, and cover the bottom with finely pulverized salt.—The eggs are to be set on the small end, so near as to touch each other, and the interstices to be filled with salt, the whole to be covered with a stratum of the same article, and another layer of eggs deposited in the manner of the first. In this way the cask may be filled. If the eggs are deposited on their large ends, the yolk will adhere to the shell, and become putrid. We have tried the above on a small scale, and find it to work admirably. A correspondent, to whom we some time since communicated the above method, and in whose statements we place the most implicit faith, in a letter to us, recently received, remarks as follows:—"I have adopted the plan recommended by you, in keeping eggs, and find it to answer admirably. I have now several dozen eggs which were packed one year since, and which are now as sweet as when taken from the nest."—Maine Farmer.

WAR TROPHIES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says Commodore Perry has brought from Alvarado many spoils, which it is suggested will be sent to Washington as trophies. The spolia opima of the war will be collected at the seat of government. The curious old Spanish brass cannon, with remarkable devices and inscriptions, the copper balls and shells, and the lances and flags of the Mexicans, and perhaps some of the decorations of the halls and altars of the Mexican capital will be deposited in Washington. There are already in the adjutant general's office, the trophies of the victories of Palo Alto and the Valley of Palm.

When Taylor beat off the Mexicans at Buena Vista, and had a bullet shot through his old brown coat, he was sure of the presidency. Being whig, the whigs would all vote for him. Having damned the Mexicans, the Democrats would vote for him. It is true that Scott, according to the latest reports, has captured the castle of San Juan, and the city of Vera Cruz; but he was dished in that "hasty plate of soup." He cannot be anything more than Vice President, and he will perhaps need to suear some to secure that.—Chronotype.

Nearly one seventh of the entire surface of Ireland is occupied with bogs, and it is estimated that the total amount of turf fuel is equivalent in power to above 478,000,000 tons of coal, which at 5s. per ton, is worth 280,000,000 pounds sterling.

The U. S. Gazette of a recent date, winds up an article with respect to Gen. Taylor's prospects for the Presidency as follows:—"Of course, the party in power feel alarmed: of course, failing to put down the General, they will try to put down the people: still the voice of a majority by insinuations about slavery and anti-slavery. When anti-slavery people take a man from a slave holding State, the South need not fear."

The Washington Union gives notice that all volunteers who may have served their time out and received their land, will be entitled to another 160 acres if they re-enlist for another term.

TELEGRAPH.—The line west from this city will be commenced in a few days, contracts have been authorized from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, and there is a probability that the line will be completed to the lakes in the month of July.—Pittsburgh Paper.

It is reported that a celebrated plough maker has received orders from Ceylon for ploughs that are to be drawn by elephants.

The President, it is positively stated, will order out the remainder of the volunteers authorized under the 50,000 act, as soon as the recruits for the ten regiments are raised. We believe the number is about 17,000.

A Father of an interesting family near Detroit, who chews \$14 worth of tobacco yearly, stopped his only newspaper because he could not afford it.

Mrs. Victoria draws a pound sterling from John Bull, with every breath that she draws through her rosy lips.

The salary of the Governor of Massachusetts is \$2,500. On Friday the Senate voted to restore it to the old constitutional sum of \$3,666 665, but the House refused to concur, and the salary is therefore to remain as now.—Post.

DRIED STRAWBERRIES.—Last summer, by way of experiment, when strawberries were plentiful, I attached threads to their stalks, and hung up a few which were over ripe to dry. I placed them inside a window facing the south, where they remained from June last to the present time (March 28.) They have just been tasted and the result is most satisfactory.

THE CORN AND MEAL TRADE.—For

the benefit of those dealing in corn and corn meal, we transfer the following suggestions of a correspondent of the New York Tribune to our columns. The letter is from Sciencetady:

"I have had much experience in the corn trade, and in order to benefit those engaged in shipping corn, I submit the following facts: Corn taken in the winter season contains from 5 to 15 per cent water and oil. The present season is rather more favorable, but it must contain from 5 to 8 per cent water. The warm weather is approaching when corn must go through what is termed a sweat, and if it is not taken good care of, will spoil in one week. I have known corn to be in good order in the spring, and when the warm weather came on to be in a state of fermentation in three days. With the vast amount to come to your market, collected through the winter season, will it be safe to ship it without kiln drying? Should it be shipped in a damaged state, the consequences will be injurious to the shipper and also to the corn trade. There will be still more danger in meal that is not kiln dried, as it contains the same amount of moisture and not an equal chance in barrels headed up tight. As to the amount to come forward, it must exceed 2,000,000 bushels on or before the 1st of June, from this state and the western states, which is but a small proportion to go to market. After corn is thoroughly dried there is as much safety as any other grain. Free Press.

WHO WILL SELL A SEAMSTRESS?—Who thinks that Northern seamstresses, making shirts at four or five cents a piece would be benefitted by being sold?—What seamstress herself thinks so?—Now is her time. Let her speak.—The Selma, (Ala.) Reporter, edited by a Methodist minister, has the following announcement under its editorial head:—"IMPORTANT.—Any person who has a good seamstress to dispose of, will please apply to the editor of this paper. A good price will be given, if she will suit.

"What do you suppose the world thinks of us?" inquired a pedantic young man of Dr. Johnson. "Why, I suppose," replied the Doctor, "that they think me a great mastiff, and you a tin kettle tied to my tail."

The total cost of Trinity Church, N. Y., including furniture, bells, &c., was \$398,030—including \$11,252 for the organ, and \$4,844 for clock and bells.

A Mr. Aitken, of Aberdeen, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of iron coaches. His trial omnibus, carrying nineteen persons, besides driver and cad, weighs only 11 cwt., and can be drawn by two ordinary horses at the rate of ten miles an hour.

A FORCEFUL LOAN.—A young lady, whose trunk was broken open and robbed of \$84 last week, has received a note from the anonymous thief, stating that the money was only taken as a loan, and will be repaid, with five per cent interest.—Post.

It is announced in the foreign Journals, that Schmelein, the inventor of gun cotton, has discovered a method of making paper transparent, and impermeable to water. It is to be used in making bottles, window panes and vases; for it has all the qualities of glass except its brittleness.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.—It was decided at the late Rhode Island Methodist Conference to employ the superannuated preachers as Colporteurs for circulating their publications, after the plan of the Volume Agent of the American Tract Society.

TREMENDOUS PASSAGE FROM ALBANY TO N. Y.—The elegant steamer Roger Williams arrived here yesterday afternoon at 15 minutes to 3 o'clock, having left Albany at half-past 6. This is the quickest passage on record.—N. Y. Sun.

In the recent election on the license question in Buffalo, "license" received 1309 votes, and "no license" 190.

A NEW SPANISH PAPER called the Arco Iris has been commenced at Vera Cruz by the editor of the El Inductor.

CURIOSITY.—A lady in Providence, R. I., has satisfied her curiosity, in the discovery, that there are 3,025 seeds in a fig.

The dates from the city of Mexico to the 9th, state that the clergy of the capital had agreed to furnish the government with a million and a half monthly, and other bishopricks had made similar promises.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, MAY 14, 1847 Since our last, Wheat has risen in price to 85 cents. But there seems to be little disposition to bring it to Market.

DETROIT, May 13. Flour brought \$5 15 in small lots from wagons and \$5 22 on board. Wheat 95c. Holders continue to ask a shilling more than buyers are willing to give, which makes the sales on board comparatively small. It will be seen there is a difference of from 50 to 75 cents between the paying prices here and in Buffalo. Frigh's must fall, it is thought, as they have done on the Canal.

BUFFALO, May 10. Ohio and Michigan Flour sold \$5 90 to \$6 00, the flour market being very firm. 11,000 bushels Wheat brought \$1.10. Corn, 60 to 64. Frigh's are down. In the morning some boats were loaded at 90c for flour to Albany, and \$1 to N. York, but toward noon, others loaded at 87c. and 85c. to Albany, while wild boats were offered as low as 80. Corn is taken at 25c. to New York and wheat at 20.—Lower rates will unquestionably rule to-morrow.

New York, May 10, 3 P. M. The flour market is very firm, without much activity. There is a good demand to arrive. On the spot \$7 75—to arrive \$6 75 in June—\$7 87a7 50c in May. Yellow corn is duller. Sales 10,000 bu. at 92a97.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Table listing subscribers and amounts for the Signal of Liberty, including names like J. P. Weeks, J. Jones, Mr. McClernan, etc.

NOTICES.

CONCERT OF Sacred Music.

THE ANN ARBOR CHORAL UNION will give a Concert of Sacred Music at the Presbyterian Church in this Village on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., under the direction of Rev. E. P. Ingersoll. The music to be performed is a choice collection of Hymns, Anthems, Set Pieces, &c., most of which are new to this community, and will be performed for the first time in this village.

The Choir will be assisted by several distinguished singers from abroad, by the Organ, and other instrumental accompaniments of a high order; all which will give promise of a rich musical entertainment. And as the concert is for the benefit of the Choral Union itself, to enable it to defray the current expenses of their School, it is hoped and expected that a large audience will be in attendance.

Tickets for single admission, 25 cts.; children and families at a reduced price. Let all that love the cause of song, therefore, (and who are not?) be present on the occasion; for how can we appreciate our shillings to a more delightful object? GEORGE HILL, Pres't. of the CHORAL UNION. Ann Arbor, May 4, '47.

REMOVAL. WOULD inform the Customers and the public generally, that he has removed to Book Bindery from the Paper Mill building, where it is formerly kept. No. 5, HURON BLOCK, (E) opposite the Washburn House, where he will complete all Jobs in the above line entrusted to his care, in any form to suit the customers. E. BOOTH. Ann Arbor, May 13, 1847.

Important Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the meeting of the Thomsonian Botanic Medical Society, of the State of Michigan, will meet on the 5th day of June, 1847, at 10 o'clock A. M. The place of meeting, is at the Lafayette House, kept by Sabin Cook, Ann Arbor, Washburn Co. They who are friends to the cause, are requested to participate in the deliberations. The gentlemen, and Ladies are requested to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M., to hear Lectures on the principle of medicine, from medical gentlemen present at the Court House.

N. B. Botanical Physicians, one and all, through the entire State, will be cordially received. There is important business to attend to, so gentlemen coming along, prepared to any till we get through with our business. T. F. DODGE, Pres't. Z. J. Brown, Secretary. Ann Arbor, May 2, '47. 316-3w

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name of FOSTER & DELL is 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. 312-1f

BLANKS.

WARRANTY DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS, MORTGAGES, CHATTEL MORTGAGES, SIMMONSES, SUBPENAS, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, LEASES, FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. The above are printed on good paper, after the most approved forms, and can be had by the single, dozen, quire, or hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor, Lower Town. November 1, 1846

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge... W. W. WAGNER, Merchants, Ann Arbor... C. F. FORTY, Gold Pens, Detroit... W. W. DEXTER & Co., Jewelers, Detroit... Just Published, Illustrated Edition of FAMILIAR LESSONS ON PHEENOLOGY...

mail, at the price affixed to each work.

RATIONALS OF CHIEF, Price 62 cents... PHILOSOPHY OF THE WATER CURS, 25... THE PHRENOLOGICAL CLASS BOOK, 37... THE PHRENOLOGICAL READER, 25... THE PHILOSOPHY OF MESSIAHISM, 25... TEA AND COFFEE, 15...

Illustrated Botany, VOL. II, 1847.

EDITED BY J. L. COMSTOCK, M. D., Author of Botany Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural History, Psychology, etc., assisted by J. C. COMSTOCK, ESQ.

New Establishment.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY. THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Detroit and vicinity that he has opened a shop in the above place...

NEW GOODS.

BY EXPRESS FROM NEW YORK. Spring Fashions. The subscriber has just received a fresh assortment of Spring and Summer Goods...

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between GARLAND & LE FEVRE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling up the outstanding business...

Gold Pens, PRICE REDUCED.

It is admitted by all who use them, that Fiquette's Gold Pens are equal if not superior to any ever offered in this market...

WOOL, WOOL!

CLOTH, CLOTH!! THE undersigned would inform the public that they will continue to manufacture FINE CLOTH, Cassimeres and Flannels...

TO BUILDERS.

200 Kegs Albany and Troy Cut Nails 3/4 to 6 in. 20 Kegs Wrought Nails 6 to 12 in. 50 Boxes "Belleville" Glass from 7 X 9 to 10 X 14.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Journal of the day are divided into three classes: the Secretary, the Paragon, and the Populace. 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 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...

WARE ROOMS.

IN the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, we have a large assortment of FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, which they will sell very low for Cash.

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THE Journal of the day are divided into three classes: the Secretary, the Paragon, and the Populace. 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 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...

WARE ROOMS.

IN the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, we have a large assortment of FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, which they will sell very low for Cash.

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they will continue to manufacture FINE CLOTH, Cassimeres and Flannels...

Gold Pens, PRICE REDUCED.

It is admitted by all who use them, that Fiquette's Gold Pens are equal if not superior to any ever offered in this market...

WOOL, WOOL!

CLOTH, CLOTH!! THE undersigned would inform the public that they will continue to manufacture FINE CLOTH, Cassimeres and Flannels...

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