

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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T. FOSTER, Editor.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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### VARIETY.

**DESPATCH.**—On the 20th inst., in the town of Wheatfield, Monroe county, 300 bushels of wheat were threshed, floured and loaded upon a canal boat for market; all in one day.

The Detroit Advertiser notices as a new article of export, sixteen and a half tons of Grind Stones, of Michigan quarry and manufacture. They have the appearance of being as good as the best imported article.

There was to be a meeting of the slave holders of the 1st and 5th election districts, of Anne Arundel county, Md., held at Mount Zion Cross Roads, on the 16th inst., to adopt some measures to prevent the frequent absconding of their slaves. *Delta.*

"Well, neighbor, what's the most Christian news this morning?" said a pious gentleman to his friend, the Deacon. "I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman."—"Just like you! who is it that you have made happy by your charity this time?" "My wife."

☞ The Utica Liberty Press is out for John P. Hale as its candidate for President. We think well of Mr. Hale, but should like to see his course in Congress for one session, before we agree to vote for him. "Confidence is a plant of slow growth."

**WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.**—Of about three hundred members of this institution who have served in the recent campaigns in Mexico, TWENTY-SIX have either been killed in battle, or died in the campaign with the army.

"Flour barrels for our friends, rifle barrels for our enemies."—*An Exchange.*

"If thine 'omey' hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."—"For if ye love them that love you, what thank have ye?"

So says our Saviour.

**THE PRESIDENCY.**—The Columbus (Ga.) Times calls upon the Northern Democrats to bring out Levi Woodbury of N. H. as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as a man who has a "Southern heart," and is not "fishy" on the Wilnot Provision question, and the Charleston Mercury echoes the call. No Northern man is to be supported at the South, unless he is wedded to Southern principles.

**LETTING OUT THE WATER.**—Solomon's illustration of the beginning of strife is receiving some enforcement now—a days—both the illustration and the thing illustrated. Mr. Shepherd, at Phillips, Maine, built himself a fine stone grist-mill, house, blacksmith shop, &c., on a small stream, which proved insufficient in its volume of water to carry his wheels. He thereupon repaired to a pond of some eight acres lying on a hill above him, and cut a trench by which the water was turned from the pond into his brook. No sooner had the water commenced running through the new cut, than it began to wash the cut deeper, and the deeper it went, the faster it gullied, till in a very short time an awful chasm let out the whole pond upon the little brook, and swelling into a torrent, swept away Mr. Shepherd's mill, house, shop and all, and did vast mischief besides; after which all became quiet, and the little brook ran along as peacefully as before, but it had no wheels to turn. As to the beginning of the strife, look at our Mexican war. It has well nigh emptied the big pond. When shall we see the little brook running peacefully along the valley again?—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

## POETRY.

From Howitt's Journal.  
**Peace and War.**  
BY AN UNLETTERED YOUTH.

### WAR.

Town deserted; burning village;  
Murder; rape; destruction; pillage;  
Man compelled man's blood to shed;  
Weeping; wailing; want of bread;  
Commerce checked; grave citizens  
Armed with swords instead of pens;  
Harvest trampled; homesteads burned;  
This a war! why is't not spared!

### PEACE.

Busy town and happy village;  
Fruitful fields by careful tillage;  
Smiling wife and children gay;  
Labor singing through the day;  
Bounteous harvest; busy farms;  
Rusty swords, disarmed firearms;  
War's vain glory set at naught;  
This is Peace! why is't not sought!

## MISCELLANY.

### Priessnitz and the Water Cure.

The following account of the origin of the Water Cure system was furnished the *Phrenological Journal* by A. J. Colvin, of Albany, formerly a patient at Grafenberg.

Vincent Priessnitz was the youngest of six children, and was born on the 4th day of October, 1799, at Grafenberg, the family residence, which has since become so celebrated by his discoveries. Altho' often stigmatized as an unlettered peasant, and of ignoble parentage, yet his father was a respectable landed proprietor. In virtue of the laws, whereby the real property descends to the youngest son, Priessnitz, on the death of his father, in 1838, became possessed of the family estates and residence. He received the rudiments of education at the Catholic school in the neighboring village of Freiwaldau, and was as well instructed as the majority of farmers' sons in our own country. His mother lost her life in the year 1821, on the same field where himself, not many years before, had received an injury, the cure of which had contributed greatly to extend his reputation, and lay the foundation of his future system. His only brother, and the eldest born, is a distinguished Catholic priest, and is now at the head of the principal cathedral in one of the neighboring provinces.

At the age of thirteen, Priessnitz sprained his wrist, which caused much pain and inflammation; he instinctively applied it to the pump. Finding that the water cooled the part, and assuaged the pain, but unable to keep it constantly there, it occurred to him to apply an *Umschlag*, or wet bandage. He applied one accordingly, which he re-wet as fast as it dried. He found that this was entirely successful in removing the inflammation and relieving the pain, but that it induced a rash; and as this was a phenomenon new to his youthful mind as unaccountable, it led to much reflection. Was it favorable or the reverse, that such a consequence should flow from such a cause?—Could it be that his blood was impure? He persevered in the application, and the wrist speedily regained its strength. Shortly after, being in the woods, he crushed his thumb. He again resorted to the *Umschlag*, and with like success; but again the rash made its appearance. He thought his blood must be bad, yet he could not bleed without further evidence.

The success which had attended the application of the wet bandage in his own person, filled his mind with delight. He was impatient to see it tried upon others. Whenever, therefore, he heard of a neighbor who had received an injury, or had enlarged or swollen joints or parts, or was afflicted with pain, he urged, and generally prevailed upon him, to use the wet bandage; but he remarked that the rash did not uniformly appear; and in such cases the process of healing was rapid, while in those wherein it did appear, the cure was more obstinate.

This convinced him, that in one the blood was healthy, while in another it was mixed with peccant matter, and that water possessed the property of extracting that matter. In cases of chronic ulcers, and where there was no inflammation, it occurred to him to cover the wet bandage with a dry one, for the purpose of creating heat, or a return of inflammatory action, without which, he discovered a cure could not be effected.

In the sixteenth year of his age, the accident occurred to which I have alluded, nearly depriving him of life, and the world of the embryo system. Priessnitz was engaged in driving a young horse, with a load of hay, down the mountain. It became necessary to cog the wheels, to prevent the too rapid descent of the cart. He was standing before the horse, holding him by the head, while others were

performing the work of chaining; the horse got frightened, and rushed down the hill. Unwilling to allow him to destroy himself, Priessnitz held on, and was dragged down between his feet. While in this position, three of his teeth, two of them upper front teeth, were broken, and his arms and body severely bruised by the horse's hoofs. He could hold out no longer; the cart passed over his body, crushing three of his ribs. He was taken up senseless, and while in this state, the surgeon of Freiwaldau being summoned, probed his wounds, and pronounced them incurable. With a return of consciousness, Priessnitz thought himself of his never-failing resource. He tore off the bandages of the surgeon, and applied the wet bandage. How gratified, and how soothing the application! The inflammation was subdued, the pain alleviated, and he felt persuaded that he should get well. He replaced the broken ribs by pressing his abdomen against the window-sill with all his strength, and inflating the lungs so as to swell out the chest. He then re-applied the *Umschlag*, and finally recovered, although to this day he bears in his side a deep impress of the wheel by which he received the injury.

The accident, as is usual in country places, created quite an excitement, but the cure far greater. The simplicity of the means, and that a mere striping had evinced such boldness and fortitude, were matters of astonishment. The reputation of the *Umschlag* was not only increased, it was established. From this period, the mind of Priessnitz was directed toward the curative power of cold water. He felt that he had entered upon a mighty field of discovery, and he was resolved to know the extent of it. He now began to use the *Sponge* in connection with the *Umschlag*, and with such marvelous success, that the peasants believed him a wizard; to test which, he frequently found, in the morning, a broom-stick placed across the door-sill. This credulity, natural, perhaps, to the ignorant, who are prone to attribute to supernatural power every occurrence which passes their comprehension, encouraged him in his experiments.

What was he to do where disease was general, not local? The *Umschlag* and *Sponge* were found insufficient. Why not envelop the whole body? He was transported with the idea; and the *Lettichen*, or wet sheet packing sprung into existence. Of all his discoveries, this may be esteemed the most important, considered with reference to the extent and variety of diseases in which it is employed; and would alone have embalmed his memory in the recollections of a grateful posterity. The old and the young, the feeble and the strong, are alike submitted to its soothing and revivifying influence. Priessnitz was elated! And well he might be, for he had made a discovery which entitled him to the homage of the world.

But he did not stop here. Finding some LOCAL CHRONIC AFFECTIONS resisting, as the *Leintuch* as the *Umschlag*, he conceived the idea of partial baths, for a long time continued, to produce perturbation and reaction deep beneath the surface. HENCE THE FOUNDATION OF HEAD, EYE, ARM, SITZ, LEG AND FOOT BATHS.—Still, there was a class of these cases so obstinate as to resist this united treatment. What was to be done? Was there no way in which the water could be here made effective? He had experienced the potency of falling water. Why might it not be the agent which he desired?—He erected at once, in one of the beautiful dells of the mountain, a *Dorche*, and the object was attained!

The SWITZEN, or packing in the woolen blanket, was suggested by observing that perspiration frequently relieved pain, and was efficacious in many diseases, and as, unlike the vapor and hot baths, it did not accelerate the circulation and debilitate the system; and as sweating in it, after a proper time, would voluntarily terminate, he did not hesitate to give it the preference over all other known modes of promoting perspiration, and adopt it in practice. The patients who were obliged, occasionally to remain in it some time, on complaining of a sensation of faintness, he relieved by opening the windows, and washing the face. The relief thus afforded induced him to sponge the body, and no ill consequences following, he directed the whole person to be immersed. Hence he was led to the *WANZENBAD*, or plunge bath.

There was still a class, such as apoplexy, paralysis, tetanus, lock-jaw, hydrophobia, insanity, poisoning, &c., and some cases of determined colds, inflammations, and fevers, to which none of the treatment yet devised, except in some stages, perhaps, the *Leintuch*, was adapted. Here was a trial for the new system. Could it be overcome, the triumph was complete. In all the cases mentioned,

a speedy cure was hoped for, in the judgment of Priessnitz, if a marked change could be produced. His genius did not desert him in this extremity. He designed ANGEWASCHENES, or tepid shallow bath, to meet the emergency. Containing but a few inches of water, of a temperature of from 60 deg. to 70 deg. F., the patient could be kept in it, exposed to active friction, until the object sought for was effected (and he has been known to keep a patient in for nine hours). And here we have the *chef d'auvre* of Priessnitz's discoveries. It is his favorite resource in these and in all cases of extremity; and it is not too much to say, that without it many of its most splendid achievements must have been unrecorded.

The ANNEBENNE, or dripping wet sheet, was a much later addition to his practice, and was suggested by washing with hands and a towel. It is used, generally, as preparatory to other and stronger treatment, although it is, in some instances, continued to the termination of the cure.

### Emigration to California—Horrid!

The Western Expositor, (Independence, Mo.) of Wednesday week, contains a letter written by Peter Quivey, of Jackson county, who went out last year with a company of emigrants to California. This letter is dated on the 24th of March last, at Lower Puebla. The writer arrived at the first settlement in California on the 14th of October, after a very long and tiresome journey.

A party of emigrants who went out, or started, with Col. Russell, suffered all incredible hardships in the mountains last winter, having been prevented from crossing them by the snow. This company was composed of twenty-three wagons, and left Indian Creek on the 13th of May, 1846. About a month previous to the date of the letter, five women and two men arrived at Capt. Johnson's, the first house of the California settlements, entirely naked, and their feet frost-bitten. They stated that their company had arrived at Truckey's Lake, on the east side of the mountains, and found the snow so deep that they could not travel. Fearing starvation, sixteen of the strongest (eleven males and five females) agreed to start for the settlements on foot. After wandering about a number of days bewildered, their provisions gave out.—Long hunger made it necessary to cast lots to see who should be sacrificed to make food for the rest, but at this time the weaker began to die, which rendered the taking of life unnecessary. As they died, the company went into camp and made meat of the dead bodies of their companions. Nine of the men died, and seven were eaten! One of the men was carried to Johnson's, on the back of an Indian. From this statement it would seem that the women endured the hardships better than the men, as none of them died. The company left behind numbered sixty souls, ten of them men and the others women and children. They were in camp about one hundred miles from Johnson's.

This writer says that General Kearney was then governor and commander-in-chief of Upper and Lower California.—*Atlas.*

### The Lethon.

We have taken it; we have had a dental extracted under its influence, and this was the way of it. We took our seat on a large chair, and took into our mouth a large tube, which conveyed the gas! We commenced inspiring and coughing at the same time. As our inspirations grew more regular, our coughing ceased, and we began to lose our consciousness. Then we began to hear a noise of a thousand nail mills.—Then we seemed to be riding upon a railroad, along which myriad cars were thundering, and we were going faster and faster into a black void, in which were loud noises, as of an earthquake. Then we thought, "we will tell of this;" and were framing what figure of speech we should use in describing that jarring, thunderous noise, when we lapsed away, and found all quiet. We were upon an island. Summer breathed over the blue waters; odors, as of Eden, made the air faint with their luxury. Musical fountains plashed in marble basins—birds sang in cool groves. A way down a vista, overarched by climbing roses, a white palace upreared its walls. We were lying faint and languid, but joyful, gazing down this vista. Over us bent an old man, who gazed inquiringly into our face. Just then a bevy of maidens came capering along in graceful sport towards us. We laughed at their glee, and they, in revenge, attempted to bind us with roses. We put up our hands to save ourselves from such a calamity, and awoke, with our hands firmly clasping the arm of the operator, who had just ex-

tracted the tooth. The first thing we recognized, was a picture smiling upon us from the wall, which was that of the old man of our vision.

After the tooth was out, of course came the lassitude consequent upon the reaction of our over excitement.—*Cin. Herald.*

### Primitive Iron-works.

Rode with Livingston to see the iron-works of the Backatlas, and found them well worthy a visit. The construction and management of the apparatus, which, as might be expected, was of a most primitive and simple order, was as follows: An oval hole, about six feet long two feet deep, and two feet broad, was divided in the centre by a clay kiln, some three feet high. In this kiln successive layers of charcoal and iron ore (the oxide of iron dug in the adjacent hills) were placed. Two men sat in the holes, one on either side the kiln, and each held in his hand two goat-skin bellows, the nozzles of which were made of horns, and inserted in holes at the base of the kiln. By means of these a continuous blast was kept up. The bellows were merely leather bags, made to open and close at their mouths by two parallel bits of stick, like the mouth of a carpet bag. A circular fence enclosed the whole from public view, for these works are kept secret from all but initiated, and the forging art is confined to certain families; even Moselleh, their king, has been refused an insight into them. White men are supposed already to understand the art, and when attended by a missionary, are readily admitted. Four parts of the ore, at least, are wasted in the ash; the remainder, consisting of pure metal, is wrought into form with stone hammers and anvils. Tabal Cabin must have made greater proficiency in the art.

"The smiths are very superstitious, and use many herbs as charms, or medicines for the iron during their labor. Simple, however, as is this process, the original discovery that the ore could, by the medium of fire, be made available to the service of man, is singular amongst men living so entirely in a state of nature. Hoes, knives, shears, hatchets, and are thus manufactured. A whole day's work does not yield more than a few pounds of iron, and it is only during one or two months in the year that it is lawful to work. The rocks here are trap, porphyry, schist, and sandstone, and the ore is found at the junction of the ingeous and aqueous rocks."—*Methuen's South America.*

### Romantic.

The London correspondent of the *Traveller*, relates the following pretty bit of romance:

"A strapping young country girl, along with her sweetheart, embarked in one of the emigrant ships then lying at the quay, with the intention of sailing for America, and being there married. The fair emigrant was possessed, moreover, of £200, which she directly placed in the hands of the captain of the vessel, and had hardly done so when her companion and intended applied to her for a portion of it.—This she refused; whereupon he coolly hid her good morning and disembarked. The deserted damsel, however, advanced to the gunwale, there harangued a large mob, who speedily collected to hear her, and ended, not by throwing herself into the river, but by assuring the crowd that if any young fellow who heard her was willing to take the place of the faithless swain, she was quite ready to accept of his services upon the same terms. A handsome young man who happened to be among the standers-by, immediately offered himself, and was accepted on the spot. The captain very properly sent to make inquiries about him, and found that he was, as he represented himself a single man, and the parties to this extempore match, sailed with that very tide for the shores of America."

From the Jacksonville (Florida) News.

### The South and the Presidency.

But the question now comes, Would the North give us Mr. Woodbury as a candidate? We are fearful that it never would consent to this arrangement. Mr. Van Buren, through Mr. Wright, has shown pretty clearly what is to be the future policy of the North. We doubt whether they would ever permit a Northern candidate favored by the South to come before the people. But the suggestion has been made, and we have every reason to believe that the South will abide by it. It is now for the North to show its colors. We will concede everything that is consistent with our rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution. We should be base and undeserving the name of American citizens if we went further. This, however, is certain—that we shall never consent to the nomination of any one who is not deadly hos-

tile to the spirit of the Wilnot Proviso. It is a *sine qua non*, and a position that the South will never depart from. It is one that has been forced upon the South.

She has demanded to be let alone, and to enjoy her rights as a section of the Republic. She has never proposed sectional measures until direct attacks were made upon her rights and political existence. Upon the North rests the odium of betraying the country, upon the suggestion of miserable fanatics and would-be traitors. We have but defended our own, and this we trust to be able to defend forever, against any assaults and against any enemies that have or may arise in hostility to us. The resolutions of the Legislature of the 'Old Dominion' are inscribed upon our banner. Bearing this steadily before us, we are ready to be friends to those who are our friends, but enemies to those who would be our enemies.

### Pithy Texts.

Senator Joseph R. Underwood, Jan. 18, 1835, in an address delivered at Frankfort, laid down the following propositions:

1. That slave labor costs more than free. Proof, those states without slaves surpassed those that hold them, and sell productions of the same kind, raised by the slave, cheaper.
2. Free states surpass the slave in all the comforts of life.
3. Slavery violates the principles of the Declaration of Independence.
4. The masters' slaves are a great disadvantage to his children.
5. Valuable citizens are quitting the state on account of slavery.
6. The rapid increase of the slave over the white population.
7. Many christians believe slavery to be incompatible with the truths of the Bible.

We shall give hereafter, his reasons for these propositions. They are strongly put, and should be well considered. We commend them to the attention of all our readers, for they are worthy their best thoughts.—*Kentucky Examiner.*

### The Slave's Idea of Freedom.

The following eloquent passage is taken from a speech delivered in the Assembly of Virginia, by James McDowell, the present Governor of that State:—"You may place the slave where you please; you may dry up to your utmost the fountains of his feeling, the springs of his thought—you may yoke him to your labor as an ox which liveth only to work, and worketh only to live; you may put him under any process, which, without destroying his value as a slave, will debase and crush him as a rational being—you may do this, and the idea that he was born to be free will survive it all. It is allied to his hope of immortality; it is the ethereal part of his nature which oppression cannot reach, it is a torch lit up in his soul by the hand of Deity, and never meant to be extinguished by the hand of man."

MUSQUITOES.—Attach a piece of flannel or sponge to a thread, made fast to the top of the bedstead; wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits, and the mosquitoes will leave.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

### "But don't dabble in the dirty waters of Politics."

This kind admonition is so frequently and indiscriminately volunteered, by certain classes of citizens, to Liberty men, and especially to clergymen, who conscientiously believe it their duty to pray that our "rulers may be peace, and our exactors righteousness;" and to act in all the relations of life, consistently with their prayers; that it becomes us to understand the meaning and force of the caution, and see how far it has a legitimate application to ourselves, our conduct and duties, as men, christians, citizens, and philanthropists.

That Whiggery and Democracy (so called) have much occasion, from experience as well as observation in their respective parties, to adopt, as applicable to each other and themselves, the above admonition, we are by no means disposed to dispute, or even to doubt. For unquestionably, if the phrase "dirty waters," as above used, is intended to characterize political dishonesty, chicanery, forgery, professing alone of republicanism and democracy, and supporting despotism, oligarchy, aristocracy, rape, adultery, concubinage, and every other outrage upon the rights of millions of their own NATIVE BORN COUNTRYMEN; then surely, words more appropriate, and illustrative could not be used, as applicable to their conduct. If political and official falsehood, deception, extravagance, corruption, favoritism and hypocrisy are character-

ized by those words "dirty waters," there can certainly be no objection to their use by either of those parties in reference to the other.

But we take the ground, that the political duties of men, are as important and solemn as their social, civil or religious duties; and that good citizens are under the same, (and if possible greater) obligations to do their political duties conscientiously, (inasmuch as they regard the interests and welfare of the whole community,) as their private or social duties.

And it is not a little surprising to see many, and even some apparently conscientious clergymen asserting that our political duties and obligations, are entirely distinct from, and have no connection with, or bearing upon, our moral and religious duties and obligations. In other words, that there are relations in life, in reference to which, we may entirely neglect and refuse to acknowledge God, and our obligations to Him, and to holiness. And it is undoubtedly, the too great prevalence of this recklessness and destitution of moral as well as political principle in those parties and individuals, which has, for years past, exhibited the astounding picture, of men, of all shades of moral, and immoral character, joining hands, (at the same time that they were denouncing despotism, tyranny, monarchy, oligarchy and aristocracy, trumpet-tongued, in the old as well as new world)—in placing, almost uniformly, the whole power of the nation in the hands of practical and avowed despots, tyrants and robbers.

Fellow-citizens, allow me to remind you, that we have the very highest authority for pronouncing the man recreant to his moral and religious duties, who neglects his political obligations, and thereby, practically, at least, abandons that post of duty and influence assigned him by his country, as well as his God, to the reckless demagogue and political aspirant.—You cannot have forgotten the history of Moses, Joshua, David, and many other ancient christians. Did they abandon to the vicious, dissolute and dishonest, the political, any more than the religious, interests of the nation? Certainly not. Can a man—a clergyman—consistently pray for righteous rulers, and at the same time neglect to use his influence, by vote and every other legitimate manner, in electing good men to be such rulers?—Clearly it would be absurd.

But it will not be denied that, if the political waters of this nation have become "dirty"—(and who, that has carefully observed the movements of the Whig and Democratic parties for a few years past, will doubt the truth of their assertion to this effect?)—that it is time that the wise, the good, the conscientious, the religious portion of the land see to it that they no longer, by their neglect, (to give it no harsher name,) abandon the very sources of power and influence to the control of the profligate demagogue, and reckless politicians.

Then, fellow-citizens, fellow countrymen, fellow christians, as you value our abused, yet glorious institutions; as you value the continuance of our liberties, and our altars; no longer neglect to use your political, as well as moral and religious influence for the establishment and permanent continuance and diffusion of universal liberty and justice, in this highly favored, but very guilty nation.

C. GURNEY.

Centreville, 24th July, 1847.

### Meeting at Centreville.

CENTREVILLE, Aug. 3, 1847.

MR. EDITOR:—According to appointment, we held our County Liberty Association Anniversary on the 31st ult. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable season, we had quite a gathering of the tried and true friends of Liberty, both male and female. After the election of officers for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, the Association listened to quite an animated discussion on various resolutions introduced by the Business Committee, in which C. Gurney Esq., Rev. E. S. Tyler, Samuel T. Creighton and others participated. Rev. William Denison, of Kalamazoo, then addressed the Association, principally upon the subject of West India Emancipation. His address was replete with historical truth, stirring appeals, and eloquent passages, and fully sustained the author's high reputation.—He was followed by Mr. Samuel T. Creighton, in a short, but highly characteristic speech. The Association then adjourned to meet at Burr Oak on the third Friday of this month. Our fall campaign has opened, and the spirit manifested at this meeting is a sure omen of progress. We feel that we have everything to encourage us in the signs of the times, and are determined, not only to continue our efforts, but to "put in a little more grape" than ever. Yours,  
S. J. M. HAMMOND.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, August 11.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, CHESTER GURNEY. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, HORACE HALLOCK.

To Subscribers.

Owing to the continued illness of our agent, Mr. DELL, he has not yet been able to make the tour of the State as he expected, and as we have received of late scarcely any thing by mail, our receipts have nearly stopped. Yet we are obliged to get out the paper every week at an expense of \$32.00, whether our receipts be \$10, \$5, or nothing! We hope all our friends who can will immediately forward the amount of their indebtedness, in full or in part, by MAIL, without waiting for an agent to call on them. It is now once more "after harvest," and if we are to live at all, we must shortly have our arrears coming in. Letters inclosing bank bills may be sent direct from subscribers to us, at our risk and expense.

General Taylor's Nomination.

While the disposition to favor the election of Gen. Taylor without respect to party distinctions, seems to be on the increase at the South, his letter to the Cincinnati Signal, and others of a similar nature, have somewhat discouraged many of his warmest Whig friends at the North, whose minds were bent on electing him as the Whig candidate, to be duly nominated by a National Convention. The North American and United States Gazette, having been lately united at Philadelphia, have let down his name from the head of their columns, on the ground that the Whig organization must be kept up.

The National Whig, at Washington City, which is a zealous Taylor paper, and aspired to be at the head of the movement, on the appearance of the Signal letter, denounced it as forgery, saying,—"The Signal letter is the offspring of some miserable man, lying fellow, who would steal your purse or stab you in the back, if an opportunity only offered of doing either, without detection."

What a sad blunder this! Unless it can be in some way atoned for, the Whig must bid a long farewell to all hopes of becoming the Government organ under "Old Zack's" administration.

The New York Mirror, which was the first to put up the name of Gen. Taylor for President, referring to Gen. T.'s last letter, says:

"If Gen. Taylor wrote it, we can only say, with regret, that he has written himself out—which we do not believe—or that his friends have done what his enemies have not been able to do—vanquished him."

The Boston Courier, a prominent Whig paper, says:

"If Gen. Taylor wishes to be President, he had best say which party he belongs to, without any further non-sensical gabble about being the candidate of no party."

The Cleveland True Democrat, Whig, makes a strong opposition to Taylor, and does not spare him. Here is a hit at the old General.

"To conquer the hoards of guerrillas that infest the country, is no boy's play. Perhaps Gen. Taylor will make the blood hounds available in hunting them down, that he recommended in Florida, while prosecuting that war in behalf of slaveholders."

In reply to the Troy Whig, that paper says:

"The Editor says that our course is calculated to secure the election of Silas Wright, and charges us with 'treachery and hypocrisy' because we do not come out and advocate his election. Now we do not see how our opposition to Taylor is going to secure the election of Wright. On the contrary, if Silas Wright be elected, it will be on an account of those Whigs who are endeavoring to thrust Taylor upon the Whig party. If they succeed, it will drive hosts of Whigs to vote for Wright. And why should it not? Taylor is no more of a Whig than Wright. He refuses to run as the Whig candidate. He never has been identified with the Whig party. He never has cast a Whig vote. The last vote he ever gave was for Gen. Jackson. Why then should Whigs support him in preference to Wright? But we do not expect to vote for either. 'Sink or swim, live or die,' we mean to vote for no one who does not openly and fearlessly maintain our sentiments, and is willing to stake his all upon their success, let the result be what it may."

Horace Greely, since his journey to Chicago, has come out, announcing that Gen. Taylor is not his choice, but recommending moderation and conciliation, as the votes of those who prefer Gen. Taylor will be needed to elect a Whig President. A very reasonable thought.

In Maine, we learn from the Liberty Standard that the feeling among the Whigs in favor of Taylor is very strong; and that there is a disposition among the prominent Whigs to make him their candidate by acclamation. That paper also says:—

"A large Taylor convention of Whigs

and democrats was held at Augusta, which went on very well till the committee, pretty strongly whig, brought in their resolutions, which reflected so strongly on the present administration that the Democrats could not stand it—some disturbance followed, and the meeting decomposed.—They had been trained so long into mutual hostility that they would not work together well the first time, although there was no disagreement on the main question—that of supporting Gen. Taylor.—We see no reason why those parties should not unite in his favor except that there will not be offices enough."

The Kennebec Journal seems to be opposed to the movement: but the Bangor Whig appears to be for Taylor whether he be a Whig or not. That paper says:

"There was an effort made at Augusta to fuse all parties, and to bring them into a new and special organization in favor of Gen. Taylor, but this was not permitted there, nor would it have been proper. As subsequent events have shown, since the proofs of Gen. Taylor being a substantial Whig, are daily multiplying. At Augusta there is an excellent feeling among the Whigs generally."

In Maryland, the Democrats of Hartford County passed strong resolutions in favor of the General for the Presidency. The Baltimore Whig Convention nominated Gen. Taylor as the "People's candidate."

In North Carolina, at one of the largest political meetings ever held in the State, Gen. Taylor was unanimously nominated. The principal feature of this meeting was the union of the Whigs and Democrats.

As for Gen. Taylor himself, his speech at the Monterey celebration, as well as his letters, seem to show that he is as ready to serve in the field of politics as of war, and that he expects to be a candidate at all events.

Under all these circumstances, we could not be induced to believe that the Whigs of the North would support a man of whose capacity for office they know little, who conceals his sentiments on political matters from the public, who is supported at the South mainly because he is a Southern man, who refuses a nomination as a Whig candidate, and whom they do not know to be a Whig at all, were it not for one consideration: they want the most available candidate that can be found, and had rather be successful with Taylor, Whig or no Whig, than be defeated with the staunchest and ablest Whig in their ranks. They know well enough, that even if he be nominally a Whig he may prove another Tyler on every political question: but if they can be assured of success in electing him, they are ready to run the risk of this, and go for him "without a why or wherefore."

We speak now of the leaders and politicians of the party. The great mass of substantial farmers and working men among the northern Whigs we believe to be opposed to his nomination.—But their reluctance can be eventually overcome by the influence of the leaders and of the press.

The question has been started among the Whigs whether a National Convention will be held, and there is no unanimity of opinion about it. But we think circumstances now look favorable for the holding of one. The Southern Whigs would of course have no objection to send in a delegation to support Taylor; while the northern friends of Taylor could secure the election of a sufficient number of members to give him a majority in the National Convention, leaving the Anti-slavery and Wilmot Proviso portions of the party to support Taylor, or go wherever they pleased. In this view of the matter, we think it would be expedient for the northern friends of Gen. Taylor to be earnest for a National Convention with the expectation of securing for him the national Whig nomination.

In this state of things, what is the course of the Democratic leaders? Their papers are filled with continued and exaggerated accounts of the divisions and difficulties among the Whigs, while they carefully keep out of sight the fact that the same crisis is approaching with equal rapidity in their own party.—In fact, the Northern Democrats are already divided into two parties, one inclined to hold on to the old compromise, proslavery platform on which they have hitherto triumphed; who would prefer Gen. Cass, or a man of similar stamp for a candidate; while the others are strongly devoted to the Wilmot Proviso, and are for committing the party at the North to it, fully and irrevocably. These would prefer Silas Wright.

The leaders of both these divisions are secretly at work to gain such an ascendancy as will give them the preponderance in the National Convention. Hence, they think the great battle is to be fought: for it is the first principle of Democracy, practically, to support the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be. The indications now are, that the proslavery portion of the party at the North supported by the whole southern delegation, will succeed in nominating Cass, or a similar man, perhaps now unthought of. In this case, according to all former precedents, we shall see the whole Wilmot Proviso portion of the party forgetting their principles, and raising a general shout for the election of a man entirely hostile to their most cherished views and

purposes. True, they will hate to do this; but they will hate to see an antagonist Whig elected still more.

On the other hand, should the Wilmot Proviso portion of the party obtain the ascendancy in the Convention and nominate Silas Wright, or a similar man, the consequences would be momentous and lasting. The entire Democracy of the South would go in a body for Taylor; while Wright would carry the Northern States generally. The candidates would represent the two different sections of the Union, and it would be for their interest, and the interest of their friends, to adapt themselves to sectional views as much as possible. The Northern Democrats could never thereafter hope for Southern support. Their sin would be of a character, not to be forgiven; and hence their policy and interest would be to become just as fast and as much antislavery as public opinion in the North would tolerate.—And whether successful or not in the pending election, when the division from the Southern wing of the party had taken place, it would not long stop at Wilmot Proviso's, but would become more and more, from policy, interest, and feeling, if not from principle, an aggressive anti-slavery party. Such we believe will be the result of the nomination of a straight forward Wilmot Proviso man by the Democratic Convention. But we do not yet believe such a man will be nominated.—The South have always coaxed, threatened or fooled the Northern Democracy into whatsoever they pleased, and we expect they will be able to do the same thing again.

We have expressed our views at some length on this matter, as the movements of political parties, under our government, have a most intimate concern with the cause of human liberty. Great events, of signal benefit or disaster to the nation, may arise from the nomination or election of a single man, or the passage of one resolution by a National Convention.—While, therefore, we deem it important to labor for the dissemination of anti-slavery truth among the great masses, it is well to keep a vigilant eye upon those fountain-heads of political power whence the influence comes that wields all their mighty interests with the same ease with which the helmsman directs the course of the ponderous ship upon the ocean.

The Wilmot Proviso in Maine.

The following resolution have been reported by the joint select committee of the Legislature of Maine, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to slavery in newly acquired territory:—"Resolved, That Maine, by the action of her State government, and by her representation in Congress, should abide honestly and cheerfully by the letter and spirit of the concessions of the Constitution of the United States; at the same time resisting firmly all demands for their enlargement or extension."

"Resolved, That the sentiment of this State is profound, sincere, and almost universal, that the influence of slavery upon productive energy is like the blight of mildew; that it is a moral and social evil; that it does violence to the rights of man, as a thinking, reasoning, and responsible being. Influenced by such considerations, this State will oppose the introduction of slavery into any territory which may be acquired as indemnity for claims upon Mexico."

"Resolved, That, in the acquisition of any free territory, whether by purchase or otherwise, we deem it the duty of the General Government to extend over the same the ordinance of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, with its rights and privileges, and immunities."

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to support and carry out the principles of the foregoing resolutions."

"Resolved, That the Governor is requested to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States."

All the Liberty papers that we have seen seem to be unanimous against the nomination of Gerrit Smith by the Buffalo Convention, except the Cortland True American and Albany Patriot. At the same time we believe there are many individuals of the party in all the States who would like to see that event take place.

We have received a copy of the "Narrative of William Brown, a fugitive Slave written by himself." Boston, 25 Cornhill, 110 pages. We have not yet had time to read it. It is well spoken of by our exchanges.

Messrs. Garrison, Douglass and S.S. Foster, all "Old Organization" lecturers, whose fame as Disunionists has extended throughout the country, are on a visit to Ohio.

Rev. Mr. Graham, who was suspended by the Cincinnati Presbytery for teaching that Slavery is a Scriptural institution, has been received, after due inquiry, into the good fellowship of the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

The Macedon Nomination.

Mr. L. P. Noble, the publisher of the Washington Era, has a communication in that paper, proposing that the Buffalo Convention shall nominate Gerrit Smith for President, and Elisha Burritt for Vice President, and by uniting on the same national candidates, heal the breach that has taken place in the Liberty party, and give our united antislavery strength for the same persons. In favor of this he urges, that "it has been a leading principle with the Liberty party, that if a man held no political fellowship with slaveholders, and was right and true on the question of Slavery, his belief or disbelief on other political questions should not be a subject of inquiry;" that Gerrit Smith answered to this description, and should not therefore be proscribed on account of his other political views, he declaring that he is still a Liberty man: that to refuse to nominate him on this ground is to establish a new test for the Liberty party: that at least three fourths of the Liberty men of the country believe in the principles avowed by the Macedon Convention, although they are not in favor of now adopting them as the creed of the party: that Mr. Smith will receive most of the antislavery votes of New York, and electoral tickets for him will be formed in most of the Free States: that the Buffalo Convention, in nominating Mr. Smith, would endorse only the man, and could, if it pleased, expressly re-affirm its "one-idea" principle; that Mr. Smith is the strongest man for a candidate in our party, and that the National Reformers have virtually nominated Mr. Smith, and will probably give him 50,000 votes.

These reasons, perhaps, are as strong as any that could be urged, but a bare statement of them makes it plain enough to us that a re-nomination of the candidates of the Macedon Convention would be a practical endorsement of the nine-teen principles of that Convention. This endorsement the Liberty party never will make in good faith, and were the thing nominally done, it would give rise to endless dissensions, and be disastrous in the end. Had the Liberty party, two years ago, unitedly agreed on those or similar principles, the result might have been different. By this time we could have become harmonious in opinion and action, this division in the party would have been prevented, and assuming all the principles and responsibilities properly devolving on us as a permanent national party, we might have entered the campaign of 1848 under auspices much more favorable than we can hope for as a divided party. But is vain to try to make those act together who are diametrically opposed on the points on which they are to act. It is better at once to separate than to remain together in a disagreeing and contentious state; and as the separation has already taken place, we think it will, in the end, be the best for both parties, and for the common cause, that it be permanent. The Liberty League now are in reality, a new antislavery party. Let them labor for the advancement of all their principles as best they can; and let those of the Liberty party who prefer the old "one-idea" platform adhere to it and make it as efficient as possible. And let all antislavery brethren agree to differ in all kindness and good feeling.

We have received from Washington the following startling intelligence.—We hope that the subject will be fully investigated at the next session of Congress.

THE VOTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Consent to the sale of Christian women as slaves by the General Government at public auction, for money to carry on the war against Mexico!

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1847

Mr. Editor,—I received a short note this morning, without signature, informing me that two females, (who have been for some time confined in the United States Slave Warehouse in this city, and in whose wretched condition I had peevishly taken some interest,) would be sold at 10 o'clock, for the benefit of the United States.

I immediately procured the "Union," and found in it, the following advertisement.

"MARSHAL'S SALE.—In virtue of five several writs of fieri facias, issued from Clerk's office of the circuit court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, &c. to me directed, I shall expose to public sale for cash, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at the south front door of the jail of said county, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, viz:—

One negro woman named, Elizabeth, about the age of sixty years; and one negro girl, named Caroline, about the age of twenty years; seized and levied upon as the property of Henry Miller, and sold to satisfy judicials No. 22, for October term, 1847, in favor of the Post Master General; also judicial Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, to June term, 1847, in favor of the U. S., and against said Henry Miller.

ALEXANDER HUNTER, Marshal of the District of Columbia."

I instantly repaired to the Government Man Auction, but found myself a few minutes too late to witness the sale. I was, however, informed that there was a good deal of competition among "the trade" and quite a number were present. A noted dealer, known to the colored people here as "the Rev. Mr. Williams," was one of the most spirited bidders.

I was glad to learn, however, that benevolence outbid selfishness. Some kind hearted gentlemen became the purchasers of these two females—professors of religion—and the United States receives into its treasury \$530!

What has the North to do with slavery? Is the seizure and sale of these women provided for in the Constitution? The "great defender" and expounder" of that instrument knows—so does "honest John!"

If it wasn't all right and well approved by the voters, the voice of old Massachusetts would have been heard long ago.

The case of the poor slave woman who was so inhumanly whipped, last Congress, was well known to the Honorable and Reverend member from Worcester county, yet he offered no resolution against the use of the U. S. Prison to confine her without the slightest charge of crime. He knew his constituents—the voters were satisfied that it was all right.

The voters of the free States have long held the key to the slaves' prison-house in Washington, but they have never told their Representatives to turn back the bolt!

It is the voters of the North who have made this fair city the man-market of the nation. It is the North that furnishes Satan with his sentinels, to guard and defend these deeds. Your good city, I understand, is about to furnish one of our churches with a pastor; I confess I have no little curiosity to see whether he will come and sit down quietly among members who buy and sell one another, and among Elders who defend the deed as a Bible-sanctioned practice.—Boston Daily Whig. J.B.W.

Hon. E. S. Hamlin, of Ohio, lately visited John Q. Adams at home. In conversation, the old gentleman expressed himself feelingly on the present political condition of the country. In reference to the Mexican war, Mr. H. says:

Mr. Adams thinks that a treaty of some kind will be "patched up" (to use his own words) with Mexico. Mr. Polk promises every one who visits him, that the war will soon be concluded. It is now supposed that the plan is, for Gen. Scott, when he reaches Mexico, to organize a government there, and then form a treaty with this government of his own making, ending to us to the Rio Grande, and thence, up that river, to Passo Del Norte, and from thence to the Pacific.—Our army will be withdrawn with in this new boundary, except a sufficient number to protect the government formed by Scott; and thus, the war be apparently ended. I say apparently, for there can be no doubt, that the perpetration of such an outrage, would cause frequent outbreaks of Mexicans, and then, when the proper time should arrive, would form a sufficient pretext for our taking possession of the whole country. In the meantime, the troops we should leave in Mexico and those which would be necessary to maintain this boundary, and keep the Indians in subjection, would at all times be ready prepared to complete the conquest of Mexico, whenever slaveholders should be prepared to take possession of the country and populate it with slaves."

From The War.

GEN. SCOTT IN THE CITY OF MONTEZUMAS!

An extra from the N. O. National says Scott entered the capital of Mexico on the 17th ult.

The news was brought by a courier to Vera Cruz. Gen. Scott met with no opposition till within 8 miles of the city, where a battle was fought.

The enemy gave way, and the civil authorities came out and capitulated.—The American loss put down at 300.

The Mexican loss is reported to be heavy, but the amount not stated.—SANTA ANNA and CANALIZO had a quarrel.

The Delta credits the report. The Picayune discredits. Fever increasing in New Orleans.

Progress of Anti-Slavery.

O. A. Brownson, the noted editor of the Boston Quarterly Review, in an article abusing abolitionists, is compelled to acknowledge that the cause hates so cordially is rapidly advancing. He says:

But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they have the sympathy of a large portion of the people of the Free States, and that in several of the Northern States, they are already powerful enough to make it an object for demagogues to bid far their suffrages. Both political parties pander to them. Even the administration seems to court them; for it has appointed from this Commonwealth scarcely an individual to a prominent office in its gift, not selected from the Abolition section of its friends,—certainly, no one distinguished for his bold and resolute opposition to Abolition movements. In the Whig party, the tendency to Abolitionism, or to court the Abolitionists, is, perhaps, still more decided than in the Democratic party. In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, the party, at least just before elections, is almost avowedly Abolitionists and would be in this State, were it not for a few distinguished leaders, whose influence we are sorry to see daily declining. Young Whigdom in all the Free States, composed of young men and boys, not to say young misses, who are soon to be the Whig party itself, is virtually an Abolition party, and its leaders are nearly as far gone as Garrison, Phillips, Leavitt, and Abby Foster.

All the sects, if we except, perhaps, High Church Episcopalians, are either already carried away by the Abolition fanaticism, or rapidly yielding to it.—The great body of Unitarian ministers in New England, once a respectable and conservative body of men, exerting, indeed, a bad influence on religion, yet highly commendable for political and social virtues, are almost to a man now mad and fanatical Socialists and Abolitionists. If some few yet hold out, they are timid and without influence on the general action of the body of which they are members. Nearly all the young men from Protestant theological seminaries come out infected, and, wherever settled as ministers, seek to enlist their congregations in the movement.

SUBLIMITY SUBLIMATED.—The little native paper down at Boston thus concludes one of its rousing appeals for shutting out all foreign emigrants:—"There is not a moment to be lost. While we are sleeping, the enemy is sowing tares. In a few years, our doom as a people will be sealed. Coming generations, as they walk among the records of the past on our soil, will pause in grief to read our epitaph: Here lie the Remains of a mighty Nation, self-destroyed, while slumbering over the insidious wiles of Foreign Influence."

If this "mighty nation" destroys itself "while slumbering," the grand inquest of nations will most probably bring in a verdict of "death from the night-mare."—Chr. Citizen.

CURIOSITIES OF THE WEST.—A gentleman who has been traveling through the Western country, writes to the Newton Journal of what he has seen. He says:

I have seen many other great and amazing things—among which are soil from 20 to 30 feet in depth—a Kentuckian 7 feet 10 inches high—a cat-fish weighing 100 pounds—500 bushels of strawberries in one day, many of which were one inch in diameter—trees 27 feet in circumference, prairie flies nearly as large as humming birds, and mosquitoes about the size of yellow wasps."

A second Taylor meeting has been held in Detroit at which Wm. Woodbridge was nominated for Vice President. The Free Press says that seven members, including the officers, composed the meeting, and fifteen spectators were present. Mr. Ellis, Editor of the Vineyard, seems to have been the presiding genius of the meeting. The principal Taylor Whigs, it appears, for some reason stayed away, except Mr. Emmons, who declined voting on the resolutions presented. The two Taylor meetings in Detroit do not seem to have displayed much force in favor of the old General thus far. They rather remind us of Tyler meetings. If Gen. T. is to carry the state next year, his friends should make a better beginning than they have done.

During a discussion on the Wilmot Proviso in the Maine Legislature, Mr. Severance, Whig, introduced a resolution against the admission of any slave territory.

This was opposed by several Whig members, and was voted down by more than two to one, both Whigs and Democrats voting against it.

Rev. Amos A. Phelps died a few days since, in Roxbury, Mass. He had just returned from a voyage to the West Indies, for the improvement of his health. He was an early and efficient laborer in the antislavery cause, and has been nominally a corresponding Editor of the National Era.

Rev. Orange Scott died at Newark, N. J. Aug. 1. His health had been declining for some time. He was a man of great perseverance and energy of character, and has accomplished much for the antislavery cause. His character will be held in high esteem by posterity, as an able and earnest advocate for universal justice and freedom.

The Cincinnati Herald says that the inhabitants of Monterey celebrated the fourth of July by a public dinner at which Gen. Taylor was present. The old gentleman was called upon for a speech, in response to a toast, connecting his name with the Presidency. He reported to have said "that if he consented to the use of his name, it was at the call of the people of his country, and that if elected he should serve to the best of his ability, for the benefit of the whole country, not of a party."

The following from the Cleveland True Democrat, is emphatically true of several Whig papers in this State:—"A man cannot denounce slavery and advocate the election of Taylor at the same time. There is too much of the 'good Lord and good Devil' in doing it. And thus we find, that all those Whig papers, that six months ago opposed slavery so strongly, but now support Gen. Taylor, are hail fellows well met with the institution of slavery. They never were in heart baptised with the love of liberty, and therefore easily and naturally return like the dog to his vomit, and the sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire."

Ordination.

Ordained, as Evangelists, at Shiawassee village, in Shiawassee County, on the 30th of June last, by the Genessee Association; Rev. S. R. Bissell, Licentiate from Huron (Ohio) Presbytery, and now laboring under commission from the A. H. M. Society in Clinton County. Also, Rev. Wm. Platt, Licentiate from Lorain (Ohio) Association, and now laboring with the Congregational Church in Lapeer.

Sermon by Rev. O. Parker, of Rochester. Ordaining prayer by Rev. S. Hardy, of Owosso, from Washtenaw Presbytery. Charge by Rev. O. Parker.—Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. G. Matson, of Vernon.

Amos Tuck, the newly elected Representative to Congress from New Hampshire, is highly spoken of by the Liberty paper of that State. He was elected by Whigs, Democrats, and Liberty men. We trust he will not prove another Col. Cilley.

The news from Mexico appears to be confirmed.

VARIETY.

The Russian soldier is a mere machine, and has not a thought beyond his church and the Emperor; and for both he believes it his duty to live or die.

The funeral services for the repose of the soul of O'Connell was celebrated at Rome with great pomp on the 28th ult., had been announced. So early as 8 o'clock A. M., the Church of St. Andrew della Valla was invaded by an immense crowd.

A proposal has been made in England to light all the railways by means of gas lamps placed at intervals not exceeding forty-five yards.

EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE.—The Boston Chronotype says that Orestes A. Brownson always writes readily, stirring up thoughts in the reader as with a mighty pudding-stick.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.—A learned Bergin, M. Mainpel, has recently discovered a very simple means of distinguishing between real and apparent death.

A young Shoemaker, a pegged workman, of Quincy, sailed on Saturday from Boston in the packet ship Washington Irving, for Liverpool, having contracted for one year, to take charge of a shoe factory in Liverpool, to instruct the operatives in the making of pegged shoes and boots.

UNION FOR SLAVERY.—A meeting friendly to the claims of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, was held in Augusta on Wednesday evening. Whigs and Democrats mingled together on the occasion.

SLAVE MURDER.—Some female slaves were found enjoying themselves upon the premises of a Mr. Tommer in Charleston, on the night of the 4th of July.

BREAD IN A BARREL OF FLOUR.—To enable all to know how much bread can be made in a barrel of flour, the following extract from a New York paper will show:—196 lbs. of flour, 11 gallons of water, 2 gallons or 16 pints of yeast and 3 lbs. of salt, make 305 lbs. of dough, which evaporates in kneading, baking, &c., about 40 lbs. leaving about 265 lbs. net of bread.

THE WILMOT PROVISION.—All the Democratic papers in Cuyoga county have been merged in one, and a new paper called the New Era, established as the organ of the party.

GAMBLING.—The law for the suppression of gambling in Pennsylvania, went into operation on the first of July, and its provisions are of the most rigorous and searching character.

CHEAP RIDING?—The fare from Boston to Portland, Maine, is only fifty cents, cheaper than being at home.

We understand that Hon. Augustus S. Porter, is about taking up his residence at Niagara Falls, where he has a large pecuniary interest.

Omo.—Public meetings without distinction of party are being held in different parts of Ohio in view of the approaching crisis on the slavery question.

Resteed.—That in our opposition to slavery and its encroachments, we know no party; but will be all Democrats, all Whigs, and all Liberty men, as the circumstances may require.—Lib. Press.

The Southern Literary Messenger dogmatizes on the subject of slavery as follows:—

"If the South choose to hold Slaves, she will do so without deigning to assign any other reason than her own pleasure to meddling fanatics abroad."

More than 50,000 boxes of Strawberries, were sold in Faneuil market, Boston, on Saturday, 3d July. Upwards of \$10,000 must have been received for them.

RATHER STRANGE.—At a recent fire in Dayton, there were some three thousand bushels of flax seed in one of the consumed houses, of which not more than two hundred bushels were destroyed.

A dog of Mr. Leverett Kimball on Sunday morning while swimming in the Merrimack, caught a Salmon and brought it on shore, which weighed between 15 and 16 pounds.

The house in which Maria Bickford was murdered, together with several others in Boston, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning week. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

EXPLICIT.—The Onondaga Standard, of Syracuse, N. Y., a Democratic paper of great influence in that State, speaking of Col. Benton's letter, says:—

"While we go with him heartily thus far, we can by no means assent to his language, in reference to compromises on this subject. The North know no compromise on the slavery question. They are just where the Wilmot Proviso is, and nowhere else.

A FOOT RACE AGAINST TIME.—John Steeprock the "fast Indian" ran a race of five miles, at Batavia, on Tuesday last, against time—the time being limited to 30 minutes.

INTERESTING SIGHT.—To see young ladies promenading the streets dressed in the ton of fashion, while their mothers are taking in washings and ironing to support them.

ASTONISHING ACHIEVEMENT IN ART.—Mr. T. M. Easterio, at St. Louis, after repeated experiments, has actually succeeded in Daguerreotyping a streak of lightning!

ANTI-CELIBACY.—Dr. Baird, in his lecture on Thursday evening, mentioned a singular fact connected with the Greek church, viz., that the priests are required to be married men, and whenever a wife dies the priestly office ceases until he is married again.

COST OF THE WAR.—The National Whig says, that if all the expenses of the war were added up at this time, the amount would exceed one hundred and fifty millions.

AMERICAN COINS.—The coinage at the Mint for the last six months (namely, from 1st January to 1st July, 1847) is \$8,206,223—far exceeding the amount coined during any similar period of time since the government was founded.

THE WIND SHIP.—Our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. Wm. Thomas, has just returned from a trip of twelve days on the prairies, with his wind ship, and says it works well, and he is now willing to make a tour to the buffalo country if a sufficient number of passengers can be raised to justify him in the expedition.

THE SCHOOL-MISTRESS COMING.—The Buffalo Com. Advertiser states that on the 8th ult., a party took lodgings at the Eagle Hotel, Niagara Falls, consisting of

one gentleman and thirty-four young ladies. The ladies were from the States of New York, Vermont, Massachusetts,

THE CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.—We have heard from our friends at Buffalo, since the Convention was appointed, and have the assurance, of what we very well know before that every thing in their power will be done by them to make the meeting a pleasant one.

GLASS PENS.—Wonders will never cease. Glass is now made into all sorts of things. There is cloth manufactured in England of Glass, and it has even been used as the mainspring of a chronometer, and answered well for such a purpose.

MORE TROOPS.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, that the administration have decided to call out the additional regiments under the act of the 13th of May 1848.

A LONG DIP.—An accident lately happened to a commercial gentleman, who, in the course of his business, had occasion to enter a soap and candle manufactory in Change alley, London, which, as it has been unattended with serious consequences, may be repeated for amusement.

NOBLE DEED.—A preacher in a slave State whose whole heart is set upon advancing the cause of emancipation, but who has little of this world's goods, recently redeemed a colored woman formerly a slave belonging to his father.

QUEEN VICTORIA has lately been paying royal respect to the claims of literature and merit, by directing the following pensions to be paid from the civil list.

A MODEL OF A SPEECH.—The Charleston Southern Patriot gives the following as a model of an address of welcome for those ingenious gentlemen who imagine they can distinguish the President from Mr. Polk:—

SHIPMENT OF BREADSTUFFS.—15,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,700,000 bushels of wheat, and 2,500,000 barrels of flour—the whole valued at \$38,000,000—have been shipped this season to Great Britain and Ireland alone.

A church at New-York has recently imported a quantity of costly carpeting, which, under the authority of the customs appraisers, has been entered as philosophical apparatus.

SIN AGAINST DEMOCRACY.—Aiken, a Democratic member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, introduced into that body the following resolutions:—

WHEREAS, Mr. HALL in a sermon on the 11th day of July, in the second Presbyterian church, denounced the existing war with Mexico as being unjust and whereas, such Declaration ought not to be tolerated, more especially in a republican government.

CHINESE NOTIONS OF ENGLISH CARRIAGES.—The two elegant carriages made by Hatcher were objects of great admiration. But it was a puzzling question for the Chinese to decide which part was intended for the Emperor's seat.

for the Chinese to decide which part was intended for the Emperor's seat. The neat and commodious seats with their cushions inside, with the windows and the blinds, and every part within, were elegantly fitted for the reception of none but the monarch.

NEWSPAPERS IN ROME.—With almost miraculous speed the Press is planting its standard over the world. We have before us the "Roman Advertiser," a weekly paper published in English at Rome, the Eternal city.

A PORTION OF ONE OF THE STREETS IN Fayetteville, North Carolina, is actually paved with solid rosin. A correspondent of the Boston Post says that he had ridden a horse and driven a carriage over this novel pavement several times, and a capital road it makes.

THE BOSTON POST says that he had ridden a horse and driven a carriage over this novel pavement several times, and a capital road it makes. It has a beautiful clear look, presenting a smooth, hard surface, and it never rots.

ANN ARBOR, Aug. 13, 1847. The weather continues exceedingly favorable for summer crops, and they present a fine appearance.

WE cannot learn that any regular price for Wheat has been established in this vicinity. We hear of very few bushels sold at 62 1/2 cents. But farmers will not be greatly inclined to bring it in at this price.

THE WEATHER continues exceedingly favorable for summer crops, and they present a fine appearance. We cannot learn that any regular price for Wheat has been established in this vicinity.

WE have no doubt that the competition of buyers will keep the price quite as high as the foreign market will warrant until navigation closes, after which our farmers, by their inland position, are in a measure shut out of the benefits of the foreign market until spring returns.

IN New York, Aug. 9, Genesee Flour brought \$5.75 to \$6.00.

IN Pittsfield, on Tuesday last, LUCY ANN, wife of Rev. John Wesley Brooks, aged 46 years.

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HENRY CLAY was not baptized by immersion, as has been reported. The rite was performed in a parlor at Ashland. The correction is not very important; but every incident in the history of the statesman, is worth telling correctly if it be told at all.

BUY A BROOM.—About a year ago, a cargo of 500 broom-sticks arrived at Liverpool from a port in Germany, and not being claimed by the consignee, were conveyed to the Queen's warehouse attached to the Custom-house.

FIELD OF WHEAT BURNED.—We learn that on Saturday last, as the morning train of cars west from this city was passing a field of wheat near Bergen, some sparks from the engine were carried by the wind into a portion already cut, setting the wheat on fire, and burning the entire field, between three and four acres, before it stopped.

IT is neither good taste or sound policy for Anti-Slavery men to be blazoning every petty insult they receive, every privation they suffer, every danger they meet. Let them seek to record all the good they can of their opponents, rather than to make a public parade of their own grievances.—Nat. Era.

LOUIS CHITTI, Commissioner of the Belgian Government, publishes a circular in the columns of the New York Evening Post, inviting the political economists and enlightened citizens of the United States to attend a Convention of the partisans and opponents of Free Trade, to be held at Brussels, on the 10th day of September, 1847.

THE most remarkable case of the Letheon, is that of a rich man in New York, who, while under its influence had extracted from him fifty dollars for a charitable purpose, without experiencing the least pain or regret.

A PROPHECY.—The Cincinnati Commercial states that there is a prophet in that city, who is very rich, and says, he holds the property in trust for the Lord, and uses it for his benefit. Among other things which he has been commanded to do, (and it is complimentary to the craft) is, to print and publish a paper which is distributed gratuitously.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—There is living at present in Baronscourt, within seven miles of Omagh, a man named James Taggart, who has arrived at the patriarchal age of 121 years.

A MODEL OF A SPEECH.—The Charleston Southern Patriot gives the following as a model of an address of welcome for those ingenious gentlemen who imagine they can distinguish the President from Mr. Polk:—

ILLUSTRIOUS Mr. President, and detestable Mr. Polk! In the former capacity we owe you the most profound respect in the latter we feel for you the most sovereign contempt.

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OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the names, residences, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE OLD DYE-WOOD WAREHOUSE!

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS, & MERCHANTS. THE subscriber is now receiving at his Store, 225 and 190 Jefferson Avenue Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of DYE-WOODS, DYE STUFFS, and WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER'S MACHINERY:—

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 summer operations can be performed with the smallest amount of fuel, and without the necessity of heating the room.

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 summer operations can be performed with the smallest amount of fuel, and without the necessity of heating the room.

THE subscriber continues to act as Agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. This Company has been in business for the last THIRTY SIX YEARS, and promptly paid all losses during that time, amounting to many Millions of Dollars.

WE have on hand 300,000 first quality Brick, and prepared to furnish any quantity wanted, very low for cash. MAYNARDS.

FIRE! FIRE!!

THE subscriber continues to act as Agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. This Company has been in business for the last THIRTY SIX YEARS, and promptly paid all losses during that time, amounting to many Millions of Dollars.

WE have on hand 300,000 first quality Brick, and prepared to furnish any quantity wanted, very low for cash. MAYNARDS.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

WE send the Wholesale agency of this justly celebrated medicine. Two gross first received. 324 MAYNARDS.

WE have on hand 300,000 first quality Brick, and prepared to furnish any quantity wanted, very low for cash. MAYNARDS.

OLD PORT WINE—which we recommend particularly to invalids for its quality—a good supply at

324 MAYNARDS.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—The stock is now complete, among which may be found every article wanted by families or physicians. Please to recollect that every article sold by us is warranted to be genuine.

324 MAYNARDS.

PAINTS, Oils, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Glazes, Diamonds, &c. A large stock for sale here.

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State orders of all kinds and currencies in the Call and Exchange Office, No. 100 N. 2nd St. Dec 1, 1845 241-4

