

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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VARIETY.

TRUE.—There is no such thing as non-education. Every human being is educated; that is to say every human being derives principles of conduct and habits of action from the authority, the conversation and the example of those by whom he is surrounded. The thief is educated, and the pickpocket is most sedulously educated. There is no school in the world where more heed is given of the progress of the pupil than that in which a Pagan acts as a master, and an artful Dodger as head assistant. Obscenity and Blasphemy have their professors, whose lectures are very effective in training efficient pupils. Vice opens schools as well as virtue; crime has rewards for the zealous, and punishments for the refractory, quite as efficacious as those at the disposal of rectitude. Let this great truth once be thoroughly apprehended.

The following from the Richmond Republican, is indicative of the taunting spirit continually indulged in by the southern democratic press. How mean a northern democrat must feel to be mocked in this way!

"We should like to see how 'Wright and the Wilnot proviso' will run at the South. It never can be. The democracy must take some other Northern man, though it will be difficult to find one free from the objection of 'Wilnotism,' which lies against Wright. In the meantime, the Whigs, with a generous disregard of all sectional influences, will take up old Rough and Ready, who belongs to the United States in general, and in electing him, enable Mr. Benton to add four more years to the 'fifty' in which the democracy of the North has given but one President to the Union."—*Lib. Standard.*

FROM THE GRAVE YARD.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard, says,

Of the true state of things in Mexico, "the half has not been told." Our friend Dr. Snodgrass received a letter, the past week, from a sister's son at Vera Cruz, and the first intimation that he had, that the nephew had gone "to the wars." This young man says, that at the time of his writing, June 1st, 10 o'clock, A. M., that one hundred and eight had died since 6 o'clock the evening previous, a period of sixteen hours; and the day previous to writing there were one hundred and fifty five buried. With the writer I am acquainted, and have no doubt of the truth of the above. How long will it take the vomito to "conquer a peace" at this rate!

SLAVERHUNTER DEAD.—Mr. Kennedy, who was engaged in apprehending slaves at Carlisle, Pa., and who was wounded in the attempt to rescue, has since died, by an affection of the heart, caused by the wounds received at that time. It produced great excitement, and his funeral was attended by a large congregation of people. He will probably be written down by the slaveholders as a martyr.—*Chicago Citizen.*

IMPORTANT FACT.—APOPLEXY CURED WITHOUT LANCET OR DOCTOR.—A few days ago a man was taken suddenly with apoplexy at the post office in Jefferson market—his face being as blue as indigo from the swelling of the blood vessels.—One of the officers got some cold water and poured cup full by cup full on the patient's head. In a few minutes the senseless man came to, and in a quarter of an hour walked off home.—*N. York Tribune.*

POETRY.

The Three Voices.

What aith the Past to thee? Weep!
Truth is departed;
Beauty hath died like the dream of a sleep,
Love is faint heard;
Trifles of sense, the profoundly unreal,
Sare from our spirits God's holy ideal—
So, as a funeral bell, slowly and deep,
So tolls the Past to thee! Weep!

How speaks the Present hour? Act!
Walk, upward glancing;
So shall thy footsteps, in glory be tracked,
Slow, but advancing;
Scorn not the smallness of daily endeavor;
Let the great meaning enable it ever;
Drop not o'er efforts expended in vain;
Work, as believing that labor is gain.

What doth the future say? Hope!
Turn thy face upward!
Look where the light fringes the far rising slope—
Day cometh onward.
Watch! Though so long be twilight delaying,
Let the first sun beam arise on thee praying,
Fear not, for greater is God by thy side,
Than armies of Satan against thee allied.

MISCELLANY.

Slavery in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20, 1847.

Attention has been recently directed to this subject by the announcement in several English journals, that Lord Palmerston has called upon the Porte to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt, with a view to the entire abolition of the slave system as it exists in Turkey. The fact that some doubts have been thrown on the truth of these announcements by the *Journal de Constantinople*, only tends to confirm the readers of that print in the conviction that there should be no doubt about it at all; for if the statement could have been positively denied by the editor, who is the mere creature of the Grand Vizier, and in the pay of the Ottoman Government, it would have been so denied. Besides, it is well known that Lord Palmerston, when formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a like application to the Turkish cabinet, which he was induced by Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at the Porte, not, at the time, to insist farther upon. It is pretty clear, therefore, that he is in earnest on the subject, and that it is, consequently, one which must shortly provoke much discussion. It will assuredly be taken up and treated of at large in the monthly and quarterly periodicals of England. In the meantime, a few brief hints on the subject may be opportune.—I pretend not to send you more; indeed, for more you would not be able to afford me space.

There seems to be an opinion getting abroad, which has been most assiduously circulated, and has imposed upon many that slavery in the East is so entirely the reverse of Slavery in the West, that the two systems should be regarded respectively with entirely opposite feelings. But though different in several respects from each other, the systems are not the reverse of each other. The false conclusion, therefore, which it has been sought to juggle out of a false assumption, cannot stand. Nothing can be the reverse of Slavery, but Freedom. Differences there are, however, very broad—in strange contrast with each other—betwixt the condition of Slavery in the two hemispheres.

In the first place, the traffic in slaves by new importations is, in the West, by law abolished, and regarded as a high crime; whereas, in the East, this traffic, this hunting and catching, carrying off into foreign lands, and buying and selling of human beings, exists, is legal, and is in every way encouraged. The other distinctions are, on a superficial glance, more favorable to the Oriental practice. I will mention a few of them. Slaves in the East, especially in the Ottoman empire, to which Egypt can be hardly said to belong, are not driven afield, in herds, to cultivate rice, cotton, or the sugar plant, but are eunuchs, servants, wives, and mistresses; and these, even of the lowest grade, are said, and I believe truly, to be treated with great kindness and tenderness, though not with more, probably, than the planters of the West exercise toward their slaves. But the great distinction of all is this: Slaves in Turkey are manumitted after seven years' servitude, and become in great numbers, the chief men of the empire.—They may be said to form, as it were, the aristocracy of the country. The mothers and wives of the Sultan are invariably slaves, and the mothers and wives of the Turkish Grandees almost invariably so. Thus the female aristocracy of the west Ottoman dominions is totally composed of slaves; and of the males, not to speak of eunuchs, who have often ruled supreme at the Porte, several of the most potent Pachas of Turkey have been of slave origin. Two of the brothers-in-law of the present Sultan were bought, in their

youth, in a slave market; and it may be affirmed without exaggeration, that the condition of Slavery is, among the Turks, the surest path to greatness. Certainly, nothing can be more unlike the Slavery of the West than this. Throughout the Ottoman territory, the slave system is surrounded with every circumstance of easy enjoyment, of splendid luxury and power. Whereas, under its best aspect in the West, it presents the revolting spectacle of human beings transformed into herds of cattle, and condemned perpetually to forced labor. But what, then? Does this render it so greatly a less evil thing than Western Slavery, that foreign nations would not be justified in adopting the same policy of repression towards it which they have so successfully adopted towards the other system? Let us see.

The prominent and most evil effect of Western Slavery consists in the shocking degradation of those who are subject to it. In these unhappy creatures, men who live among them are hardly willing or able to recognize their own species; however tenderly they may be treated, the contempt with which they are regarded as property, having a certain pecuniary value, proclaims them to be beings just beneath, rather than of the human family. But in the East, this effect does not follow Slavery. Here, it never degrades; it usually, with reference to social station, elevates. Wherein, then, is the evil? It corrupts. As degradation has set its ineffaceable mark upon Western Slavery, so corruption has set its ineffaceable mark upon Eastern Slavery;—and the excess of each to a dominant degree over all other qualities, marks either. But of these two, corruption, though it has the most fair and attractive outside, is by far the worst; for degradation does not mount, but corruption does descend. The germ of corruption in Eastern Slavery is herein, viz: it produces a devotion to persons, instead of to principles; and that of the most selfish, ambitious, and unscrupulous kind. The Western slave serves his master through attachment. He can never be in any greatly better position, therefore his ambition, if he has any, is of very harmless sort, and his moral qualities have a degree of fair play. But the Eastern slave regards his proprietor as his patron, by whom he is to rise, perhaps, to the highest dignities. To the abject obedience of a slave, he consequently adds all the arts of an aspiring sycophant. He accomplishes himself in all sorts of cleverness, becomes an adept in the most complicated intrigues in his patron's service, and gets a character of perhaps the most admirably intricate deceit of which human nature is capable. Besides, this devotion to persons must necessarily and completely subvert the power of principles; and it does this so effectually, that it is of all things the most difficult to convince a Turk, or indeed any Eastern man, that there can be any virtue in any principle whatever.—Slavery, then, which leads to honor and power, must be pronounced much more baneful than Slavery which never rises above degradation. In Turkey it infects from the high place in which it exists among women, and to which it conducts men, the entire population of that whole empire. But this cannot be said of Slavery with respect to any other nation, ancient or modern, where it has been confined to a degraded class. The Turk who has never been a slave, can in no way be discriminated from one who has been one. The free man and the slave in Turkey rise by the same acts of devotion to persons; and even of those who have mounted to the highest posts by prostituting themselves as the instruments and the objects of the most abominable vices of their patrons, there are as many of free as of slave origin. Then consider the power of domestic education—and that education in the lap of Slavery!—and decide which of the two species of Slavery in question is the most inimical to the morals, to the welfare, and to the progress of society and of mankind.

But there is another consideration springing out of this subject, that has so paramount an importance that it may be said to show fully the meaning and the result of the whole slave system, as it now exists in this country. The word "Harem" expresses powerfully all I mean.—The Harem life of the Turk is entirely dependent on Slavery. The wives there in caged, are, for the most part, slaves, and all the domestics are so without exception, whether eunuch or females. No free man, except the master, dare approach this sanctuary, within which the Turk leads a life peculiar to himself.—He is separated thereby most effectually, from all civilizing influences. He lives within a circle that acts as a spell upon his whole existence. In his commerce with Christians and Europeans, he shuts himself up in an external character, whilst his real, his internal character ex-

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, July 24.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, CHESTER GURNEY.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, HORACE HALLOCK.

Liberty National Convention.

To the Members of the Liberty Party of the United States.

The Presidential election of 1843 is hastening on. It is time the faithful friends of Liberty should meet to nominate true and tried men as their candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

MASS MEETING,

to which all members of the Liberty party are fully invited, to participate in its deliberations, and conclusions. In voting on the nominations, however, each State will be entitled to the same number of votes that it has in the electoral college.

1. Any delegate may represent a district, if he is chosen by a District Convention, properly called.

2. If a State has chosen its quota of delegates, at a regular state convention, these delegates, or a majority of them, if present, shall cast the vote of the State, either individually or collectively, as they may agree.

3. If a state convention has made any other provision for throwing its vote, such provision shall stand.

4. In the failure of all these, the members of the party present from any State, may hold a meeting by public notice, and decide how the vote of their state shall be cast.

5. If they do not decide, then all the members present shall vote on the nomination, and their vote shall stand as the vote of the state.

George W. Johnson, Esq., of Buffalo, is requested to make arrangements on behalf of the committee, for obtaining a suitable place for the meeting.

Editors of Liberty papers are requested to circulate this notice, and urge a general attendance at the convention.

The members of this committee—the State Central committees—in their respective States are requested to do all they can, by personal correspondence and otherwise to secure a full representation, both for the Mass Meeting and nomination.

If it is probable the Convention will continue two days.

By the National Committee of the Liberty Party.

ALVAN STEWART, of New York, Ch'n.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, of Massachusetts,

SCHUYLER HOES, of New Jersey,

TITUS HUTCHINSON, of Vermont,

SAMUEL FESSENDEN, of Maine,

F. JULIUS LEMOYNE, of Pennsylvania,

FRANCIS GILLETTE, of Connecticut.

The following members of the committee have expressed their opinions in favor of postponing the convention until next year:

S. P. CHASE, of Ohio,

DANIEL HOYT, of New Hampshire.

Boston, July, 1847.

The Whig Gazette at Jackson thinks it an evidence of "undoubted grit" that the Liberty party will throw away some thousand votes on its own candidates, who cannot be elected.

4. That Slaveholders have by their requirement of Slavery Pledges, shown the propriety of our requirement of anti-Slavery Pledges, as a pre-requisite to our support.

C. GURNEY.

Centerville, 10th July, 1847.

The Southport (Wis.) Telegraph states that the water in the upper lakes is a foot lower than it was last year, and nearly three feet lower than it was three years ago. On the other hand, the water in Lake Ontario is growing higher.

The "Democracy" of New Hampshire have been unexpectedly defeated, by the election of Task, the Independent candidate for Congress in the first district, and Wilson, (Whig) in the third district.

The National Convention.

It will be seen by the official call that the time and place of holding the National Convention have at last been settled by seven of the twelve members of the Committee. One of the twelve, Mr. Stevens, having deceased, Michigan, it appears, lost its vote in the Committee: two other members of the Committee did not answer: and two were decidedly in favor of postponement to spring: leaving only seven in favor of calling the convention this fall.

As the portion of the Liberty party in favor of an early nomination have manifested so much tenacity upon that point, perhaps it is best that they should have their wishes gratified, although sanctioned by only a bare majority of the National Committee. It appears inevitable, however, that the Liberty strength in the canvass of 1848 will be divided upon at least two antislavery candidates.

The nomination of the Macedon convention, and the acceptance of Mr. Smith, has rendered such a result unavoidable, unless the Liberty party, at the Buffalo meeting, will also nominate Messrs. Smith and Burritt. This would, indeed, unite the votes of all Liberty men on the same candidates: but it would at once commit the Liberty party to the 19 principles of the new party, and as many more as they may agree upon hereafter.

How the South Feel.

The papers bring us the proceedings of a meeting in Dallas county, May 3, 1847, Alabama, held without distinction of party, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, unanimously, That Congress has no power to pass any law affecting, either directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately, the institution of slavery; and that the passage of any such law by Congress would be a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, destructive of the peace and harmony of the Union, subversive of liberty, and degrading and dishonoring to all the people of the slaveholding states.

2. Resolved, unanimously, That, as members of any party we will not vote for any man for President or Vice President of the United States, who will not, previous to the election, pledge himself to oppose at all times the passage of any law by Congress affecting in any way the institution of slavery; and that, if elected, while acting as President of the United States, the exercise of the veto power shall always be against any such law, whether the same be contained in any proviso or otherwise.

3. Resolved, unanimously, That, as members of any kind of party whatever, we will not vote for any man for President or Vice President of the United States, who will not declare, previous to the election, that he will oppose the extension of slavery south of north latitude 36 deg. 30 min., over any territory which may hereafter be acquired by treaty or otherwise.

4. Resolved, unanimously, That, on the subject-matter of these resolutions, among ourselves, we know no party distinction, and never will know any; that we will either be all Democrats, or all Whigs, or neither.

A large number of speakers supported the resolutions by addresses.

The Charleston Mercury contains the proceedings at a sumptuous dinner given to Mr. Rhet at Barnwell Court House. Mr. Gant, being called on for a toast, spoke of the unconstitutional character of the Wilmot proviso, and said it was a daring and presumptuous usurpation. In his opposition he went further than most politicians; and was equally opposed to the Missouri compromise—both infractions of the Constitution—to which concessions, either by the South, the North, the East, nor the West, should ever have been made.

The "Democracy" of New Hampshire have been unexpectedly defeated, by the election of Task, the Independent candidate for Congress in the first district, and Wilson, (Whig) in the third district.

could only be compromised by sovereign States.

Mr. Gant's toast was as follows: The Missouri Compromise—Unwise, and not framed in patriotism—the mother of the Wilmot proviso; both to be resisted.

By Col F. J. Hay.—The Wilmot proviso—a usurpation on the part of Congress of the treaty making power, a palpable violation of the Constitution, and a base and ruffian like attack on the liberties and institutions of the South.

The Whigs in Michigan.

The Whigs, as a party, in this State, are, and have been for years, a hopeless minority. Of themselves, they cannot hope to overcome the dominant party; and the leaders have been so mad against the Liberty party, that they would not take the only course by which the cooperation of the Liberty party could have been gained, and the State revolutionized.

In the meantime, the Detroit Advertiser, in accordance with its yearly custom, throws out hopes that the Whigs can elect not only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but also a very respectable majority of the members of the Legislature. Such paragraphs, varied a little, are thrown out from week to week, eagerly caught up by the country papers, and as the news comes from Detroit, where the great men reside, the simple of the Whig party are induced to labor and hope for the results promised, till the election has shown the folly of their expectations.

But all the Whig papers of the State are not mere echoes of the Advertiser.—The Ypsilanti Sentinel has ever been an honorable exception, by having an opinion of its own on every subject, with courage enough to express it. As the view it takes of the Whig prospects in this State is substantially just, and has not been seen by many of our readers, we give an extract of some length, which will show how little reliance can be placed upon the representations of the Advertiser.

"We are often asked, 'do you think we can carry the State this fall?' and we will now give our views once for all. 'That we ought to carry the State, all Whigs will admit—we shall endeavor to prove it to the satisfaction of Democrats as we go along between this and the election.'

"That we can carry it, is very doubtful; and that we shall still more so.

"That we can carry the State, we say, is not certain for the following reasons: There are not the necessary organization and understanding in the party, nor does there appear to be the zeal necessary to call them into existence, and render them operative, before the battle must be fought. The dead weight of 4, or 5,000 majority against us, has not been in the slightest degree removed during the year past, if it has not, which is more than probable, been increased.

"Well informed Whigs, who have time to spend, and access to unlimited means of information, see so much that is damnable in the Administration, that, judging by their own feelings, they think 'the people must be sick of Locofocoism,' when in fact, the people have not one in three of them heard of these abuses. We are sorry to be obliged to correct this impression, but it should be corrected.

"There are published in the State, eleven or twelve Whig papers, almost every one contending with pecuniary embarrassment, and published at a sacrifice to their proprietors. Their editors are often found at 'the case' than in the sanctum, and if they succeed in filling their columns with hasty and ill-digested 'news,' it is as much as can be expected. Little time do they have to discuss the measures of the government, or the policy of the State.

"To make the most out of this condition of the Whig press, our opponents have about thirty, in full blast, supported by government patronage, and engaged in scattering broad-cast the fulminations of the Union and Free Press—misrepresentation and falsehood, which only await the heat of a political campaign to spring up in a bountiful crop of unconquerable hostility and rancour.

"That we can arouse from our present state of inactivity, overcome our inertia, and gain an impetus that will carry us ahead of our opponents this year, is very doubtful.

"That we shall do it we dare not expect. We are well enough acquainted with the personnel of the Whig party, not to let our ardent wishes betray us into illusive hopes.

turn our attention to a thorough organization, to the support of our local presses, and the thorough diffusion of our principles? Let us now begin to act with the purpose of doing our utmost to gain the next election if possible, if not, to make a good battle, that we may enter the Presidential contest with some degree of spirit and confidence.

"We speak the truth plainly; if any think that we have underrated our prospects of success, let him wait until after the election. Let the present course of conduct characterize the Whig party, and if it is not overwhelmed by 10,000 majority, we will consent to be taken for a false prophet. What shall be done?"

The Sentinel may devise as many projects for obtaining a Whig ascendancy in the State as it pleases; but we think that a little candid reflection would induce the Editor to see distinctly that there can be no reasonable hopes of such a result, UNTIL IT CEASES TO BE A PRO-SLAVERY PARTY. We submit the question to the candid thinkers of the party. Is it not so?

The Chicago Convention.

There were several things about this Convention on which we were prevented from commenting last week by our illness. A few words may not be inappropriate now.

It appears that there was great unanimity among the members present, in favor of the principle of appropriations for Rivers and Harbors. The Citizen says,

"Internal improvement men, and anti-internal improvement men, were harmonious and determined on this one thing,—that the great national commerce on these inland channels of trade, should be protected equally with the commerce on the ocean. Whigs and Democrats pledged their votes in Congress, and the weight of their influence out of Congress, for the object."

But the cause that led to the evils they had met to remedy was not mentioned, Mr. Polk's veto was not referred to, nor was his name mentioned in the debates.—So also, the Citizen says, Slavery was not mentioned. It was an assemblage of great and honorable men of all sorts, far too courteous and polite to offend each other's ears with unpleasant truths.

When the Northwest will be able to find one of its own citizens not a slaveholder, qualified to preside over its own meetings, we cannot say. Perhaps in a quarter of a century or so. Some of the free people of North felt the indignity of having a slaveholder for that situation, but were overruled, as usual, by their more complaisant brethren.

The correspondent of the Cleveland Democrat tells the following story about the appointment of President:

"When the committee, appointed to select officers for the convention, presented their report, Mr. King of the New York Courier & Enquirer, arose and stated that he was a member of that Committee, and while they were in session he proposed the name of Hon. Thomas Corwin—a name intimately associated with the whole western country—as President of the convention, but that he was overruled; and now," said he, "I here move in open convention that the name of Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, be substituted for that of Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri." Upon this, the immense throng raised a shout that seemed to rend the very heavens, "CORWIN! CORWIN!! CORWIN!!! we'll have none but Tom CORWIN!!" Thereupon some of the Southern members started for the stand, and Mr. Allen, of St. Louis, with flashing eyes and a countenance distorted by rage, leaped over the bench, in front of him, upon the stand, and attempted to raise his feeble voice above the deafening roar.—It was with much difficulty that Mr. Chamber, of the St. Louis Republican, pulled him back into his seat, and quieted his angry passions. Mr. Corwin then arose and said that he thanked Mr. King for the compliment paid him, but as the convention had appointed a committee to select officers, and as that committee had made their selection, on no consideration would he become chairman of the convention. Mr. K. then withdrew his motion. When the convention assembled yesterday, and the proceedings were being read, it was discovered that one of the Southern secretaries so falsified the proceedings as to have it appear upon the journal that Mr. King's motion was rejected by the convention. Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, immediately arose after the reading of the journal and pointed out the mistake, and made a motion that it be corrected. Some of the Southern members moved to strike out all in relation to Mr. Corwin—which motion was lost, almost unanimously. The original motion of Mr. Rockwell was then called for, and passed with one triumphant shout. Not even a "peep" was heard when the negative was called, so indignant was the audience at this contemptible effort to do injustice to a noble souled statesman.

Most of the letters from distinguished men expressed sympathy to a greater or less extent with the objects of the meeting. But the letter of Geo. Cass was so perfectly and briefly non-committal that it was received with derision and shouts of laughter, and was read twice for the gratification of the audience. It was as follows:

"DEAR SIR:—I am much obliged to you for your kind attentions in transmitting to me an invitation to attend the Convention at Chicago. Circumstances will put it out of my power to be present at that time.

I am, dear sir, &c."

Corwin be called on for a speech,

threw off a quantity of his usual witticisms, mixed up, however, with some important truths. Here is a paragraph from his remarks:

"If any of the empires on earth injure or assault us, we are ready to arm ourselves to the teeth, and go forth to do battle; to spend immense treasures, and draw upon all our resources; but here, on these lakes, and on our western rivers, thousands of lives are lost: more than have fallen in the Mexican war, for want of a small appropriation. A single ship of the line, destined to protect our foreign commerce, costs us more than a million of dollars. That same gallant ship which bore the name of his own native state Ohio, cost a million and a half of dollars. Four of these ships have cost us more than has been expended for our western harbors since the formation of our government. Every gun that you will find on the board these ships costs you four or five thousand dollars. Would it not be better to take some of these fourteen thousands and improve our harbors at Chicago, Milwaukee and other places, or to remove snags and sawyers from the Ohio and Mississippi?"

It is a curious fact that 82 per cent. of our revenues have gone to supply our forts, and our ships, leaving 18 per cent, to be invested for the purpose of peace.—He thought this state of things had better be reversed—There is no fear that this country will be invaded. He did not think there was a country in God's creation which would invade a land that the Yankees had already invaded."

Commencement.

The exercises of the Commencement of the University of Michigan will take place at the Presbyterian Church, in Ann Arbor, on Wednesday the fourth day of August next, commencing at nine o'clock A. M. Procession formed on the University Campus at half past eight.

The annual examination of the classes will commence at the College Chapel, Friday July 30th, at half past eight.

Protest against Slavery.

The last number of the Morning Star, Dover, N. H., contains a protest and declaration of sentiment upon the subject of Slavery, signed by some four hundred ministers of the Freewill Baptist denomination.

The following valuable extract from their protest is worth reading, and will encourage many who are beginning to despair of the church and the clergy. "Believing, as we do, that the sympathy of no holy being in the Universe can for a moment be given to this foul system, and that neither the principles of the Gospel, nor indications of Providence constitute the least apology for its continuance, we wish publicly to withdraw all implied or supposed voluntary political or moral support of this enormous evil. Our necessary and involuntary connection with the civil and social organizations now existing, which seems to give to each of us the character and reputation of the body, unless by personal public dissent from their errors and crimes, we throw the responsibility exclusively upon those who support the evils of which we complain, renders it more necessary for us to announce our unwillingness to sanction the system of slavery in any manner whatever. The view thus taken of this subject will render it perfectly inconsistent for us to give our suffrages or religious influence for the support of Slavery."

"We therefore, by refusing to support Slavery, its principles, or its advocates, and by withholding Christian and church fellowship from all guilty of the sin of slavery, and by remembering those in bonds as bound with them, would wish to wash our hands from the guilt of this iniquity.

"Believing our principles just, and the position we occupy such as God can approve and defend, and trusting in Almighty Grace, we pledge for the support of these principles, and those in which they are embodied, OUR EARNEST PRAYERS, OUR COMBINED INFLUENCE, and OUR MOST VIGOROUS EFFORTS."

The South—the Presidency.

The Columbus (Georgia) Times puts, as every Southern man should do, the question of the next Presidency on true grounds; and the man he indicates (Levi Woodbury) has as true a heart, as sound a head, as South or North could furnish. We know and respect the man, for his virtue, his abilities, and his honesty; and we should feel that the rights, and honor, and feelings of the South would be as much respected by him, if in power, as "the noblest Roman of them all."

Every Southern State and statesman should make this fidelity to the Constitution the pre-requisite, the cardinal qualification, of the candidate, and declare, as Alabama and Virginia have done, that no man, nominated or not nominated, can get their votes, who is not as "firm as adamant on this question."—Charleston Mercury.

The Whig State Convention of Georgia, which assembled at Milledgeville, on the 1st inst., adopted resolutions recommending Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

From the War.

Matamoros, June 16.—A gentleman recently from Camargo informs us that on the passage down, he counted no less than six dead bodies floating in the river—three Mexicans and three Americans.

A Baltimore correspondent of the National Era publishes a letter he received from Vera Cruz, from which we make the following extract, with his remarks.

"The yellow fever, small pox, and black tongue, are taking the people off very fast. On yesterday there were one hundred and fifty-five buried! It is now two o'clock in the day, and one of the physicians told me that one hundred and eight have died since last night at six o'clock, with the disease just mentioned!"

On receiving the above letters, I offered the mortality concerning items to the news editor of one of our daily papers, but he declined publishing it, with the remark, that news of a correspondent date already published did not confirm the statements of my correspondent!

"Let me say—Pittsburgers, Philadelphians, never volunteer. You know not your fate! Once here, your life is the life of a dog. Government or its agents, know not how to treat you; but I warn you, despite of all the shallow, empty boastings of glory, never leave your home, your friends, your families!"

A volunteer, in writing from Jalapa, thus describes the appearance of the ranchero, or farming population: "There seems to be hardly a ranchero who has not more money than our comfortable farmers. They generally live in dirty ranches, made of cane sticks standing erect to a height of ten or twelve feet, fastened together by vines and thatched with palm and banana leaves.

Their dresses are a generally clean and their linen fine and exceedingly white. In truth, I have never seen a people who pride themselves upon wearing clean white clothing so much as the better part of the Mexicans. A ranchero whose whole ranch and household goods would not sell for fifty dollars, wears a hat which, with its silver ornaments, will rate from six to fifty dollars, elegant buckskin overhauls of remarkably handsome cut, buttoned down to the knee with heavy silver buttons and underneath fine linen drawers; a shirt of fine linen, and blanket or maul worth from eight to fifty or an hundred dollars.

Tampico dates to the 27th of June have been received at New Orleans, bringing the intelligence that Majors Guins, Borland, Captain Clay and other Mexican prisoners had been released and ordered to Tampico under an escort of nine hundred men.

Verbal reports state, that when the prisoners had arrived within 150 miles of Tampico, they were met by a party of Mexicans, who detained them again as prisoners. Reports from the same source, also state that Gen. Urrea was raising forces to attack Tampico. Preparations were making to defend the place; and for this purpose, three companies awaiting transportation to Vera Cruz, had been detained at Tampico.

The latest dates from Mexico are as far back as June 10th. Santa Anna, it is said, has demanded a forced loan of nine millions of dollars, and is raising the money at the point of the bayonet.

The letter further states that the work of fortifying the approaches to the Capital proceeded with great energy.

There is no further news from Gen. Scott, except that he had abandoned Jalapa, which is now in possession of the guerillas. Com. Perry returned from his expedition against Tabasco. He found the mouth of the river inaccessible, and having landed his troops he marched them to the town, where he found the enemy ready to receive him, their troops being drawn up in force; they fired upon the Americans, the Com. returning it with spirit. The enemy fled in confusion, scattering in every direction. Four of the commander's men were wounded, Lt. May, brother of Lt. Col. May, among the number, having lost an arm.

The force under the command of Gen. Pillow, which left Vera Cruz on the 18th, escorted a train of about one hundred and twenty-five wagons; the force amounted to nearly 1,800 men, and we regret that our accounts induce the belief that it suffered excessively in the first and second day's march from the heat of the weather. The march on the second day is represented as having been particularly severe, the time chosen for it being during the heat of the day, through heavy sand, and when eleven miles were to be made without water! One hundred and fifty men are said to have been completely knocked up on this march: six or seven died upon the road, and the rest were sent back and were arriving at Vera Cruz in small parties at our last accounts. Both our private advices and the papers of Vera Cruz impute this trifling with life entirely to the change introduced by Gen. Pillow of marching during the heat of the day, instead of selecting an early morning or the after part of the day for such service.

The officers of Col. Doniphan's regiment, who have returned to this country, state that throughout New Mexico unrestrained concubinage is a recognized feature of the social system, and that the obligations of wedlock are utterly unknown. Unfortunately for the discipline and good morals of Col. Price's command, the soldiers distributed through the towns to keep order and watch the movements of the citizens, have become contaminated by the horrible examples set them, and the disorders now of the camp, but reflect the licentiousness of the country.

Virginia Freedom.

It is well known that there are laws in Virginia which forbid free people of color to emigrate and settle there from other States. The Richmond Whig not long since published the following statement of the operations of these laws in a particular case:

"Some time during the last summer, a colored girl, born free, only fourteen years old, and a resident of the adjoining town of Manchester, paid a visit to a friend in this city. Either through choice or necessity, she remained all night on this side of the river, without, however, the smallest intention of becoming a resident. During the night she was arrested by the police, and, not having her free papers, was lodged in jail. Being perfectly ignorant of the law, and having no one to counsel or advise her, the unfortunate creature was detained in jail 45 days, and then, by order of Court, sold for jail fees! She was sold for the period of 45 years to pay the sum of \$45, was purchased by a negro trader, and carried into captivity in a strange land, where she was sold again. We are informed that she is still alive, at this moment in Louisiana."—Nat. Era.

English Crops.

Burritt wrote home from England a short time since,—

"The Crops and the Weather are promising for the coming harvest. Hay-making has already commenced, with all its happy, healthful inspirations. It is worth a morning's ride or walk into the country, to breathe the fragrance of the new-mown grass; to see it fall before the edge of the scythe. By the way, speaking of scythes, it would make a Yankee farmer laugh in his sleeve to see the tools called by that name in England, but more especially the scythe-smiths. I should like to send home to the Worcester Agricultural Society one of these instruments, together with a rake of the latest improvement, as curiosities. The English market is now open to American Manufacturers, and I am inclined to think it would be an excellent speculation for the Americans to send over a large quantity of their best made scythes, snaths, rakes, and other wooden wares used about the farm-house, and take back, in exchange, stock of the Short-horn Durham and Alderney blood."

Ireland is slowly recovering from the desolation of destitution and disease.—Corn food is cheaper and more abundant, which, with an increase of early vegetables and milk, has contributed much to the comfort of the people. Ever has abated in malignity, though still widely prevalent. It is admitted that the crops are the most luxuriant that ever appeared in the country. The potatoe bids fair to survive the rumor which consigned it to destruction. A larger extent of other root crops has been cultivated this year than in the last five years taken together. So there is hope for poor Ireland yet."

Education in the Slave States.

The Superintendent of Public Schools in Kentucky stated, in a speech at Bowling Green, in that State, that, in two counties not far distant from that place, it was ascertained, by an examination in the clerk's office, that more than one-half of the males who had married in those counties, within the year 1843, and had executed their marriage bonds, had made their mark instead of signing their names; and that also one-half of their securities on those bonds were unable to write.—Era.

The Chinese Junk.

If a Pacha of three tails were to make a descent in Broadway all flying in full costume he could not excite more curiosity than this long expected visitor from China has done throughout the City. The States Island ferry-boats have been crowded with passengers ever since her arrival eager to get a sight even of her exterior, and all have made up their minds that she is worthy of the famous country from which she comes. On the way up from Coney Island on Saturday Captain Power of the American Eagle varied from his course, and in common with some two hundred other passengers, we could not help laughing as we sailed past her unwieldy hull, and saw the comical popping up of Chinamen's heads along her bulwarks. The yellow rascals seemed to enjoy the fun quite as well as any of the spectators, and shouted and laughed and banged away on two or three gongs to the great delight of all their audience.

Afterward we had the pleasure of going on board the junk and of inspecting her, both ship and cargo, under the polite guidance of Capt. Kellett and his second officer Mr. Rivett. We spent two or three hours on board, and had our curiosity fully gratified. The Keying, named after a high officer of the Celestial Empire, who has tried his skill in diplomacy, not without success, against the ambassadors of the outside Barbarians, arrived here, as most of our readers know, after a passage of 212 days from Canton, having touched at St. Helena on the 23d April last, where she was an object of great curiosity, and was overrun with visitors during her stay of seven days. She is built throughout of teak wood, is newly new, and was bought by Captain Kellett for \$17,000. She is shaped like a whale boat, is one hundred and fifty feet long, twenty-five feet beam and twelve feet deep in the hold. She was originally a war vessel, and still retains some of the peculiarities of that character.—Externally she is painted white, with a black waist as far as the foremast, then red to the stern. On each side of her bow is painted an immense eye, while a broad eagle flourishes on her stern.—Her bow is flat, like that of a scow, with no bowsprit, but in the place usually occupied by the bowsprit is an opening about as wide as a barnyard gate, after the fashion of a Brooklyn ferry boat, to give a chance for working the anchors, which are also made of teak wood and hung by cables of twisted bamboo. At the bow are also fastened two large cables, which run the whole length of the ship, and form the only hanging of the rudder, a delicate affair of teak wood, weighing some dozen tons, when fully immersed being twenty-three feet in the water, and when hoisted up twelve. To manage this contrivance it takes some thirty men and a stout windlass. The main cabin is thirty feet long, ten and a half high and twenty-three wide, and is adorned with a great variety of figures in fresco, among which are dragons, eagles and tigers as large as life and twice as ferocious. In this cabin we saw many pieces of beautiful Chinese furniture, which might well be copied by our cabinet makers, together with other curiosities, among which the most prominent was a great idol or "Joshi" carved from a single block of wood and gilded. This divinity has eighteen arms and four eyes and was brought on board the ship with the greatest reverence by its Chinese bearers. Above, in a little recess on the poop, stands the regular "Joshi" of the ship, before which a light is kept constantly burning, and to which the Chinamen have religiously resorted when the junk was threatened by bad weather.—We understood, however, that their spirit of devotion had declined very greatly since sailing. At first they were precise to Chin Chaining the idol every morning, but latterly they have not performed that service more than once a week.

After taking a view of the whole, we accepted Capt. Kellett's invitation to take a little Chow chow (chow-chow dinner) with him. The dinner, though served on board the junk, was not composed of Chinese dishes, not a single rat or joint of a young puppy being on the table.—Having completed this important ceremony, we enjoyed a few minutes' conversation with Hsing, a Mandarin of the Red Button, who came out as passenger with Capt. Kellett, and exercises a sort of paternal authority over the forty of his countrymen on board. Mr. Hsing is a man of some intelligence, and communicated to us a variety of information relating to Chinese manners and customs. He told us he was the husband of three wives "no can catchee more, costee too mucchee dollar." On inquiring what course he pursued on occasion of too lively domestic difficulties among the partners of his affection, he replied with perfect gravity, "horse whippee." A Chinese artist squatted on his haunches painting a dragon, Hsing informed us was the happy proprietor of two wives and when in answer to his queries we assured him that in this country "no can catchee more than one wife, he politely expressed a feeling which was not admiration for our institutions. We understand that the junk will be

brought up to the city on Tuesday or Wednesday and moored at Castle Garden, through which the public will have access to her. The general desire to behold this great curiosity can then be fully gratified.

The Chinese Junk costs as she stands, curiosities and all, \$75,000, and is the property of Capt. Kellett and some parties now in London.—Tribune.

We are indebted to the Publishers for a copy of the Phrenological and Physiological Almanac for 1848 by L. N. Fowler. It is full of interesting matter, and contains likenesses and notices of Harriet Martineau, Dickens, Horace Greeley, Thos. Wilder, father of Odd Fellowship, Gen. Taylor, Abby Hutchinson, Prof. Morse, Tom Thumb, Dr. Sewell, Dr. Olin, and Patrick Henry. It is the most interesting Almanac we know of. It will doubtless attain an immense circulation.

VARIETY.

SINGULAR CEMETERY.—Miss Catherine Sinclair, in her "Shetland," gives the following strange discovery of a place of burial:

"A family who had hired a country residence near Edinburgh, some years ago, and where they had enjoyed many cheerful hours, round the fireside, having occasion once to lift the drawing room hearth stone, were startled and shocked to find immediately underneath, the gaily spectacle of a skeleton in chains!—The house had belonged to Chesly, of Dalry, who was hanged for assassinating Lochhart, of Carnwath, the President of the Court of Sessions, and the criminal's own family having stolen the body from the gallows, had privately buried it there."

THE PRICE OF A ROE.—Yesterday a sailor, mate of a vessel at East Boston, pads a little disguised with liquor, came across a cow quietly feeding in the streets of that place, and jumped upon her back. The frightened animal started down the street with its unusual burden, much to the amusement of the spectators. Having reached the end of the street, the sailor jumped off, and with a loud cry of "starboard your helm!" jerked the cow round by the tail, jumped on again, and rode back to the original starting place. The owner of the cow, upon hearing the facts, was disposed to sue the sailor for damages done to the cow; but the matter was settled by his paying ten dollars for his ride.—Boston Traveller.

HARVESTING MACHINE.—A correspondent, writing from Michigan to the New York Evangelist, says: "A field of sixty acres was harvested in two days as follows: A machine was drawn into the field by sixteen horses, guided by as many boys as necessary.—On the front of the machine a man was stationed to adjust the forks and circular knives to the height of the wheat which was readily thrown back into the machine. No more was seen of it, till another man in the rear part of the machine was seen typing up well filled sacks of pure grain, in perfect order for the flouring mill. This huge machine harvested and bagged three bushels of the best wheat in a minute.

LIBERTY OR DEATH.—A Negro woman, a slave to a man named Whitehead, who lives eight or ten miles south of Lafayette, Alabama, fearing a severe whipping, ran away, taking her four children with her. On coming to a small creek she attempted to drown them all, but succeeded in drowning but three of them; the oldest escaped and returned home. The mother has been committed to jail.

A well known political economist says: "We pay best, first, those who destroy us—generals; second, those who cheat us—politicians and quacks; third, those who amuse us—singers and musicians; and least of all, those who instruct us."

ICE MADE BY STEAM.—A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says—The idea of manufacturing Ice Cream by Steam would be looked upon as absurd, yet it is daily done in this good city of Gotham, where the inventors of all sorts of curious things resort. We have in our midst the American Patent Steam Ice Cream Co., which with an engine of ten horse power, is in full operation, manufacturing every description of this much sought for article in the summer months; from the quality which is retailed to the newsboys for a cent a glass full, including the use of a spoon, to the costly quality which can be seen on the tables of the "upper ten."

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—We learn by Far's Providence Express, that the Poor House in Attleboro', was burnt down between twelve and one o'clock last night, and that five of the inmates perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

This is the age of iron; iron steam-boats; iron coffins; iron tombstones; and now they are actually making iron cradles at Pittsburgh! The boys rocked in them will doubtless be men of iron nerves.

MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine has passed a law providing for the election of Representatives to Congress, and county officers, by a plurality votes; and also an amendment of the Constitution providing for the election by a plurality of Governor and members of the State Legislature. This will be submitted to the people in September next.—Era.

A notorious negro man, named Haywood, who murdered W. B. Goodgame last fall, was captured last Saturday week in Gee's Bend, Wilcox county. While his pursuers were attempting to arrest him he shot Mr. Samuel Easley, who died from the wound that evening, and bursted a cap at Mr. James Chambers. He has been lodged in Wilcox jail. Two men have lost their lives in attempt to arrest him, and another, Mr. Patten, was left by him for dead. He is the property of J. W. Bridges of Wilcox.—Mobile Herald and Tribune 15th inst.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A respectable gentleman of Baltimore, who transacted a mercantile business on the wharf, was taken sick and died, as was supposed a short time since. Being a native of an adjoining city, his wife and friends desired to inter his remains there, and his body was accordingly placed in a coffin and conveyed to that city. When the coffin arrived, it was opened in order to transfer the remains to a more suitable one which had been prepared for final interment. When the lid was removed, the body was found lying on the face, which upon examination was bruised.—A moisture was observed upon the skin, and on a close examination it was found that the vital spark had not yet fled. All the restoratives that the best medical skill could devise, were used, and the man was actually revived and lived for two days afterwards, before the "spirit departed unto Him that gave it." No doubt was entertained here of the decease, and the feelings of relatives and friends at such a discovery, cannot be for one moment imagined.

HUMANE BUTCHERY.—The Albany butchers, it is said, now administer ether to the animals to slaughter. The poor brutes are thus disposed of without the least pain or knowing what ails them.

DONE.—The Legislature of N. H. is entertaining a proposition to bestow upon Thomas W. Dorr the rights and privileges of a citizen of that state, in lieu of his lost citizenship in Rhode Island.

A NEW SOURCE FOR THE SUPPLY OF INDIA RUBBER.—It is stated that the forests of Assam, in British India, are capable of producing India Rubber sufficient to supply the demands of the civilized world, and that it has already become an extensive article of export from that province.—Ecc. Post.

While Mrs. Sigourney was addressing President Polk, in Hartford, some thief entered the house and robbed her of her valuable jewelry.—Essex Banner.

More shame to her!—What better could she expect while she was committing out of doors the wholesale robbery and murder of the people of Mexico?

A SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL IN MACHINERY.—Experiments are being tried upon the New Jersey Railroad to test the merits of a substitute for oil on the axles of the cars. The substitute used is cold water. It is applied to the axle-tree by means of a small wheel, armed with buckets, and enclosed within the box that confines the end of axle and contains the water. Its operation is similar to that of the trough of water under the grindstone, and the greater the velocity of the wheel, so much the more completely is the end of the axle buried in water. The N. Y. Post says:

"After running the car to which it is applied, fifteen miles, for instance, at the high speed of a swift train, we found the water in the box as cold as when it was put there, the end of the axle was without any perceptible degree of heat, and the water had no more discoloration than might have been caused by dust in the box. Fifteen miles, ran at high speed, was sufficient to test the experiment, and such were the results. The principle upon which the patentee bases this application of cold water is, that the heat or electric influences formed at the extremities of the axle are dissipated or conveyed away by the water, just as the atmosphere and the rain convey the electricity of the heavens to the earth. In an economical point of view, the successful application of water to machinery as a substitute for oil will save to the state of New York annually, as it is estimated, nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

The cost of sweeping the streets of New York three times a week, is nearly \$200,000 per annum. The sweepings sell for \$50,000.

GEN. TAYLOR.—It is stated that Gen. Taylor was in communion with the M. E. Church previous to his departure for Mexico. He has no opportunity of enjoying the privileges of the church there—but he can "exhort" the Mexicans to peace in his own peculiar way, in which he is certainly very "powerful."—Phil. Sun.

LIBERALITY.—The very Rev. Thobald Mathew affords refuge to three hundred houseless poor in Cork nightly every week.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA vs. NICHOLS, SLAVE OF WM. KELLY.—The slave was tried before a Court of Magistrates and freeholders for "grievously wounding, maiming and bruising Patrick Duvovant, a white man." He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in September next.

Bates of Missouri, the President of the Chicago Convention, said in his parting speech before that body, that he had never seen a railroad.

The Cincinnati Horticultural Society have kept a daily register of the number of bushels of strawberries sold in that market. In twenty-six days the number sold was 3572. The largest number on any one day was 314 bushels.

AMERICAN AUTHORS AND ENGLISH PUBLISHERS.—As a proof that he ought not to be classed among piratical booksellers, Mr. Bently states in a letter to the Times, that he has paid between £14,000 and £15,000 to three American authors alone.

THE EMIGRANTS IN CANADA.—The Montreal Pilot of the 10th inst. closes an article, in which it recounts much destitution and sickness, with the following sad recital:

While writing, we have this moment received additional intelligence from a gentleman of respectability and high standing, conveying the following startling facts, derived from one conversant with the regular details of the place, and an eye-witness of the scenes described.

There are at this moment 48 Nuns sick from fatigue, exposure, and the attacks of disease. All the Grey Nuns in attendance, 2 of the Sisters of Charity, 5 Physicians, and 8 Students, now lie sick; to which gloomy and sickening record we must add the number of 1,568 persons, of all ages and sexes, lingering on the beds of wretchedness and corruption, without an attendant to afford a drop of water, or attend to those decent formalities which the sad solemnities of death require. The intelligence further adds, that the living and the dead were mingled in groups together, and presented a spectacle where death reigned in his most terrible inflictions, and where oppressed humanity had assembled to pay him tribute.

The Philadelphia Bulletin has received a letter from an officer in the army who has but recently arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz. He gives a gloomy picture of the state of the hospitals at Vera Cruz and Jalapa. He states that on the morning he left Vera Cruz, (June 1st.) there were buried from the hospital of that city 48 men; and of 1800 sick in those hospitals, he did not believe that more than 200 would come out alive.—At Jalapa there was 900 in the hospital.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, July 24, 1847. No considerable transactions in Flour or wheat have taken place of late. The farmers are all busy securing the new crop, which is quite promising in appearance. The fall in Flour was much hastened by the arrival of the last steamer, bringing news of a further declension of prices in England, and the prospect of favorable crops in Europe. Flour in Buffalo fell to \$4.00, and speculators were trying to buy up at \$3.50.

NOTICES.

The address before the Missionary Society in the University will be delivered at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday August 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., by Rev. E. Cheever of Tecumseh. The address before the Literary Societies will be delivered in the evening of the same day, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the same place, by Geo. C. Bates Esq.

The address before the Alumni, will be delivered at the same place on the evening of Commencement day, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. J. G. Atterbury.

MARRIED.

In St. Patrick's church, Rochester, N. Y., on the 17th inst., by Rev. William O'Riley, E. H. Sanford, Esq., Editor of the "True Democrat" and the "Gen. of Science," of this village, and Miss R. M. Mosey, of Mount Morris, N. Y.

THE FARMER'S COOK STOVE! Something New. THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of those about purchasing cook stoves to an entirely new pattern—a supply of which he is now receiving. They are AIR TIGHT, and have a Summer Arrangement by which most of the culinary operations can be performed with the smallest amount of fuel, and without the necessity of heating the room. The furniture is perfect and complete, comprising nearly every kitchen utensil. The patent was procured the past winter, and already it has become the most popular stove in the Eastern States. A full assortment of the Premium Cook, Box and Air Tight Stoves, kept on hand. HENRY W. WELLS. Avon Store, Upper Town, 24th July, '47.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. H. Krause, Oak Bark, Ann Arbor. MAYNARDS, Druggist, Ann Arbor. W. A. HAYLAND, Machinist, Ann Arbor. W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor. E. W. DEXTER & CO., Jewellers, Dealer. E. H. GROVE, Real Estate, Ann Arbor. Wm. Wagner, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor. C. PIQUETTE, Gold Pens, Detroit. D. M'INTYRE, Insurance, Ann Arbor. W. W. DEXTER & CO., Jewellers, Dealer. T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hats, &c., Detroit. BECKLEY & THOMAS, Merchants, Ann Arbor. R. B. GLAZIER, Furn. for Sale, Ann Arbor. S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines, Scio. COMBES & SWEENEY, Merchants, Jackson. T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hat Store, Detroit. J. GIBBS & CO., Merchants, Ann Arbor. C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor. G. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit. E. G. BRIGGS, Dentist, Ann Arbor. C. BLISS, Jeweller, Ann Arbor. F. J. B. CHASE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor. W. F. SPALDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor. D. BARNES, Temperance House, Detroit. COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor. W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit. J. M. BROWN, Stoves, Ypsilanti. M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor. H. W. WELLS, Hardware, Ann Arbor. S. D. BERRY, Dentist, Ann Arbor. STEVENS & ZUG, Upholsters, Detroit. Wm. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor. S. FLECHT, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor. J. W. TULLMAN, Cabinet Ware, Detroit. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit. ISGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER, Steam Mill, Ann Arbor.

FARMERS! ATTENTION. 20 DOZ. Blood's Cradle Scythes, 20 " " Wadsworth's " 30 " " Blood's Grains " 15 " " Jenk's " 100 Barren's, Rogers' & Curtis' Cradles, 100 Lammson's Grass Scythes, 10 DOZ. TOWN'S Floor, 1000 lbs. Coll Chain from 3-16 to 5 1/2 in. 40 Log Chains, Hay Knives, Bush Hooks, Hay, Barley, and Manure Forks, and all other Farming Utensils, just received and for sale at Detroit prices at the Avon Store, Upper Town. HENRY W. WELLS. July 1st, 1847. 325

Call and Settle! THIS is to notify all persons indebted to the late firm of Harris, Partridge & Co., and H. B. Harris & Co., that their notes are left in the hands of James B. Gott, Esq., Justice of the Peace, for collection. As these firms are now dissolved, it is absolutely necessary that their outstanding matters should be settled as soon as practicable. H. B. HARRIS. Ann Arbor, July 13th, 1847. 325 3m

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