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T FOSTER, Editor.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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From the National Era The Five Acts of the General Government.

It may be well to present at one view the various acts of the Confederation and Union on the question of the extension of slavery.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwestern Territory under the jurisdiction of the Confederation, was passed by Congress at the same time that the Convention for the formation of the Constitution was in session; and both bodies sat in the same place.—It is fair to infer that so important an act, involving consequences so far-reaching, and which would deeply involve the interests of the new Government, would hardly have been ventured upon, unless after a free interchange of opinions between members of both the Congress and Convention. That ordinance may therefore be justly regarded as the exponent of the sentiment of that period, and of the policy of the Government that was, and that was to be.

It consists of two parts—one relating to mere matters of form and arrangement; the other, to permanent guarantees of rights. This part is in the form, not of an ordinary legislative act, but of a compact, consisting of a preamble and six articles, commencing as follows:

"And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions & governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said Territory; to provide, also, for establishment of States and permanent Governments therein; and for their admission to a share in the Federal Councils, on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest—

"It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit: &c.

The first article secures the rights of conscience; the second, the habeas corpus, jury trial, right of representation, sacredness of contracts, &c.; the third enjoins the encouragement of public education and good faith towards the Indians; the fourth provides that the territory shall always be a part of the United States, guards the public lands of the Confederation lying in it, and secures the perpetual free navigation of the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, as well to the inhabitants of the Territory, as to the citizens of the United States; the fifth designates the number and general boundaries of the States to be formed, and invests them with the right of admission into the Union, on certain conditions; the sixth is in the words following:

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her services, aforesaid."

These articles, with the exception of the last, were reported as a part of the ordinance by Mr. Carrington, of Virginia, chairman of the committee on the subject. Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, moved the sixth article as an amendment. It was carried, and the ordinance then was adopted, by a unanimous vote, South Carolina & all the Southern States,

except Maryland, (which was absent,) voting aye.

In the year 1785, Mr. King, of Massachusetts, had submitted, a proposition of the same kind, without the proviso, and it was committed, but no report was ever made on it.

A great deal has been lately written upon this subject. The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, in an article purporting to embody facts taken from the Journals of Congress, denies the credit of this Anti-Slavery provision of the ordinance, and claims it for Mr. King. Mr. Force, of this city, thereupon appears in a very elaborate article, quoting more largely from the records, and proving, beyond all doubt, that the article, as it stands, was the work of Nathan Dane, so often referred to as the author of it. Both gentlemen, we think, take a limited view, confining their deductions within limits not authorized by the facts they state. Both admit and prove that, in 1784, when a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory was under consideration, a committee, of which Mr. Jefferson was chairman, reported an Anti-Slavery article precisely in the language in which it is now embodied, except that it was to take effect in the year 1800; and that it contained no provision for the reclamation of fugitives from service or labor. The article reported by Mr. Jefferson, and that which now stands in the ordinance, agree in all essentials. Both recognize the right and duty of the Government of the Union to prohibit the extension of slavery in all territory under its exclusive jurisdiction; both look to the establishing of this as the permanent policy of the Government; the only difference between them is, that one was to take effect from the date of its passage, in 1787, but allowed an exception to its general principle—the seizure and reclamation of fugitive slaves—while the other allowed no such exception, being, in this respect, preferable, though it was not to take effect till the year 1800, thirteen years after the date of the other. This was indeed merely as a concession to the claims of the few slaveholders already in the Territory, and in all probability would have been followed by no increase in the number of slaves; while the exceptional clause in the article, as it now stands, has been permanent in its operation for half a century, and is still working. For this reason, we think the article introduced by Mr. Jefferson a far better Anti-Slavery provision than that of Mr. Dane.

However this may be, the fact stands out, clear and unmistakable, that the noble policy of excluding slavery from all United States territory is to be ascribed to Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, and the committee of which he was chairman, inasmuch as it was they who reported and recommended the first legislature act to carry it into effect. Mr. King, of Massachusetts, simply revived the movement on a subsequent occasion; and Nathan Dane was the mere instrument of incorporating it in the ordinance, as it was finally passed. He was the author of the Anti-Slavery article now constituting one of the six in the ordinance; Jefferson was the author of the Anti-Slavery policy which it declares. Jefferson suggested the idea; Dane subsequently gave it form.

PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA.

In 1803, Louisiana was purchased. A great oversight was committed here, in annexing no Anti Slavery proviso to the terms of purchase. One reason of this might have been the haste with which the transaction was effected, and the total unpreparedness, both of the Government and the people, for such a measure.—As we have stated, more than once, it was not in the contemplation of Mr. Jefferson to obtain any territory west of the Mississippi; his great object being the acquisition of the free navigation of the river and of the port of New Orleans.—The whole Territory of Louisiana was forced upon him, and the purchase was made by the United States Commissioners without authority, they acting under what really appeared to be an absolute necessity. This, together with the fact that the government was loth to interfere with the usages of the alien people inhabiting the Territory, explains why there was no movement made for the prohibition of slavery in the new purchase. But Congress, though omitting the performance of its duty in this respect, still showed, in its act erecting Louisiana into two Territories, (approved March 26, 1804.) the Anti-Slavery policy of the Government. Section tenth of this act forbids—first, the importation of slaves into this Territory, from any port or place without the limits of the United States, although, by the compromise of the Constitution, all the original States were at liberty to carry on such importation till the year 1808; secondly,

the importation, from "any port or place within the United States," of slaves who had been imported into the country subsequently to the first day of May, 1798, or should thereafter be imported; thirdly, as follows: "No slave or slaves shall, directly or indirectly, be introduced into said Territory, except by a citizen of the United States, removing into said Territory for actual settlement, and bearing at the time of such removal *bona fide* owner of such slave or slaves; and every slave imported or brought into the said Territory contrary to the provisions of this act, shall thereupon be entitled to and receive his or her freedom."

The whole section, especially the part just quoted, plainly shows that it was the policy of the Government to discourage slavery in all new territory; although it certainly swerved from the straight line marked out by Jefferson, and by the ordinance of 1787, in not taking effective measures for its complete exclusion.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

The result of this departure from principle was fearfully demonstrated in the struggle which took place on the application of Missouri for admission as a State, in 1820. The friends of the original policy of the Government then rallied, except that it was to take effect in the year 1800; and that it contained no provision for the reclamation of fugitives from service or labor. The article reported by Mr. Jefferson, and that which now stands in the ordinance, agree in all essentials. Both recognize the right and duty of the Government of the Union to prohibit the extension of slavery in all territory under its exclusive jurisdiction; both look to the establishing of this as the permanent policy of the Government; the only difference between them is, that one was to take effect from the date of its passage, in 1787, but allowed an exception to its general principle—the seizure and reclamation of fugitive slaves—while the other allowed no such exception, being, in this respect, preferable, though it was not to take effect till the year 1800, thirteen years after the date of the other. This was indeed merely as a concession to the claims of the few slaveholders already in the Territory, and in all probability would have been followed by no increase in the number of slaves; while the exceptional clause in the article, as it now stands, has been permanent in its operation for half a century, and is still working. For this reason, we think the article introduced by Mr. Jefferson a far better Anti-Slavery provision than that of Mr. Dane.

Some features of that struggle belong also to the present contest concerning the Wilmot Proviso. The political managers in Congress have connected the two questions—the organization of a Territorial Government for Oregon, with the position to exclude slavery from new territory; so that, if the friends of Freedom insist upon the one, its adversaries may defeat the other. Mr. Calhoun, through his agents in the House, attempted to procure the rescinding of the Anti-Slavery provision in the act for establishing a Territorial Government in Oregon, and, failing in that, when the act reached the Senate, succeeded in having it stricken out there, and then, by the aid of Whig votes from the Northeastern States, in postponing till another Congress; thus keeping it an open question, to be used in extorting concessions from the supporters of the Wilmot Proviso.

A similar game was played in 1820.—

The Senate then, as now, was on the side of slavery, and, by a cunning manœuvre, connected the organization of a Government for Maine with the question of the admission of Missouri, so that Maine was not recognized till the slaveholder's claim for Missouri was fully secured.

The Missouri struggle terminated, as all know, in the famous compromise by which slavery was prohibited in all that part of Louisiana Territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min., except so much as was included in the State of Missouri. It is in the following words:

"That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited:

Provided, always, That any person es-

caping into the same, from whom labor or

service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such

fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and

conveyed to the person claiming his or

her services, aforesaid."

The act, in which this is embodied as a proviso, authorized Missouri to organize as a State, and form a State Convention, and was approved March 3, 1820.

Under one view, this compromise was a loss, under another, a gain, to the cause of Freedom.

Compared with the ordinance of 1787, and with the policy of the Government indicated by that ordinance, it was a loss—it showed a retrograde policy on the part of the Government. That ordinance consecrated the whole of the United States territory to Freedom, in the form of a solemn compact, not to be repealed but by the consent of all the parties to it.

This compromise secured for Freedom only a portion of the territory belonging to the United States; and this, not by a compact between them and the people and States of said territory, irrevocable, unless by common consent, but by a simple declaratory act of Congress.

Under another view, it was a substantial gain. In the acquisition of Louisiana, in 1803, the Anti-Slavery policy of the Government, to a great extent, had been disregarded. The result was, slavery was permitted to take root, and spread throughout the whole territory.—

The Missouri compromise arrested its growth. While it permitted slavery to continue in Missouri, as a sovereign State, and in that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., where it prevailed to a considerable extent, it wrested from the power of the Destroyer a portion of the territory north of 49 deg., nearly equal to the area of all the States between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Under this aspect, to this extent, it was a gain to Freedom. But this was not all. It was a reaffirmation, after the most portentous struggle which has threatened the Union, of the right of the General Government to set bounds to the extension of slavery beyond its present limits, and of its duty to do so.

If we include the act establishing a Territorial Government of Louisiana in 1804, prohibiting the introduction of Slaves into Louisiana, except by citizens of the United States owning the slaves, and entering the Territory for the purpose of actual settlement; it was the third distinct, important act of the General Government, by which the doctrine that Slavery and Liberty stand on an equal footing in the eye of the Constitution, and in the regards of that Government, was virtually pronounced false and heretical.

THE TEXAS COMPROMISE.

Shut in on the north and northwest, the class of persons interested in the support and extension of slavery began, subsequently to this adjustment of the Missouri compromise, to plot for the acquisition of territory on the southwest, so that they might have an indefinite range for their slave labor—a species of labor which can live only by the continual and rapid expansion of the field of its operations. The results of their scheme were the insidious introduction of slavery into Texas, its revolt, its independence, its application for admission into our Union, the annexation contest. There was much in the nature of the acquisition proposed to the American People, assimilating to the continental and rapid expansion of the field of its operations. The results of their scheme were the insidious introduction of slavery into Texas, its revolt, its independence, its application for admission into our Union, the annexation contest. 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Liberty Meetings.

We are happy to hear that the meetings attended by Mr. Garney during the month of Septem'ber, in the counties of Jackson, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Hillsdale and Branch were interesting in their spirit and results, and well attended in numbers. We trust that they will awaken increased activity in Liberty men, and be productive of much good to the cause.

We have received a letter from a zealous Liberty man, urging the postponement of the nominations by the Buffalo Conventions, till Spring. Having already given our views of that matter at some length, it seems to be unnecessary for us to say more. We presume the delegates appointed by the State convention will truly represent the feelings of the Liberty party upon this subject. They are H. Hallock, J. Patchen, T. Foster, J. C. Gallop, F. Denison.

The Rhode Island Liberty Advocate is for a postponement of the nomination of Liberty candidate for President till spring.

Wisconsin.

We have received the official vote from only seven counties. The aggregate vote of those counties is 857. Making very moderate calculation for the other counties the Liberty vote must be equal to 1100. The Liberty vote the last election lacked a few of being 800—we believe it was 792. This shows a gain of some 300 votes. It should be borne in mind that our friends probably never had before so strong temptations to compromise, and we are sure they will not have again—certainly not of the same kind. For neither party will hereafter risk an election on so abandoned a character as is Moses M. Strong. Our friends had no excuse, but some of them were caught by the old cry of "the least of two evils." We have the means of knowing also that the Liberty men did not turn out *thoroughly* to the election. There are at least 1500 Liberty voters in the Territory.—*American Freeman.*

From The War.

A LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.
Headquarters 1st Brig., 3d Div. U. S. A.
Mexico, Aug. 27. 1847.

Since I left Vera Cruz to this hour I have had no means of communicating with the States. Although but a few months in the service, I know what is fatigue, anxiety, and exposure. Contrary to my expectations, and contrary to my orders from the Department at Washington, I was compelled, for the want of the requisite provisions for transportation, to remain for more than three weeks at Vera Cruz, and more than four in Terra Caliente, (the vomito region, as it is called.) I left the dread'd city on the 10th of July with 2,500 men of all arms and a train of wagons, which, when closed up, extended more than two miles. On the 6th of August I reached Puebla, without the loss of a single wagon, with my command in fine condition. My command was attacked six times on the march, but the enemy's force in each instance was easily dispersed, with trifling loss on our side. The National Bridge afforded the enemy great natural advantages, to which they had added breastworks on a high bluff which commanded the bridge perfectly. Across the main bridge they had also thrown a barricade. I soon discovered that there was no way in which his position could be torn, and that my artillery was ineffective from the most commanding where it could be placed. I determined, of course, to cross under the plunging fire of the enemy's escapees. My order to advance was admirably executed. At the moment Lieut. Colonel Bonham's battalion rushed forward with a shout, the enemy poured down a heavy fire, by which several of my men were severely wounded. Col. Bonham's horse was shot near me, and a ball passed through the rim of my hat, in very disagreeable proximity to my face.—Our men leaped the barricade followed by Capt. Duperre's company of cavalry, and in less than ten minutes the enemy were in flight in every direction, and the American flag waved upon the high bluff which they had occupied.—The Mexican force, as they said afterwards, consisted of 500 men. Had they possessed courage and skill in the use of arms, our loss must have been very great. You can hardly conceive the strength of the natural defences of the road over which we passed. Rumors came to us almost every night that we would be attacked by large forces the next day, but they made nowhere any thing like a brave and stern resistance.

The official reports of the great battle of Mexico will probably reach you as soon as this letter, and I shall therefore not attempt to give the minute details. It was fierce and bloody beyond any thing that has occurred in this war. The battle differed in many respects from that at Buena Vista. There Gen. Taylor received the enemy in a strong position selected by himself. Our force on the 20th consisted of less than nine thousand men; the Mexican force, within support-

ing distance and engaged, undoubtedly exceeded thirty thousand. We attacked him in position, upon ground of his own selection, admirably fortified. You will distinguish, so far as numbers are concerned, between the battle of the morning and that of the afternoon, although spoken of in the official reports as one engagement, under the designation of "the battle of Mexico." We took, during the day, thirty-five pieces of artillery, an immense quantity of ammunition, 8 hundred mules and horses, and more than two thousand prisoners, among them eight generals and any number of colonels.

The Mexican loss in killed and wounded must have been immense. Our troops buried five hundred Mexicans upon the field of battle, commenced in the morning at Contreras, and the loss in the afternoon was much greater. Our loss has been heavy. With this small army we could not afford to purchase many such victories at such a price; one of the regiments of my brigade (the 13th) lost in killed and wounded one-third of its entire force. In killed and wounded we number not less than 1,000, and among them I lament to say an unusual proportion of valuable officers. The New England regiment suffered severely, and behaved throughout in the most gallant manner.—My horse, at full speed on the evening of the 19th, when leading my brigade through a perfect shower of round shot and shells, fell under me upon a ledge of rocks by which I sustained a severe injury by the shock and bruises, but especially by a severe sprain in my left knee, which came under him. At first I was not conscious of any serious injury, but soon became exceedingly faint, when Dr. Ritchie, surgeon of the 12th, (a portion of my command,) who was following the advancing columns closely, overtook me, and administered to me as well as he could under the circumstances. In a few moments I was able to walk with difficulty, and pressed forward to Capt. McGruder's battery, where I found the horse of poor Gallant Lieut. Johnston, who had just received a mortal wound, of which he died that evening. I was permitted to take him, (my own having been totally disabled,) was helped into the saddle, and continued in it until 11 o'clock that night. It was exceedingly dark, the rain poured in torrents, and, being separated from my servants and baggage, I was without tent or covering; add to this, during the afternoon of the 19th, we had gained no advantages over the enemy, who remained firmly entrenched with seven thousand men opposed to about four thousand on our side, without the possibility of bringing our artillery to bear, and you will readily conceive that our situation was not the most agreeable. The morning of the 20th was, however, as brilliant as the night of the 19th was dark and gloomy. Soon after daylight the enemy's works were carried with the bayonet, and of their seven thousand men, regular troops, under the command of Gen. Valencia, probably four thousand cannot be found to-day. As we passed the field in pursuit of the fugitives, the scene was awful; the road and adjacent fields every where strewed with mangled bodies of the dead and dying. We continued the pursuit until one o'clock, when our front came up with the enemy's strong works at Churubusco and San Antonio, where the great conflict of afternoon. At San Angel, dispositions having been made to attack in reverse the enemy's works on the San Augustin road, Gen. Scott ordered me to march my brigade, in concert with that of the intrepid Gen. Shields, across the open country between Santa Catarina and the above-named road, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat. We gained the position sought, and, although the enemy's line was perfectly formed, and extended as far as the eye could reach in either direction, they were attacked vigorously and successfully. Arriving at a ditch which it was impossible for my horse to leap, I dismounted and hurried forward, without thinking of my injury, at the head of my brigade, for two or three hundred yards, when, turning suddenly upon my knee, the cartridge of which had been seriously injured, I fainted and fell upon the bank, in the direct range and within perfect reach of the enemy's fire. That I escaped seems to me providential. The rout and overthrow of the Mexican force soon became complete, and we could easily have taken the city; but General Scott was met with a proposition for an armistice, (after demanding the surrender of the city,) with a view to open negotiations for peace.

In my judgment, the army, full of ardor and confidence, was humanely and wisely restrained. Major Gen. Quitman, Gen. Persifer F. Smith, and myself were appointed Commissioners to meet the Mexican Commissioners to settle the terms of the armistice. I had not taken off my spurs or slept an hour for two nights in consequence of my engagements and the pain of my knee. I obeyed the summons, was helped into my saddle, and rode two and a half miles to Tacubaya, where the commission assembled at the house of Mr. McIntosh, the British Consul-General. Our conference commenced late in the afternoon, and at

four o'clock the next morning the articles were signed.

That I was thoroughly exhausted you will readily imagine. I slept an hour or two that morning at Gen. Worth's quarters, and my sprained knee, which was by far my most serious injury, has been daily improving, and to-day I rode without much inconvenience. I have lost several dear friends, although our acquaintance had been of short duration. I visited the hospital yesterday, and saw officers and men with shots in all parts of their persons. Although all who were not really dying seemed cheerful, and many who had lost limbs in high spirits, still I sickened at the sight. My general health has been good. I have been either in my saddle or on my feet every rod since I left Vera Cruz, which can be said by few officers in my command; for almost all were obliged, at some point of the march, in consequence of the change of climate, water, exposure, &c. to avail themselves of the ambulance. Col. Watson, with his marine corps, accompanied me, and has been uniformly well. He is an excellent agreeable gentleman and admirable officer, and I regret that having been left with General Quitman's division at San Augustin, he had no opportunity to participate in the battles of the 19th and 20th.

Now a word with regard to the great object of this war—peace. There is no doubt that Santa Anna is sincerely desirous of peace. Commissioners to treat have been appointed, and met Mr. Trist this afternoon at four. My belief is that peace will be the result, although no man can speak with confidence.

LATER FROM MEXICO.**ANOTHER BATTLE.**

News from Vera Cruz to September 15th by way of Pensacola has been received.

A verbal report says that there had been a revolution at Puebla and the Americans at that place and Mexico had lost 2000 men.

Letters from the city of Mexico of the 9th state that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were rejected and hostilities re-commenced on the 8th of Sept. in the afternoon. A battle was fought on that evening between a few hundred men of Scott's army and 4 picked regiments of Mexicans commanded by General Leon. Enemy's forces defeated with considerable loss.

Letters say that Trist's propositions were, that citizens of the United States would not claim from Mexico damages occasioned by the war. That the United States have privilege of establishing two factories in the Upper California, and the Mexican Government could after that time renew if it chose this article of treaty. This was not accepted.

Mr. Trist remarked to the Mexican Commissioner, that he thought it better to cede the whole of Upper California to the U. S., Government would pay 19 or 20 millions of dollars—and this probably would have been agreed upon if the following articles had met the assent of the Mexicans:—

That the Texas boundary line would run along from the mouth of the Rio Grande.

This was rejected—the Mexicans would not yield one inch the other side of the Neves.

Mr. Trist asked 48 days to consider, as he said he was not authorized to accept such proposals. The Mexicans replied they would give Trist 5 days and no more.

On the 5th day of conference a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, informing him of the breaking of the armistice, on some trifling pretence.

Scott replied making similar charges against Santa Anna.

On the 8th a few hundred Americans sent to attack Chalupetec, encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops. A terrible fight ensued, in which the Mexicans were defeated.

Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexicans, was wounded; and Gen. Balderis of the National Guards was killed.

Americans retired to Tacubaya, leaving 5 wagons behind.

Loss of the Americans said to be comparatively small.

Proclamations were issued by Herrera of the city of Mexico, recommending citizens, men, women and children to collect stones and carry them to the roofs of the houses and throw them at the Americans, if they dare to enter the city.

Our less since leaving Puebla, is estimated at 3000 men.

Paredes in on the road between Vera Cruz and Mexico, with a large band of guerrillas.

Troops had been arriving in great numbers at Vera Cruz from the Brazos. There will be from 2 to 3000 men ready to march in the interior soon.

STILL LATER.**GEN. WORTH WOUNDED.**

A special despatch published in the Syracuse Journal, Saturday morning Oct. 26, says on the breaking of the armistice a severe fight took place in the streets of Mexico. Gen. Worth was severely wounded. The Mexicans were driven in

towards the plaza. The Americans suffered severely by the fire from the windows which was poured forth with tremendous energy by the Mexicans."

Oct. 1, 7 p. m.

There is nothing farther in relation to the Mexican news than was sent this afternoon. The news is not generally believed—it is thought the parts do not hang together well.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—3 p. m.

A fire in Philadelphia yesterday destroyed a malt house, saw mill and manufactory in Pearl-st.

No news from the south.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2—4 p. m.

Private letters at Richmond from the army confirmed. Express despatches of the Washington Union also confirms.

Gen. Lane at Vera Cruz leaves immediately to join Scott with 2000 men.

The Americans have erected mortar batteries in the streets of Mexico, under heavy fire, which is attended with great slaughter.

LATER.

Second Despatch—Santa Anna wounded—General Bravo Killed.

8 P. M.

A note from the P. M. at New Orleans to P. M. in Washington, dated 26th, states that the steamer J. L. Day had arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing the news that the city of Mexico had been taken.

Santa Anna is wounded, and with his scattered troops had retired 12 miles from the city.

Gen. Bravo is killed.

Our loss supposed to be 1000 to 1500. Mexican loss not given.

ANOTHER BATTLE!—MEXICO TAKEN!

On the 5th Gen. Scott addressed a letter to Santa Anna, accusing him of violating the armistice, to which Santa Anna replied accusing the Americans of plundering churches and stealing and destroying articles held sacred by the Mexicans. After this hostilities were soon after resumed.

On the 8th of Sept. Scott attacked the Mill de Rey, or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the Diario del Gobierno, and the Boletin, published at Altico, after a severe conflict, in which we lost about 400 killed, and from 600 to 700 wounded, our army fell back repulsed, upon Tacubaya. The account given by the Boletin represents the battle to have been the most bloody and severely contested of the whole war. This however is a Mexican account, and concludes as follows: "At 12 o'clock, Gen. Scott commenced a retrograde movement, and by 2 in the afternoon, he had withdrawn all his forces to Tacubaya, abandoned the two points he had occupied, blowing up the church of Our Lady, though some say it was set on fire by a bomb, from Chapultepec. It is believed Gens. Twiss and Pierce directed the attack, and they put in motion about 8000 men.

It is certain that their fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss on either side. Ours does not amount to 1000 killed, and 150 wounded. There are only two missing, all not killed or wounded returning to Chapultepec."

"The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead and 700 or 800 wounded."

A Mexican letter announces that O'Reilly and his men, 70 in number, had been sentenced to be hung by the court martial, and on the 8th September, the sentence having been approved by Gen. Scott, the whole legion were hung in presence of both armies.

Of the eventful denouement, we have only a brief account, but sufficient to assure us that our arms have achieved a brilliant triumph, and that our army is revelling in the "halls of the Montezumas."

A letter from a credible source confirms all that has been said in the above, and only disagree with it in stating that the city was carried by assault on the 14th, and the Son of Annahuc has it on the 18th. The heights and works of Chalupetec were carried on the 15th. The heights and works of Tacubaya were bombarded and a part of our army entered it on the 16th, the balance remaining at Chalupetec.

As to our loss, says the Picayune, before the army entered the city, we have nothing authentic. We fear this new victory has not been achieved without great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that hostilities commenced on the 8th, and were continued with more or less vigor until the army took possession of the city. A passenger on James L. Day informs us that it was reported among the Mexicans at Vera Cruz, that we had lost 1700 men in killed and wounded, but they could not trace it to any authentic source. Another passenger estimates Gen. Scott's loss at from one fourth or one third of his army.

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VARIETY.

An effort is being made in St. Louis to supply the jail with books for the criminals. A very good idea, to give them an opportunity to read, but in most cases it would be necessary to employ a teacher to first learn them how to read, for it is not often that the reading community are caught in that box.—*Madison Express.*

There are now in Van Diemen's Land about 34,000 convicts, male and female, and 27,000 free persons, many of whom are emancipated convicts. They are distributed over the islands in gangs of 250 to 300 each, and nearly the same system is pursued with the females.

SHAMEFUL.—The Washington Union publishes a notice of the commitment to jail, as a runaway slave, of a negro woman, who calls herself Ann E. Hodges. She is about 22 years of age, and says she is free, having served her time out with a Mr. Benjamin Daley, of Southampton, Va. She has two scars on her left leg, near the knee, one on her left wrist, and one on the point of her breast bone.—The owner is required to come forward and prove her, or she will be sold for her prison expenses, as the law directs.

It seems that a woman who claims to be free, may be seized, upon bare suspicion, imprisoned for a while, and then, without any proof that she is a slave, sold into a slavery worse than death! While such things are done in the city of Washington, the Capital of the United States, who can wonder that our bonds of freedom are held in derision by intelligent foreigners?

A female died in Rochdale, on Saturday week, from taking Morrison's pills. On the day she died she swallowed two boxes of them, each containing 132 pills.

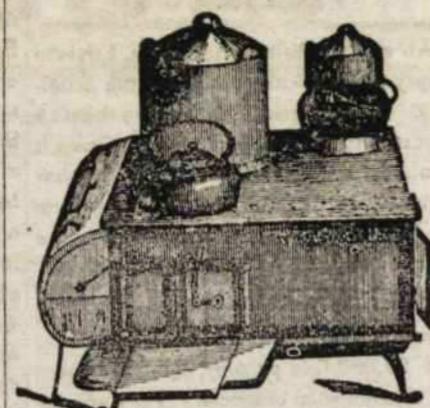
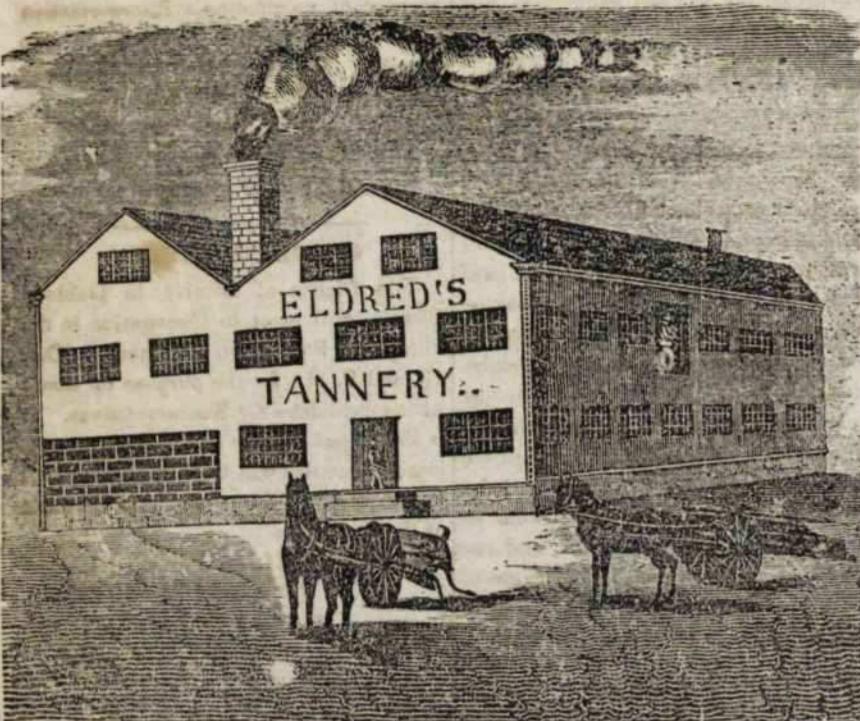
On the 15th of August last, it appears from official returns, that there were 1678 Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in the United States.—Since the 1st of May last, a period of three and a half months, they have increased 297 Divisions, being an average of nearly three each day. The increase of new members to the Order, during the last five years, has more than averaged one for every half hour of time.

On the 15th of Sept. Scott attacked the Mill de Rey, or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the Diario del Gobierno, and the Boletin, published at Altico, after a severe conflict, in which we lost about 400 killed, and from 600 to 700 wounded, our army fell back repulsed, upon Tacubaya. The account given by the Boletin represents the battle to have been the most bloody and severely contested of the whole war. This however is a Mexican account, and concludes as follows:

"Tough pro Tuf T-H-O-U-G-H, Though. "Tho P-L-O-U-G-H, Plough. "Thro C-O-U-G-H, Cough. "Cof H-O-U-G-H, Hough. "Hole H-I-C-C-O-U-G-H, Hickough. "Hikup

There are about sixty thousand words in the English language, not sixty of which are pronounced as they are spelled!

NEW LEATHER STORE.



NEW COOKING STOVE,

AND STOVES OF ALL KINDS!!!!!!

The Subscriber will call the attention of the public to

WOLSON'S NEW HEAT AIR COOKING STOVE, which they can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any cooking stove in use. For simplicity in operation, economy in fuel, and unequalled baking and roasting qualities it is unrivaled. The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of cooking stoves.

Those desirous of getting a good cooking stove for family use, or a public house, would do well by calling and examining the above stove before purchasing elsewhere.

B. B. & W. R. NOYES, Jr.

324 76 Woodward Avenue

LA DUE & ELDRED,

(Successors to Eldred & Co.)

N. O. 84 WOODWARD AVENUE,

Directly Opposite the Episcopal Church,
DETROIT.

A RE happy to inform the late customers of Eldred & Co. and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing, a superior article of

Leather, And are constantly receiving a full supply of Findings.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT MAY BE FOUND

Spanish and Slaughter Sole LEATHER, Hemlock and Oak Upper do. Harness and Bridle do. Skirted and Russet Bridle do. Belt, Band and Welt do. Horse and String do. African and Slaughter KIP SKINS, Oak and Hemlock CALF do. French Calf Skins, White, Russet and Colored Linings, All of which they offer on very reasonable terms.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND SKINS.

DETROIT, 1847.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

W. R. PERRY, Book Store, Ann Arbor.

MAYNARD, Druggists, Ann Arbor.

T. A. HAVILAND, Machine, Ann Arbor.

WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor.

S. W. FOSTER & CO., Manufacturers, Scio.

WM. WAGNER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor.

C. PRUITTE, Gold Pens, Detroit.

W. W. DEXTER & CO., Jewelers, Dexter.

T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hats, &c., Detroit.

S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines, Scio.

COMSTOCK & SEYMOUR, Merchants, Jackson.

T. H. AMTRON, Hair Dresser, Detroit.

C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.

E. G. BROWN, Dentist, Ann Arbor.

F. L. CHASE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.

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M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor.

S. D. BURNETT, Dentist, Ann Arbor.

STEVE & ZIEGLER, Upholsterers, Detroit.

WM. S. BROOKS, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor.

J. W. TILLYAN, Cinnet Ware, Detroit.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit.

LA DUE & ELDRED, Tannery, Detroit.

H. B. MARSH, Jewelry, Detroit.

STRAYED,

ABOUT the 10th of August, a

deep red cow inclined to breed

the all over, but has lost her

head. Any person giving any

information as to the whereabouts of the above

cow shall be amply remunerated by the subscriber.

325-3w W. LAMBERT.

WILLIAM A. RAYMOND,

OF THE

OLD MANHATTAN STORE,

CORNER OF JEFF'N AVE. AND BATES ST.

DETROIT,

HIS just received a large and complete as-

sortment of

DRY GOODS

Broadcloths, Camisoles,

Satins, Full Cloths,

Tweed's Cloths,

Kentucky Jeans,

And other articles in the line of Heavy Goods,

too numerous to mention.

Plain & Fancy D'Lines.

Camisoles,

Plain & Fancy Alpacas,

Oregon Plaids,

Indeed his assortment of Dress Goods comprises

all the variety which business demands.

SHAWLS.

Of every variety, from splendid Brooches and

Cashmores to heavy, comfortable blanket Shawls.

LIVE GESEES FEATHERS,

By the pound or hundred weight.

Paper Hangings,

Of all qualities and prices.

PAPER WINDOW CURTAINS,

Of the newest patterns, at wholesale or retail.

With a stock as well calculated for the country

as the city trade, it is confidently expected that

the reputation of the "Old Manhattan" for good

Goods at cheap rates will be fully sustained.

As to that FOUR AND SIXTY TEA, that we have sold so many years, it is hardly necessary to say a word; but if this should meet the eye of any one who has not tried it, he should by all means make the experiment, and see how great a saving may be made by patronizing the Manhattan Store.

Detroit, Sept. 22, 1847.

317-6m

WINES—And other Spirits waran-

ted pure, a large supply for medicine

only at

324 MAYNARDS.

MAYNARDS.

THRESHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to manufacture the above machines at the old stand of Knapp & Haviland, at the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, near the Paper Mill. The Machines are of approved models and have been thoroughly tested in various fields and worked well. They are made of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They will be kept constantly on hand, and shall be made to order at the shortest notice. They will be sold on very reasonable terms for Cash, or for notes known to be absolutely good.

The above Machines will be used by four, six or eight horses, and are not liable to be easily broken or damaged. They are well adapted for the use of either Farmers or Jobbers. The Separators can be attached to any geared or strapped machine of any other kind. The subscriber would refer to the following persons who have purchased and used his Machines:

Michael Thompson, Salem,
Alexander Donme, " "
James Parker, " "
Alvin Pratt, " "
M. A. Covington, " "
Charles Alexander, " "
Wm. Poste, " "
Milford, Thetford,
Ypsilanti, Saline,
Canton, Northfield.

Particular attention will be paid to REPAIRS. Cash will be paid for

REPAIRS.

I am prepared to make Separators for those who may want them.

The utility and advantages of this Power and Machine will appear evident to all on examining the recommendations below.

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

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

SEPARATORS.

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