THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1847.

VOL. 7, NO. 35. WHOLE NO. 347

John P. Hale.

It may be pleasant to those unacquain-

ted with him to know that he is a large,

tall man, erect, about 40 years of age,

and of unusually commanding appearance.

His countenance is pleasant but firm, his

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY Is published every Saturday morning by

THEODORE FOSTER

Terms of the Paper. Two DotLans a year, payable as nearly in advance as may be. All subscriptions must be paid wirners the year. Papers will not be con-tinued to those who ove for one year or more. Payments in bank bills may be remitted by Mail at out risk and expense ; but in case of loss proof must be made that the money was actually and properly mailed.

Rates of Advertising.

Fur each line of previer, (the smallestiype,) the first insertion, For each subsequent insertion, For three months, 3 cents. 2 cents. 7 cents. 10 cents. For six months, For one year, 15 cents. Orders by mail wil be promptly attended to. Legal Advartising by the tolio. All advertisements must be accompanied by warrax directions for the time of insertion; oth-erwise they will be charged for till ordered out. IP All Remittances and Communications hould be addressed, Post paid, LPSIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich. ___

LOCAL AGENTS.

The following persons are authorised and re quested to act as agents for the Signal in their respective vicinities.

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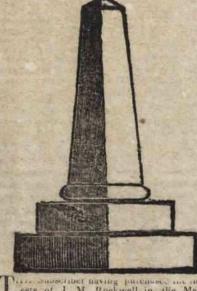
WINTER MILLINERY.

TTIE Ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity are L respectfully invited to examine a large as-sortment o. Winter Millinery, just received at Mrs. PARMLER's oll stand on Main-st, Cpper

Town. The stock has been selected with great care. and comprises all the most tashionable materials worn in New York.

worn in New York. A complete assortment of every description of B meet is now rendy for exhibition. The Pattern Hots this Fall have been select-el at several of the lead og Mill a sty Eshiblish mont: in New York, and it is suggested to those Lattes here and in the sarrounding villages, who are in the hybit of sending to Detron, or fur-ther east, for rich Bonnets, that precisely the same article which would shit them obtained inbroad, can now be had at Mire Fravatars's, and

WM. S. BEOWN, Attorney & Counselor at Law, ANN ARBOR, MICH. FFICE with E. MUNUT Elay. 297-1y



Ann Arbor

Tests of J. M. Rockwell in the Markle Business, would inform the inhabitance of this and adjoining counties, that he will continue the for the transaction of other basiness. the old stand, in the Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, and manufacture

Monuments, Grave Stones Paint Stone, Tablets, &c. &c.

Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that be has an as-sortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get a thproof. W. F. SPAULDING. Ann Arbor. Jan. 30, 1847. 272 ly for the war, for holding forever a part

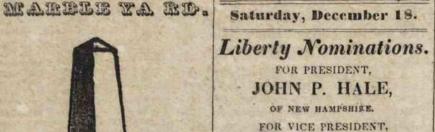
TONS "Swedes" IRON, D 10 " "Juniata" 3 " "Peru"

Together with a full and complete assortment of Iron, Steel, Cartiage Trimmings, Blacksmith's and Waggon Maker's Tools, just received at the Anvil Store, Upper Town. HENRY W. WELLES. July 1, '47.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

idvertise in the S'SSAL OF LIBERTY. WM. R. PERRY, Book Store, Ann Arbor. nre in the habit of sending to Detroit, or fur-tuer east, for rich Bonnets, that precisely the same article which would sait them obtained hbroad, can new be had at Mrs- Parmire s, and it merily one half the Broadway Coss. The assortment of Flowers. (American and French.) Plomes, Ribbons. Velvets, Pluches and Stains, is unst ample and Millie ers of the ad j ining towns can be su aplied as submanageously as at Detroit. Ann Arbor, Nav. 1:47 4w 345 H. ARM TRONG, Hat Slore, Detroit, CLARR, Law Office, Ann Arbor. G. Bungan, Dentist, Ann Arbor, Bates, Jaweler, Ann Arbor, F J. B. CRINE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor W. F. SENERDING, Morble Vert, Ann Arbor, Cook & Rumasson, Harness Makers, Ann

V. A. RAVNOND, Merchant, Defroit.



SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

LEICESTER KING, OF OHIO. State Anti-Slavery Society.

State Temperance Society meets in the same place the Tuesday preced ng.

THEODORE FOSTER, Sec.

The length of this document precludes for the war, for holding forever a part

of Mexico, and immediately annexing it to our own country : thus making an issue with Mr. Clay's late speech.

What will the Whigs do?

energy. The party is not just to itself,

had a candidate of that opinion. But No such action has been taken, or even But so far as the objects we have in view to discharge his duties as a new senator they had not. On certain conditions he been proposed to be taken, by the leaders, are involved, they have professed no of the United States from the State of they had not. On certain conditions he been proposed to be taken, by the leaders, are involved, they have projessed to wississippi. The Colonel limps a little, and is not entirely cured of the wound unconditional issue could be made. Thus for their interest to be shouting for the nothing to accomplish them-they have which he received ; but he is slowly rethis opportunity for a fair fight, on good election of a Slaveholding President .- not promised to do any thing. To a covering, and hope, in a short time, to Hence, that class of Whig voters who political party thus treating us, we are be able to dispense with the use of his vantage grout d, was lost.

Opposition to the War with Mexico have a deep interest in antislavery pro- under no obligations, even of good wish- erutches. was another question of paramount im- gress, have but little interest in laboring es; and we know of no reason why the portance, on which the whigs of Michi- for the success of the party, or even in power of effecting their perpetual overgan might have made a fair stand. The voting for its candidates. It may be tho't throw, if once placed in our hands, great mass of the party in the State-es- that this class is so small that its in- should not be used for that purpose. pecially mechanics and farmers-are fluence is unimportant. But when an

much opposed to the war, and have sym- election is to be carried against a powpathized with the views of Corwin's erful party, no votes are unimportant .--

Speech. All believe it unnecessary. Suppose that the class of antislavery understanding the real position of the manners cheerful and vigorous, but dig-The Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti Slavery Society will be held at Ann Arbor on the first Thursday in February next, at 9 o'clock. A. M. unless a session be called the evening A. M., unless a session be called the evening tinuing it is to secure more Slave Terri- sum total would be nearly Two Thousand our gratification that a statesman of such previous by the President of the Society. The tory. Hence they are against its further enough to decide any closely contested commanding influence and from a slave perspicuous, powerful, often rising to true

Society, it is expected a political convention of The leading Whigs, like J. M. Howard. polls, and saying to every body, "We vertiser. the Liberty party will be held for the nomination G. W. Wisner, &c., afraid of being cal- don't care any thing about the election Will the Advertiser be pleased to tell the Sabbath School in the society where

f Electors of President and Vice President, and led "Old Federalists," have joined the this year," is most discouraging and dis-us precisely in what part of this speech he warships ; and those who have heard Democrats in advocating the prosecution astrous to the party to which they belong. Mr. Clay "has taken decided ground a- his public addresses have noticed the high of the War, or in extravagant glorifica- The most successful Whig States of the gainst the acquisition of more slave territion of the actors in it; and the Editors, East, as Vermont, Massachusetts, New tory ?" We have read it through with Ear of God was the fundamental element following the lead of the Detroit Adver- Hampshire, have endeavored to concili- some attention, and we cannot even guess of those which we have heard, and as a tiser (whose conductor has been expect- ate this class of their voters by passing from his language, if territory should be ruler we have confidence that he would ing, and now has obtained a commission the strongest antislavery resolutions; and acquired, whether Mr. Clay would be for "be just, ruling in his fear."-Liberty in the army,) have united in advocating they have found their advantage in doing making it free or Slave territory. Per-Standard. men and money for Mr. Polk's war. Of so, as it has kept up their expectations haps we have not read carefully enough; course, under these circumstancee, they that the Whig party would ultimately but we will thank the Advertiser to en- We do not think the olstacles to the could make no party issue on the question no something in the antislavery cause .-- lighten us. of the continuance of the War.

In this way we presume thousands have

Thus these opportunities for making been kept from joining the Liberty The cost of Military Glory. to Mr. Clay.-N. Y. Tribune. strong, if not successful stands against party. Gen. Scott thus recapitulates his losses

the positions of the Democrats, have Now we are upon this subject, we will since arriving in the basin of Mexico :- man who is not so blind that he won't see. been lost. Nothing important has been mention what has been stated to us as a August 18-20. Killed, 137, including - True Dem. (Whig.) This is a most important question for substituted in their place; and hence the prominent reason for the neglect of the 14 officers. Wounded, 877 including the Whigs of Michigan to answer, just now. The fact that we are in a minor-indisposition of "the rank and file to fight, Whigs of Michigan to make any antisla-to be larger?" referred to by the Gazette very professione. It is said that during 38, rank and file. Total, 1052. ity in the State, which is fast settling to much longer," referred to by the Gazette. very professions. It is said that during 38, rank and file. Total, 1052.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the New Hampshire Standard, is too They will not fight without an impor- the exciting canvass of 1844, certain September 8. Killed, 116, including and adds,the name, residence, and business, of those who apparent. Inactivity and discourage- tant, paramount, and interesting object pro ninent leaders of the party in De- 9 officers. Wounded, 665, including 49 ment is taking the place of action and for fighting is presented to them; and no troit became angry, nay, absolutely MAD officers. Missing, 18, rank and file.and does not show its full strength at the such has been before them. Their pa- against the Liberty party, and are deter. Total, 789.

elections. Do we mean to surrender the pers have given an uncertain sound, and mined therefore, to manifest their spite September 12, 13, 14, Killed, 139, in- culated to weaken the "peculiar institu-State entirely, and wait until Locofoco- have been ready to support Gen. Taylor, by showing an utter repugnance to anti- cluding 10 officers. Wounded, 703 in- tion." in the United States, they will find ism shall destroy itself after the manner advocate "Rough and Ready Clubs," and slavery principles. They can "feed fat cluding 68 officers. Missing, 29 rank just what we anticipated, from the first." of New York? This is the only alterna-tive, unless the party will take hold of pursue similar plans of demagogueism.— their grudge" in this way, if they please; and file. Total, 862.

the subject in a very different spirit from A minority party composed, as the Whig and perhaps can continue to persuade Grand total of losses, 2703, including what the last election exhibits. We do party to a considerable extent is, of intel- their party to do likewise; but in the 383 officers. not say these things to produce dis- ligent and thinking men, cannot be rous- diminution of their own personal influence

couragement-just the contra y. The ed to enthusiastic and successful action by and standing, and in the transfer of the



MIr. Clay's Speech.

"He who reads the speech cannot err in Since the Tuesday preced ng. Subsequent of the adjournment of the State Subsequent of the adjournment of the State The leading Whigs, like I. M. Howard, colls, and saving to every holds, "We

immediate extinction of Slavery any thing like so formidable as they appear

Nor we either; nor does any other

(FThe Marshall Expounder, (Dem.) goes in for getting territory of Mexico,

"Let us have the territory, and let it be FREE territory ; and if the South finds in the end that the annexation of Texas set in motion a train of circumstances cal-

From the War.

Capt. Naylor writes to the Philadelphia Suu from Mexico,---

I have been ill, very ill. I was taken

State on a general ticket, (though we can ness on questions of Domestic Reform, as their course, they will find, in the end all parts of the State may be apprised of thus far, borne me up through all. All the movements and dangers of the army l rangements for attending. We presume the largest and prondest that ever left the have shared; and my company (one of of Mexico. Never did man command a more gallant company. But my heart sickens when I contrast the little remnant that is left to me a d the country, with Dec. 6. In the House, a vote was that stout bearted little regiment with the 14th of last December. I lost not one man, in killed, during the baule that led to the capture of Mexico, though there were great number of them wounded."

Whig party of Michigan is strong er ough, when it will eet with all its energy, to make itself feit very powerfully every. a. A third reason for the depressed and for months my life was despaired of by all. I have suffered greatly, but with Control of the party into the hands of a different class of men, which will take to be in the depressed and for months my life was despaired of by all. I have suffered greatly, but with Control of the party into the hands of a and for months my life was despaired of by all. I have suffered greatly, but with Control of the party into the hands of a and for months my life was despaired of by all. I have suffered greatly, but with Control of the party into the honds of a and for months my life was despaired of by all. I have suffered greatly, but with Control of the party into the honds of a control of the party into the hands of a To-day we insert a notice of the sick about the middle of May, at Jalapawhere. Perhaps we cannot carry the condition of the party, is its backward- place at no distant day, if they presist in tention to it thus early, that our friends in God's assistance, my determination has,

The Message.

ATTORNEYS

A ND OTHERS WISHING-DEEDS AC-KNOWLEDGED or Depositions taken be used in either of the States of New York. Onio, Pennselvaniu, Induan, Missouri, Ken-tucky, South Carolian, Maine, or Vermont, The undersigned this been duly appointed a

Commissioner for each of said States : Also No-mry Public for Wayne County. OFFICE first door towards the river from the

Post Office, and opposite the custoin house, DE-TROIT, M.CI. CLEASON F. LEWIS.

G. F. L. will attend promptly to the taking Depositions &c. &c for persons residing at a distance, by a ldressing him by mail. 244-3m

Land for sale.

TTPE subscriber offers for sale Eighty Actes of Land, being the east half of north past quarter of section 13, of 1 was 4 north, of Way range 11 west, situate in the township land, Ailegan County. The hand is level, well timbered, and well accommodated by roads, and will be sold low for each or exchanged for stock. JAMES H MOSHER.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 4, I:47. 341-3m.

Hat, Cap, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

T. H. ARMSTRONG,

AVING taken the Stand No 53, Woodard HAVING taken the Stand No 58, Woodaid Avenue, 3 doors north of Doty's Auction Room, recently occupied by J. G. Crane, as a Hat Store ; and added the stock of the latter t his own, and also engaged in manufacturing every description of

HATS & CAPS,

He is now prepared to offer to the Public every article in his line, either of his own c than have been offered in this market. stock will be found Fine Nutra, Satin Beaver Beaver, Otter, Brash and Sporting Hats, Fine Cloth, Silk, Plush, Oil Silk and Velvet Cans. also, Rich Silk Cravais, Scaris, Handkercheifs Kid, Thread, Silk, and Buckskin Gloves; Cellars, Bosoms, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c.

TAILORING.

The Subscriber has also secured the services of a first rate Practical Cutter, by which he will he enabled to furnish garments of every style and description, and in the most approved and faah-ionable manner. He is constantly receiving the latest fashions, and, employing the best of work-men, he is confident that he will give the best of satisfaction to all that may favor him with the patronage in this branch of his business. 310-11

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-L Ing between J. H. Lund and D. T. Mc Collum under the firn of J. H. Lund & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due said firm either by note o book account must be settled immediately, with D. T. McCollum who is authorized to settle the same-and no mistake. J. H. LUND. D.T. McCOLLUM. Ann Arbor, Oct. 25, 1847.

The business hereafter will be carried on by J. H. Lund who is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of fall and winter goods consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crock-

WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor, S. D. BURNET, Dennist, Ann Aibor. STRVENS & ZUGS, Uphulsterers, Detroit, WM S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor. W. TILLWAN, C binet Ware, Detro HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, De

LA DUE & ELDRED, Tannery, Detroit. H. B. MARSH, Jewelry, Detroit.
 H. B. MARSH, Jewelry, Detroit.
 Mus. C. BUFFINGTUN, Millinery, Ann Arbor.
 J. H. LUND, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
 J. H. MOSHER, Real Estate, Ann Arbor. G. F. Lewis, Broker, Detroit.

> CASH Will be paid for COUNTY ORDERS

DRAWN on any of the counties of this State, mohey will be loaned on them by me Butfulo always on hand. G. F. LEWIS. 344-3m

> DIRECT FROM NEW YORK!

C. BLISS,

valt upon those who may avor him with a call, at his old stand on Main s. opposite H. Beckers Brick Store, He is deterned not to be undersold by any, and among his articles may be found the tollowing :-

and Common do., Gold Pins and Rings, Miniature Cases,

Sticks, Plated and Brass Snuffers and Trays, Castors, coral Necklaces, Keyed

and common Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, Violins and strings, extra bows, finger boards, Bridges, &c., Guitars and strings, Music Boxes, Silver, German and Plated spoons, fine cutlery, patent knife sharpeners, a great variety of toys, perfumery, sicel bag and purse clasps, steel beads and

Brass Clocks for \$3, clothes, hair, lather, tooth and nail Brushes; Combs, Wallets, razor straps, in short, a great variety too numerous to mention. Call and examine for yourselves Clocks, watches, and timepieces of every des-

NEATLY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED! N. B .- Cash paid for old Gold & Silver. Ann Arbor, Nov. 8, 1847. 344-if

Hardware.

THE subscribers have just received a large ad dition to their stock of Foreign and Do-testic Shelf Hardware, which makes their as-B. B. & W. R. NOYES Jr-July 10th, 1847. 324

OLD PORT WINE-which we recommend particularly to invalids for its -a good supply at MAYNARDS

cry, Boots and Shoes, Drugs Constraints of the public cheap for ready which he offers to the public cheap for ready pay. Please call and examine goods and prices J. H. LUND J. H. LUND 340-11 302-11 J. W. TILLMAN

come much nearer to it than most peo- the Election of all officers by the People, that they have spited themselves more than the time and place, and make their arple think) but we are abundar thy able to show at all times a very formidable front Homestead Exemption, Bank Restrictions, others.

and file won't fight much longer. We ures will a voluntary, hearty good will, avail. The question of Slavery, in some for a full and spirited meeting.

have been looking to our Whig cotem- but has waited to be crowded and pushed of its phases, is to be, and indeed already poraries for a line of conduct on this subject; but they seem as calm as if we had just won a great victory, instead of of these and similar Reforms in the Whig al question; and a party that blinks it, or suffering a most shameful defeat. The party are numerous, and in their sphere, pursues a vaccillating, uncertain course taken for Speaker, with the following which I marched from Philadelphia on Detroit Advertiser, our accredited organ, many of them are influential; and how- respecting it, cannot hope to succeed.

at my Banking Office, first door towards the Ri-ver and opposite the custom house, Detroit, Mich. hunder for Mr. Polk's war, to attend SIGHT DRAFTS on New York at all to this subject at present. We ed by the rich and Honorable lawyers " New Hampshire standard " of Whighope, however, to hear from the Col. by who head the party at Detroit, the zealous gery, alluding, we suppose, to the fact and by .- State Gazette. cooperation of this class through the that it was in a continued and small mi-

> The preceding article, which is a State is absolutely essential to the suc- nority for some twenty years. We would leader in the Whig paper at Jackson, cess of the party. And what inducement remind the Gazette that there is now anaffords some materials for reflection and have they for zealous and laborious ef- other standard of Whiggery in that State, comment. We have been aware for forts for the supremacy of the Whig which has already held the reins of Gov-

some time that "the question has been party, when he objects in which they feel ernment, and which will doubtless again HAVING just returned asked all over the State—"what shall we deepest interest will be more speedily resume them the coming year. This do?" It is an appropriate of the state o tron New York with do?" It is an appropriate-a sensible and effectually accomplished by the suc- transition, from a small minority to the at the third ballot. goods pertaining to his question to be asked by W higs, and as cess of the Democratic party? The re- possession of the supreme power of the is now prepared to the Editor truly says, " ir sitsr be an- formatory portion of the Whig party, State, be it remembered, has been attained Whig, of Tennessee, was elected Clerk swered." The recent election, in which have, therefore, little interest to exert them- only by the strongest antislavery avoidals on the first ballot, as follows: the Whigs lost, on the vote for Governor, selves for the election of conservative and action. This is the cause of the Whole number of votes. every county in the State, when with a Whig candidates, many of whom are success of the party in New Hampshire full turn out they might have carried decidedly opposed to the principles they -a cause that will be equally powerful Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Lepine quite a number, and nearly carried others, most value.

shows that the zeal of the Whigs for the 4. A fourth reason for the discouraging be tried. success of their party is diminishing. _ condition of the W hig party, is its oppo. We have thrown out these hints to eastern manufacture, twenty five per cent less Gold Pens, WITH CASE AS LOW AS \$2. For this, as for every other result, there sition to decided antislavery action. On Whigs in the most candid and liberal spir- Connecticut, appeared and was sworn .--

must be an adequate cause. party ourself, we have observed its course mong the leaders of the party. Their ize. We know that a large portion of Jones.

pects may be improved.

ures must change with them.

in the Legislature, and with that the and Improvement of Legal Proceedings. We are most fully convinced that the the hospitality of our citizens will be ex- States) has been most sadly dealt with -State can be quickly redeemed. We On these subjects, so far as the Whig Whig party in this State can never tri- tended to them, as usual. These meet- The'r boxes are deposited a'ong the road know that the question is asked all over party has acted at all, it has followed umph, nor even attain a prosperous and ings have always been found interesting from Vera Cruz to Mexico-they lanthe State—what shall we do ? and this must be answered. The leaders (not in the wake of the Democrats, and there-thriving condition, until it takes broad, dethe Mexican war) have got to put on their by given them a decided advantage. - cided, and permanent antislavery ground. just on the eve of the Presidential elec in bids from which they cannot esca; earmor and bestir themselves, or the rank Besides, it has not espoused these meas- No half way measures will be of any tion, is peculiarly important. We look or limp on crutches through the streets

Congressional.

result :

Votes cast. 220 Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass.' 108 Robert McClelland, Mich , Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, McClernand, of Ill., Scattering,

23

61

11

17

220

225

113

109

1

So there was no choice. Mr. Winthrop was afterwards elected

Dec. 7. Thomas Jefferson Campbell,

T. J. Campbell, B. B. French, Scattering, Campbell's majority,

SENATE, Oct. 7. Senator Baldwin, of

this subject there has been a general a- it. They can make what use of them Mr. Hannegan gave notice of a resolu-Having formerly acted with the Whig greement, if not unanimity of views a- their truthfulness may seem to author- tion in favor of the heirs of John Paul

OF Mr. E. H. Saplord, well known presumptuous and meddling in the busi- position to the extension of Slavery: but we were PECULIARLY hostile to them, and in this vicinity as the Editor of the "True ness of our neighbors, we will venture to in reference to its continuance and the were exceedingly desirous of ther des- Democrat" and "Gem of Science," has throw out a suggestion or two on the maintenance of its supremacy in the truction as a party, by aiding in pro- not only become an advocate for the war throw out a suggestion or two on the maintenance of its supremacy in the traction as a party, by aiding in pro-causes of this depressed state of the Whig land, they have not taken any stand.— curing the permanent ascendency of the with Mexico, but for the subjugation of not in witchcraft, either in the days of party, and the means by which its pros- The recent State Convention at Jack- Democrats of our State. But we know the whole country. Further, he has Cotton Mather or at the present time.son, in announcing the Whig Creed, did that this impression is entirely un enlisted as a Lieutenant in the Wolver-1. The first cause is, that the old not even speak favorably of the Aboli- founded. While the two parties are ine Rangers, and is beating up for as Whig issues of Bank, Tariff, Land Dis- tion of the Slave Trade in the Federal proslavery, we have no choice between many recruits as possible. As an eartribution, &c., have lost their power of District. The reason why undoubtedly them, as we can expect no antislavery neest and sincere reformer, Mr. Sanford exciting enthusiasm in the mass of Whig was, because some of the leaders were ex- fruits from either. But we have nothing has deserved respect : but in his military volers. Every observing man may no- pecting to support for the Presidency to hope from the ascendency of the career, we cannot wish him any success.

> reap the "reward of valor" in the toolish Heaven ?- Ex Paper. adulations of the multitudes, and the emoluments and honors of civil offices. We notice that Major Gaines, late a prisoner Ionia county was 61 : last year 84. in Mexico, is elected a Representative to Congress from Kentucky, and Col. Davis

We had the pleasure of seeing to-day

Magnetism and Witchcraft.

There is a strong resemblance in many respects, between the doings of some magnetizers on some occasions, and the performances of the witches of New Englan lin Cotton Mather's days. Read, for instance, the case of that woman who was hung in Boston for her witchcrafts. She acknowledged that she wrought upon the children, and said she could and would do it again. They were brought into the Court House of Boston, which was then filled with the court, jury, and spectators. Cotton Mather himself was present. The woman was placed by herself in the room. The children stood in the distance from,

When all things were ready, she operated with her hands and fingers, and the children were immediately thrown upon the floor, stiff and rigid, like a modern subject of mesmeric operation .-Five doctors examined them carefully, and pronounced them real cases of Satanic affection. The woman was sentenced But we do believe that some of those wonder-workers in his day gave as much evidence of supernstural powers, and spiritual connexion with invisible things, as Davis ever has, or can give, to any of his apostles. When, Oh ! when will im-OFThe "heroes" are beginning to position cease from wearingthe livery of

65-The Liberty vote for Senator in

COMMERCIAL

CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF ADDRESS.

ANN ARBOR. DEC. 17, 1847. There is nothing new in the Wheat

of policy in this State with the more in- policy has been to let antislavery alone. the Whigs have been prejudiced against terest ; and at the hazard of being tho't True, they have professed an inert op- the Liberty party, feeling as though

tice this. Whigs believe in these old Gen. Taylor, Mr. Clay, or some other Democratic party. During the six years

doctrines in a modified form: but they veteran slaveholder, whose administra- they have had all power in their hands, have not interest enough in them to ex- tion would make the maintenance of Na- they have not complied with our often cite to successful action. The times tional Slavery and Slavetrading a car- repeated and numerously signed mem-

change, and national parties and meas- dinal point in its action. In the Whig orials to the Legislature. Their attitude. party in this State exists a large amount is one of open and undisguised hostility

2. The second cause is the want of an of antislavery feeling. Some thousands It is true that they mostly refrain from important. paramount, and exciting issue of them are readers of religious or other direct abuse of us, not because they have with their political opponents. The antislavery publications; and though their any sympathy with our principles or ob-Whigs of Michigan have no such issue interest on the subject may not induce jects, but because they are fearful such a ippi. The Wushington Union says; BRASS CLOCKS. A large lot of before the people. Opposition to the An-3u hour and b day Brass Clocks for sale persion of Texas would have been such they would reinice to see their own party of action with the White nexation of Texas would have been such they would rejoice to see their own party some concert of action with the Whigs, viable a distinction among the heroes of market. It is quite dull at 75 to 80 cents, an one, in 1844, had the National Whigs taking efficient action on the subject .- which might result in their overthrow. the present war. He arrived yesterday Pork 21 to 31 cents.

in every other Free State where it may

is appointed to the Senate from Mississ-

Plated and Brittania Candle

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must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary, the people are While every patriot's heart must exult, ject indemnity by refusing to accept a restoration use the provide the people are while every patriot's heart must exult, be arbitrary or hereditary, would be to abandon quests. by our happy condition, accountly at what point on the belligerents, index in our payment of such additional pecuniary is called to mourn over the and a treaty of peace puts an end to all

verence the manifestations of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator, di-rected and guarded us in our infant Their patriotic deeds are justly appre-the manifestations of the Divine providing for indemnity, would rected and guarded us in our infant Their patriotic deeds are justly appre-the manifestations. A treaty of peace the without termin-te the existing war, without providing for indemnity, would enable Mexico-the acknowledged debt-the manifestations of the Divine triumphantly in the face of the fue.-Their patriotic deeds are justly apprestruggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, by surrendering to their grateful countrymen. The parental —to relieve herself from her just liabili-to relieve herself from her just liabili-

the people, and where all are responsi-ble to their respective constituencies. the city of Vera Cruz, with the strong can receive my sanction. The means of discharging these demands the fall of severe conflict, the Mexican forces, of severe conflict, the Mexican forces, the city of Vera Cruz, with the strong can receive my sanction. the city of Vera Cruz, with the strong that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the U-with Congress upon the state of the U-with Congress upon the state of the U-

duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less favored countries. all times ready to receive and consider ny proposals which may be made by the latter on the 22d February, 1847. in ing disappointments which have hereto-In the enjoyment of the bounties of which the Mexican Government was in- fore attended the violations of similar Mexico of the province of New Mexico. Mexico.

cause of congratulation, that our inter- and that he was invested with full power cessation of hostilities, without the resto- lieved, would be more in accordance with last, large expenditures have been incurcourse with all the powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character. It has ever been our cherished policy

to cultivate peace and good-will with all States to another indignant refusal, I That Congress contemplated the acqui-It is manifest to all who have observed ence of Mexico into protracting the sition of territorial indemnity when that the actual condition of the Mexican gov-war, must influence the terms of peace,

nations; and this policy has been steadily pursued by me. No change has taken place in our re-lations with Mexico since the adjourn-ment of the last Congress. The war in ment of the last Congress. The war in to hold and govern them. Mexico is teo religion and their churches. Which were to be dewhich the United States was forced to to the commissioner which could in any and authorized the President to employ feeble a power to govern those provinces, occupation a large portion of the enemy's

I deem it unnecessary, after the full tions in the prosecution of the war. He of the United States, and to accept the than a thousand miles from her capital, tiations for peace having failed, the imexposition of them contained in my mes- possessed no authority in any manner to services of filty thousand volunteers, to and, if attempted to be retained by her, portant questions arise. In what manner has not been weged with a view to cone of the 11th May, 1846, and in my control the operations. He was author- enable him to prosecute the war; and they would constitute but for a short time, the war ought to be prosecuted? and what

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. last session of Congress, were fully ed on the part of Mexico, in north latitude about thirty nion, embrace all that portion of New it, would not terminate the war. On the con- apprehension would probably cause them to speak hast session of Congress, were fully ed on the part of Mexico to mee: the Mexico, in north failude about thirly nion, embrace all that portion of New tray, it would encourage Mexico to persevere, and to obtain a cession to the work of the Rio Grande, the war has been prosecuted with in-the war has been prosecuted with in-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. creased energy, and I am gratified to which took place between these function. Mexico and the privi- territory as part of her dominions. The sing to establish such a line as a permanent boun

the problem no longer remains to be great strength, he has been detended. - by which she can remains to be great strength, he has been detended. - by which she can remains to be great strength, he has been detended. - by which she can remains to be great strength, he has been detended. - by which she can remains to be great strength, he has been detended. - by which she can remains to be great strength, he has been detended. - by which she can remains to be great strength, he has been detended. - by which she can remains to be great strength, he has been detended. - by which she can remains to be great strength, he has been detended. - by which she can remain strength only upon the inhabitants of New Meximum only upon the inhabitants of New Meximum of the provinces, including many of her princisolved, whether man is capable of set government. The success of our admir-able system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those other countries who

nion, and the present condition of public affairs. During the past year the most gratibeen no period was prophous to another the main length of the ment to our own citizens. If instead of this the United States were to consent to proceed to the headquarters of our a treaty by which Mexico should again paid to officers of U. States the military contributions which hed prosted to the interior before a sufficient for conscilute a just and to consclude and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been more successful, or whom layor in all branches of busi-mess has received a fairer or better ward. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing there enabled to perform the pleasing the enable there enabled to perform the pleasing there enabled to perform the pleasing there enable there enable there enable there enable there ward. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing the perform the pleasing the been enabled to perform the pleasing the perform the pleasing the denamination of latitude 37 degrees. Such were the ther overtures to peace, but shall be at the overtures to peace, but shall be at the advantages of the advantages of the con-

Providence at home, such as have rirely formed of his appointment, and of his treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. and the Californias, as proposed by the failen to the lot of any people, it is presence at the headquartes of our army Such a treaty would be but a temporary Commissioner of the U. States, it was be-

which the United States was forced to to the commissioner which could in any and authorized the President to employ feeble a power to govern those provinces, occupation a large portion of the enemy's occupation of the enemy's country. In my annual message to Congress of In my annual message to Congress of

maintain that "a favorite few" are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind the reduced indemnity. If we refuse this we can obtain nothing else. To reern States to have their citizens protected probably prefer to any other. Were we this we can obtain nothing else. To re-ject indemnity by refusing to accept a restoration to Mexico of all our other con-States. At this moment many Mexicans, line, all the advantages of such a state of cution.

the only sovereigns recognized by our constitution. Numerous emigrants of e-very lineage & language, attracted by the by our language, attracted by the out religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd

tess than their allegrance, to the country whose dominion belongs alone to the people. No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper re-verence the manifestations of the Divine

struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the great inter grateful countrymen. The parental country thus favored, and under a government in which the exe-cutive and legislative branches hold their surprising progress, the gratifying rations of the earth. It is in a country thus favored, and under a government in which the exe-cutive and legislative branches hold their surprised legislative branches hold their the people, and where all are responsi-the people, and where all are responsi-

all times ready to receive and consider having lost all the advantages of the con-

induced to make. It is manifest to all who have observed ence of Mexico into protracting the

principally females and children, are in war would be on the side of the enemy. - It. after allording this encouragement and pro-

He may, too, cross the line between

such a line successfully and in security,

t is far from being certain that it would already made, and to continue the prosecution of the war to the very heart of the enemy's country. It is also far from would be diminished by such a policy.

prosecuted there, with a view to obtain ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much-injured cuizens, who hold large pecuniary demandagainst Mexico." Such, in my judgment, continues to be our true policyindeed, the only policy which will prob-

With a people distracted and divided by conten-

PRESIDENT'SMESSAGEIt is not the use of many failed to the problem to bare of many failed to seven the set of the use of torn and distracted by factions, and ruled by military usurpers, we should then leave her with

new revolutions-oll alike hostile to the peaceful relations with the United States. Besides, there is danger, if our troops were

egion. These were the leading considerations to the danger of being cut off in detail;

fear of a pursuing army, may reinforce himself at leisure, for another attack on whole extent across the North American contrnent, from ocean to ocean. Both politically and commercially, we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity. Indeed, it is impossible, that, with any just regard for our own safety, we can ever become indifferent to

It may be that the Mexican government and voluntarily abandoned them. To hold which they have acted, the adoption and prosecu tion of the energetic policy proposed must soon

undeceive them. In the future prosecution of the war, the enenot require as large an army as would be my must be made to feel its pressure more than the they have hitherto done. At its commencement it wis demed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance and liberality. With this end in view, early measures were adopted to conciliate. is far as a state of war would permit, the mass of heing certain that the expenses of the war the Mexican population ; to convince them that the war was not waged against the peaceful inbob ants of Mexico, but against their faithless government, which had commenced hostilities ; o remove from their minds the false impression secrated and overthrown ; and that their rights of person and private property would be violated

To remove these hilse impressions, our commanders in the field were directed scrupplously to quest ; but having been commenced by hurch property, which were in no manner to be Mexico, it has been carried into the ene- violated ; they were directed also to respect the rights of persons and property of all who should not take up arms against us. an honorable peace, and thereby secure Mexicon people, by Major General Taylor, in a proclamation issued in pursuance of instructions rom the Sacretary of War, in the month of June, 1846, and again by Major General Scott, who acted upon his own convictions of the prepricty of issuing it in a proclamation of the 11th of May, 1847. In the spirit of liberality and conciliation, and with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican population from taking up arms against us, was the war conducted on our part. Provisions and other supplies furnished to our army by Mexican citizens were paid for and at liberal prices agraed pon by the parties. After the lapse of a few months, it became apparent that these assuranfuce the desired effect upon the Mexican popula-tion. While the war had been conducted on our part according to the most humane and liberal principles observed by civil zed nationa, it was waged in a far d ff rent spirit on the part of Mexico. Not appreciating our forbearance the Mexican states, and availed themselves of every opporunity to commit the most savage excesses upon ur troops. Large numbers of the populatio ook up arms and engaged in Gue rilla war fare, robbed and murdered in the most cruel manner individual soldiers, or other small parties, whom secondent or other causes had separated from the main body of our army ; bands of guerrillas and other robbers infested the roads, harrassed our trains, and whenever it was in their power cuts The Mexicans having thus shown themselves to be whally incapable of appreciating cur for-bearance and liberality, it deemed proper change the manner of conducting the war. by making them feel its pressure according to the usages ob-served under similar circumstances, by all other circumstances, by all other civilized nations. Accordingly, as early as the \$24 September, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Major General Taylor to "draw supplies" for our army " from the enemy, without paying for them, and to require contributions for its supthem, and to require contributions for its sup-port," i, in that way he was satisfied he could "get abundant supplies for his forces." Directand it has been in the power of Mexico ing the execution of these instructions, much was necessarily laft to the discretion of the commanding officer, who is lest acquainted with the circumstances by which he was surrounded, the wants of the army, and the practicability of enorcing the measure. Gen. Taylor, on the 26th Oct., 1846, replied fact that Mexico has been so long held in from Monterey ; that " it would have been imfact that Mexico has been so long held in subjection by one faction or military u-surper after another, and such has been the condition of insecurity in which their successive governments have been placed, that each has been deterred from making that each has been deterred from making that each has been deterred from making peace, lest, for this very cause, a rival fac-tion might expell it from power. Such was the fate of president Herrera's ad-ministration in 1845, for being disposed even to listen to the overtures of the U. States to prevent the war, as is fully con-firmed by an official correspondence country, we which took place in the month of August last, between him and his government, n copy of which is herewith communicated. respect. Gen. Scott for reasons assigned by him also continued to pay for the articles of support which displaced him from power was set for the army which were drawn from the enemy. on foot" by general Paredes. Such may After the army had teached the heart of the be the condition of insecurity of the pres-ent government. There can be no doubt that the nearestland that the obstacles which had before that time prevented it would not be such as to render im-There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of Mexico, are convin-uts support ; and on the 1st of September, and ced that it is the true interest of their country again on the 6th of October, 1547, the order was to conclude an henorable peace with the United repeated in the dispatches addressed by the Sec-States ; but the apprehension of becoming the revery of War to Gen. Scott, and his attention

annual message at the commencement of ized to exhibit his instructions to the Gen- when, at their last session, and after our even nominally, a part of her dominions. should be our future policy? I cannot the session of Congress in December eral in command of the army, in the e- army had invaded Mexico, they made adlast, to resterate the various causes of vent of the treaty being concluded and ditional appropriations and authorized the Upper California. The sagacity of pow- available the conquests which we have complaint which we had against Mexico ratified on the part of Mexico. He was raising of additional troops for the same erful European nations has long directed al eady made ; and that, with this view before she commenced hostilities.

to say, that the wanton violations of the and on receiving notice thereof, the Gen- the war; and yet it was certain that, if little doubt that the moment the United towns, cities and provinces now in our rights of person and property of our eral in command was instructed by the no Mexican territory was acquired, no States shall relinquish their present occu- occupation, or which may hereafter fall citizens, committed by Mexico-her re- Secretary of War to suspend further ac- indemnity could be obtained. peated acts of bad faith, through a long tive military operations until further orseries of years-and her disregard of ders. These instructions were given contemplated territorial indemnity, from foreign power to possess it, either by such military contributions on the enemy solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity with a view to intermit hostilities, until the fact that, rt their last session, an act conquest or by purchase. to our injured citizens-not only consti- the treaty ratified by Mexico, could be was passed, upon the Executive recom-

but were of such an aggravated charac- the action of the Government of the U- of dollars with that express object. This ter as would have justified us before the nited States.

remedy. With an anxious desire to a- on reaching the army, to deliver to the limits, and boundaries with the republic void a rupture between the two countries, General in command the despatch which of Mexico, to be used by hin in the event redress for the wrongs we had suffer-d, and, on receiving it, the General was in- and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for we were disappointed. Our Ministry of it might be communicated to his Govern. several messages on the subject which I Should any foreign government at-Peace seut to Mexico was insultingly re- ment. The commissioner did not reach the propriations made in 1803 and 1806.

jected-the Mexican Government refusing even to hear the terms of adjust- headquarters of the army until another which were referred to, were intended to pose: and finally, under unju-tifiable pre- at Cerro Gordo. tences, involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of the State Secretary of War to the General in com- in settling the terms of a treaty of "limof Texas, striking the first blow, and mand of the army, was received by that its and boundaries" with Mexico, a cesown soil.

defence, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honor and interest. of the army a few days afterwards. by prosecuting it with vigor, until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated the fact accompanied with a sufficient statement of our other causes of ry of State to the Minister of Foreign the three millions of dollars appropriated be developed. complaint against Mexico, to Congress : the republic of Mexico, a state of war the Mexican Government to enter into making such application proper. exists between that government and the negotiations for peace.

United States"-this act declaring "war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provision for its prosecution "to a speedy and successful termination," was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and but 14 in the House of Representatives .-The existence of the war having been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to continue and prosecute it. This duty peace ; and even then, as events have and amount of our claims, the unjustifihas been performed, and although at every stage of its progress I have manijust peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which would be accepted by the United States, consistently and prepare for fresh resistance.

with the national honor and interest.

The rapid and brilliant success of our armies, and the vast extent of the ene-my's territory which had been overrun tice with a view to the opening of ne-tice with a view t armies, and the vast extent of the ene-my's territory which had been overrun and conquered, before the close of the

directed to give him notice of that fact. purpose-that no indemnity was to be ob- their attention to the commercial impor- we should hold and occupy, by our nav-It is sufficient on the present occasion On the happening of such contingency tained from Mexico at the conclusion of tance of that province, and there can be al and military forces, all the ports,

It is further manifest that Congress nity, an effort would be made by some forward our military operations, and levy

If no foreign government should ac- future expenses of the war. tuted ample cause of war on our part, transmitted to Washington and receive mendation, appropriating three millions quire it in either of these modes, an in- Had the government of Mexico acceded to the of dollars with that express object. This dependent revolutionary government appropriation was made " to enable the would probably be established by the in-

whole world in resorting to this extreme The commissioner was also directed. President to conclude a treaty of peace. habitants and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the country, as we forbore for years to insert our clear he bore from the Secretary of State to the that said treaty, when signed by the au- States have abandoned it. Such a govrights by force, and continued to seek Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, thorized agents of the two governments, ernment would be too feeble long to by amicable negotiations, in hopes that structed by the Secretary of War to cause the expenditure of the same or any part tence, and would finally become annexed Mexico might yield to pacific counsels, it to be transmitted to the commander of thereof." The object of asking this ap- to, or be a dependent colony of some and the demands of justice. In this hope the Mexican forces, with a request that propriation was distinctly stated in the more powerful State.

communicated to Congress. Similar aptempt to possess it as a colony, or other-

wise to incorporate it with itself, the principle avowed by President Mouroe in ment which he was authorized to pro- brilliant victory had crowned our arms be applied in part consideration for the 1824, and reaffirmed in my first annual cession of Louisiana and the Floridas.

In like manner it was anticipated that, The despatch which he hore from the our consent, be permitted to plant or establish any new colony or dominion on of Texas, striking the first blow, and mand of the army, was received by that its and boundaries" with Mexico, a ces-shedding the blood of our citizens on our officer, then at Jalapa, on the 7th of May sion of territory estimated to be of great- nent, must be maintained. In maintainany part of the North American conti-1847, together with the desparch from er value than the amount of our demands ing this principle, and in resisting its in- should not at once be extended over them.

the Secretary of State to the Minister of against her might be obtained ; and that vasion by any foreign Power, we might Although the United States were the segrieved nation, Mexico commenced the var, and we were compelled, in self. The secretary of State to the Minister of Secretary of State to the Secretary of State to the Minister of Secretary of State to the Secretary of State to the Secretary of State to the Minister of Secretary of State to the Secretary commissioner arrived at the headquarters on the conclusion of a treaty, and its rati- are now engaged.

fication on her part, might be an induce-The provinces of New Mexico and the His presence with the army, and his ment with her to make such a cession Californias are contiguous to the territodiplomatic character, were made known of territory as would be satisfactory to ries of the United States, and if brought On learning that hostilities had been to the Mexican Government from Puebla the United Stases. And although the under the government of our laws, their on the 13th of June 1847, by the trans- failure to conclude such a treaty has ren- resources-mineral, agricultural, manumission of the despatch from the Secreta. dered it unnecessary to use any part of facturing and commercial-would soon

Affairs of Mexico. Weeks elapsed after by that act, and the entire sum remains Upper California is bounded on the and that body, by the act of the 13in of its receipt, but no overtures were made, in the treasury, it is still applicable to north by our Oregon possessions; and if apprehension that may still entertain of bein and that body, by the act of the 13in of its receipt, but no overtures were made. In the object, should the contingency occur held by the United States, would soon be again subject to the julisdiction of Mexico. It settled by a hardy, enterprising, and in- invite the early and favorable consideration of settled by a hardy, enterprising, and in-

Our army pursued its march upon the trine of no indemnity ; and, if sanction- of San Francisco, and other harbors are other Mexican provinces which have been recapital, and as it opproached it, was met ed, would be a public acknowledgement along the California coast, would afford duced to our possession by conquest. by a formidable resistance. Our forces that our country was wrong, and that the shelter for our navy, for our numerous other Mexican provinces are now governed by first encountered the enemy, and achieved war declared by Congress with extraor- whale ships, and other merchant vessels signal victories in the severely contested dinary unanimity, was unjust and should employed in the Pacific ocean, and would due to be head of the severely contested be abandoned—an admission unfounded in a short period become the marts of an tinue to be held as means of coercing Mexico to signal victories in the severely contested dinary unanimity, was unjust and should employed in the Pacific ocean, and would was not until after these actions had re-in fact, and degrading to the national extensive and profitable commerce with character. Civil as well as China, and other countries of the East. China, and other countries of the East.

commercial world participates, would at should be fixed by law for such officers as may be once be secured to the United States by thus employed. the cession of this territory ; while it is come necessary, and what final dispo-ition it may be proper to make of them must depend on the proved, there is too much reason to be- able and unprovoked commencement of certain that as long as it remains a part future progress of the war, and the course which lieve they were insincere, and that in a- hostilities by her, the expenses of the war of the Mexican dominions, they can be Mexico may think proper hereatter to pursue. fested a willingness to terminate it by e greeing to go thro' the forms of negotia- to which we have been subjected, and the enjoyed neither by Mexico herself nor by

The commissioner of the United States to Mexico. From its locality, it is natdeemed it expedient to suspend hostilities was authorized to agree to the establish- urally connected with our western settle- in a just war on our part, and one which by the

pation of it, and their claim to it as indem- into our possession; that we should press as may, as far as practicable, defray the

equitable and liberal terms proposed, that mode of adjustment would have been preferred. Mexico having declined to do this, and failed to offer any other terms which could be accepted by the Uniremain in or remove to the country, as soon as it shall be known that the United public interests, requires that the war should be rosecuted with increased energy and power un til a just and artisfictory peace should be obtain ed. In the meantime, as Mex co refuses all in maintain its separate independent exis-tence, and would finally become annexed to, or be a dependent colony of some ment of the war, New Mexico and the Californian of the war, New Mexico and the Californian Operation of the war, New Mexico and the Californian operation op

as were taken possession of my our forces. Our military and naval commanders were ordered to conquer and hold them, subject to be disposed of

by a treaty of peace. The provinces are pow in our undisputed occupation, and have been no for many months ; all 1824, and reaffirmed in my first annual resistance on the part of Mexico having crased message, that no foreign Power shall, with within their limits. I am set slied that they sho'd never be surrendered to Mexico. Should gress concur with me in this opinion, and that wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are willing

inhabiting them. require that a stable, responsible and free government, under our authority, sho's as soon as possible, be established over them. Should congress, therefore, determine to hole these provinces permanently, and they should hereafter he considered as constituent parts of our country, the carly establishment of territorial governments over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property and I recommend that such territorial govern

ments be established. It will promote peace and trenquility among the inhabitants, by allaying all Congress to this important subject. Besides New Mexico and the Californias, there

our military and naval commanders, under th general authority which is conferred upon a congovernment, Adequate compensation to be These advantages, in which the whole drawn from contributions levied upon the eneny What lurther provision may be With the views I entertain, I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested, either to with-NewMexico is a frontier province, and nated line, and simply hold and defend it. To

has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality it is much have made by deeds of unparalleled bravery.

ably secure a permanent peace. It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independant nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desise that she should maintain her nationality, and, under a good government adopted to her condition, be a free, independent, and prosperous republic. The United States were the first to recognize her independence. and have always desired to be on terms of amity and good neighborhood with her .-This she would not suffer. By her own conduct we have been compelled to engage in the present war. In its prosecution, we seek not her overthrow as a nation ; but, in vindicating our national honor, we seek to obtain redress for the wrongs she has done us, and indemnity off our supplies.

for our just demands against her. We they should be retained by the United States as demand an honorable peace; and that peace must bring with it indemnity for the past, and securety for the future .--Hitherto Mexico has refused all accommodation by which such a peace could be obtained.

Whilst our armies have advanced from victory to victory, from the commencement of the war, it has always been with the olive-branch of peace in their hands ; at every step, to arrest hostilities by accepting it.

One great obstacle to the attainment of peace has undoubtedly arisen from the

> firmed by an official correspondence expected that the acting is to support "For this cause alone, the revolution on foot" by general Paredes. Such may

There can be no doubt that the peaceable and

The doctrine of no territory is the doc- telligent portion of population. The bay

sulted in decisive victories, and the capital character. of the enemy was within our power, that The terms of the treaty proposed by

the Mexican government manifested any the United States were not only just to disposition to enter into negotiations for Mexico, but, considering the character

tion, the object was to gain time to success which has attended our arms, any other nation. srengthen the defences of their capital, were deemed to be of a most liberal NewMexico is r character. The General in command of the army

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and he was directed to adopt this policy, unless. by doing so, there was danger of depriving the army of the necessary supplies. Copies of these despatches were forwarded to Gen. Taylor for

his government, On the 31st of March last, I caused an order to be issued to our n ival commanders to levy and collect a military contribution upon all ressels and merchandize which might enter any of the ports of Mexico in our unitary occupation, and to apply such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war. By virtue of the right of conquest and the laws of war, the conqueror consulting his own safety and convenience ma-either exclude foreign commerce altogether, from all such ports, or permit is upon such terms more conditions as he may prescribe. Before the principal parts of Mexics were blockaded by our na vy, the revenue derived from impost duties, un-der the laws of Mexico, was paid into the Mexi-After the ports had fallen into our military pos

seasion the blockade was raised, and commerce with them permit ed upon prescribed terms and with them permit at upon prescribed terms and conditions. They were opened to the trade of all nations upon the paymen; of duties more mo-derate in their amount than those which had been previously levied by Mex:co: and the revenue, which was formerly paid into the Mexicau trea-sury, was directed to be collected by our military and naval officers, and apolied to the use of our and naval officers, and applied to the use of o army and pavy. Care was taken that the officers, soldiers and sailors of our army and navy should be exempted from the operations of the order, and as the merchandise imported upon which the order operated must be consumed by Mexican citizens, the contributions exacted were. in effect, the seizure of the public revenues of Mexico, and the application of them to our own use. In directing the measure, the object was to compel the enemy to contribute, as far as practicable, towards the expenses of the war. For the amount of contributions which have been levien in this form, I refer you to the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War an

companying reports of the Secretary of war and of the Secretary of the Navy, by which it ap-pears that a sum exceeding half a million of dol lars has been collected. This amount would undoubredly have been much larger but for the difficulty of keeping open communications between the corst and the interior, so as to enable the owners of the met-chandise imported, to transport and yend it to chanding imported, to transport and venil it to the inhabitants of the country. It is confidently expected that this difficulty will, to a great exten, be son removed by our increased forces which have been sent to the field. Mensures have recently been adop ed by which

the internal as well as external revenues of Mex-ico in all places in our military occupation, will be serzed and appropriated to the use of our army

and navy. The policy of levying upon the enemy contributtons in every torm, consistently with the law-of nations, which it may be practicable for our military commanders to adopt, should in my judgment, be rigilly enforced, and ord rs to this effect have accordingly been given. By such a will be relieved from a heavy drain, the Mexican people will be made to feel the burfeus of the war, and, consulting their own interest, may be induced the more readily to require their tulers

to accede to a just peace. After the adjournment of the last session of Congress, even's transpired in the prosecution of the war, which, in my judgment, required a greater number of troops in the field that had been anticipated. The strength of our army was eccordingly increased by "accepting" the servi-ces of all the volumeer forces au horized by the act of 13th of May, 1836, without putting a construction on that act, the correctness of which was seriously questioned. The volunteer forces new in the field, with those which have been "screpted" to "serve for 12 months" and were discharged at the end of their term of service. exhiust the 50.000 men curhorized by that act. Had it been clear that a proper construction of the act warranted it, the services of in addi-tional number would have been called for and accepted : but d ubts existing upon this point,

The power was not exercised. It is deemed important that Congress should at an early period of their session, confer the au-thority to raise an additional regular force to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be dis-charged upon the complexity of the discharged upon the conclusion and rat firstion of peace. I invite the attention of Congress to the views presented by the Secretary of War in his report upon that subject. I recommend also that authority be given by law to call for and accept

might diaturb, if not desirov, our friendly relaas with that Empire, and cause an interruptic four valuable commerce. Our treaties with the Sublime Porte, Tripoli

Funis. Morocco and Muscat, also requires the egislation of Congress to carry them into execu on, though the necessity for immediate actio ay not be so urgent as in regard to China. The Secretary of State has submitted an esti-nate to defray the expenses of opening diplomati relations with the Papal States. The interesting political events now in progress in these States as well as a just regard to our commercial inte-resis. Lave, in my opinion, tendered such a mea

are highly expedient. Estimates have also been submitted for the out its and salaries of charge d'affairs to the repub ies of Bolivia, Guatemala and Ecuador. Th anifest importance of cultivating the most trendly relations with all the independent States oon this continent has included me to recommend propriations necessary for the maintenance o

hese missions. I recommend to Congress that an appropriation be made, to be puid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claim-ants in "the Amistad case." I entertain the conviction that this is due to Spain under the treaty of the 29th of October, 1795; and, more ever, that, from the earnest manner in which the claim continues to be urged, so long as it shall remain unarticled, it will be a source of irritation and discord between the two countries, which inay prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the United States. Good policy, no less than a faithful compliance with our treaty obligations, equires that the inconsiderable appropriation de-nanded should be made. A detailed statement of the condition of the

finances will be presented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The imports for the last fiscal year, ending or the 30th of June, 1847, were of the value of one hundred and forty six millions five hundred and forty five thou sand six hundred and thirty eight dollars: o which the amount exported was eight million eleven thousand one hundred and fifty eight do lars, leaving one hundred and thirty eight mil-lion five hundred and thirty wour thousand four hundred and eighty dollars in the country for do mestic use The value of the exports for the sume period was one hundred and hity eight mil-lions six hundred and forty eight thousand siz undred and twenty two dollars; of which one hundred and fity millions six hundred and thirty seven thousand four hundred and sixy four dol-lars consisted of domestic productions, and eight million eleven thousand one hundred and fifty eight dollars of foreign ar icles. The receipts into the treasury for the same pe-

ried amounted to twenty six nullions three hon dred and forty six thousand seven hundred and area and forty six thousand seven hundred and ninety dellars and thirty seven cents, of which there was derived from customs twenty three mi-lions seven hundred and forty seven thousand wight hundred and sixty four dollars and sixty ix cen s; from sales of public lands, two millions out hundred and ninety eight thousand it re-audred and thirty five dollars and twenty cents. and from incidental and muscellaneous sources, one hundred thousand five hundred and seventy

follars and fitty one cents. The last fiscal year during which this amount was received, embraced five months ander the op-eration of the toriff act of 1842 and seven months during which the tariff act of 1846 was in force. During the five months under the act of 1842, the amount received from customs was seven milundred and six dollars and ninety cunts, and uring the seven months under the act of 1846.

during the seven months under the oct of 1846, the amount received was fifthen millions nine hundred and five thousand five hundred and fi ty seven dollars and seventy six cents. The net revenues from the customs during the year ending on the 1st December. 1846, being the last year under the operation of the tailf act or 1842, was \$22,971,403,10, and the net revenue train customs during the year ending on the lat of December. 1847, being the first year un-der the operation of the tariff act of 1846, was about \$31.50°,000, being an increase of revenue for the first year under the tariff of 1846, of more inn \$5,500,000 over that of the last year of the

tariff of 1812. The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the S0-b June last, were fifty-nine million four hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and seventy seven dollars and sixty five cents; at which three million five hundred and twenty-two thousand and eighty-two dollars and thirty seven thousand and eighty-two dollars and thirty seven thousand and eighty-two dollars and thirty seven

ommunicated to Congress in time for their ac- ry, or injury or inconvenience to the unde of the

ized. The public revenue derived from cust using the year ending on the first of December -47. exceeds by more than eight millions of dol lars the amount received in the preceeding year under the operation of the act of 1842, which was superceded and "epealed by it. Its effects are visible in the great and almost mexampled prosperity which prevails in almost every branch

of business. While the repeal of the prohibitary and restric tive daties of the act of 1842 and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied

on articles imported according to their actual value, has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade-all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted. The great and important interests of agricul-ure, which had been not only too much neglect , but actually taxed under the protective policy for the benefit of other interests, have been re lieved of the burdens which that policy imposed on them ; and our farmers and planters, under a more just and liberal commercial policy, are fin ding new and profitable markets abroad for their augmented products. Our commerce is rapidly increasing and is ex

tending more widely the circle of international exchanges. Great as has been the increase during the past year, our exports of domestic products sold in foreign markets have been still grea

Our nevigating interest is eminently prosperous. The number of vessels built in the United States has been greater than during any prece-ding period of equal length. Large profits have been derived by those who have constructed as well as by those who have having and them. Should the ratio of increase in the number of ou for the future as during the past year, the time is not distant when our tannage and commercial marine will be larger than that of any other uation in the world. Whilst the interest of agriculture, of commerce

Whilst the interest of aprice u e. of commerce and of navigation have been entanged and invigo-rated, it is highly gratifying to observe that our manufactures are also in a prosperous condition. None of the ruinous effects upon this in crest, which were apprehended by some, as the result of the operation of the revenue system establish ed by the act of 1846, have been experienced - coin. On the contrary, the number of manufactories, and the amount of capital invested in them, is

and the amount of capital invested in them, is steadily and rapidly increasing affording gravity-ing proveds that American enterprise and skill em-ployed in this branch of domestic industry, with no other advantages than those fairly and inci-dentally accrueing from a just system of revenue duties, are abundantly able to meet successfully much larger. All competition from abroad, and still derive fair Experience has proved that foreign coin, and

tem, the wages of moor, whether employed in manufactures, agriculture, commerce or naviga-tion, have been sugmented. The toiling mill-ions, whose daily labor furnishes the supply of food and raiment, and all the neccessaries and

sential degree retarded our onward progress, or

checked our general prosperity. With such grarilying evidences of prosperity, and of the revenue act of 1846, every considera tion of the revenue act of re-to, accery considera-tion of public policy recommends that it shall re-main unchanged. It is hoped that the system of impost duties which is established may be regard ed as the permanent policy of the country, and that the great interests affected by it may not a-gain be subjected to be injuriously disturbed, as they have heretofore been, by the frequent and

sometimes sudden chauge. For the purpose of increasing the revenue, and

communicated to Congress in time for their ac-tion during the present session. In no event will a sum exceeding six million of dollars of this amount be needed before the next session of Con-gress in December. 1848. The act of the 13 h of July 1846, " reducing the daties on imposts." has been in force since the first of December last—and I am gratified to state that all the beneficial effects which were an-ticipated from its operations have been fully re-silver, its effect is to restrain excessive issues of bank paper by the banks dispaoportioned to the specie in their vanits, for the reason that they are at all times liable to be called on by the holders

of their notes for their redemption ; in order to obtain specie for the payment of duties and other public dues. The banks, therefore must keep their business within prudent limits, and be always in a condition to meet such calls, or run the huzard of being compelled to suspend specie pay-

hazard of being compelled to suspend specie pay-monts, and he thereby discredited. The amount of specie imported into the United States during the last facal year was twenty-four million one hundred and twenty-thousand two hundred and eighty-uine dollars; of which their was retained in the country \$22,\$76,170. Had the former finacial system prevailed, and the public money been placed on deposit in banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into then vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but to be withheld from the hands of the people as a currency, and mide the basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper. A large propor-tion of the specie imported has been paid into the trensury for public dues : and after having been,

to a great extent, recoined at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone into circulation as a currency among the people. The nount of goid and silver coin now in circulation in the country is greater than at any former peri

od. The financial system established by the constiintional treasury has been thus far eminently suc-ressful in its operations, and I recommend an ad-herence to all its essential provisions, and espe-cially to that vital provision which wholly sepa rates the government from all connexion with banks, and excludes battle paper from all revenue

eccipte. In some of its details, not involving its genera In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will re-quire modifications. These defects, and such amendments as are deemed important, were set forth in the last annual report of the Secratary of the Trasury. These amendments are again recommended to the early and favorable consid-e ation of Congress. During the pist year, the coinage at the mint and its branches has exceeded twenty millions of

and its branches has exceeded twenty millions of dollars. This has consisted chiefly in converting

coin. The largest amount of foreign coin import has been received at New York ; and if a branch mint were established at that cuy, all the foreign coin received at that port could at once be converted into our own coin, without the expense, risk and delay of transporting it to the mint for that purpose, and the amount recoined would be

all competition from abroad, and still derive fair and remunerating profits. While capital invested in manufactures is viel-ding adequate and fair pr. fits under the new sys-tem, the wages of labor, whether employed in tusing it among the people, can only be effected by converting such foreign coin into American c. in. I repeat the rero amendation contained in my tast annual message, for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States in the size of New York

ions, whose daily labor turns and all the neccessaries and food and raiment, and all the neccessaries and comforts of life, are receiving higher wages, and more permanent employment than in any other country, or at any previous period in our own history. Desnecessful have been all branches of cur in Desnecessful have been all branches of cur in the generally difered and to be offered for sale, under proclama-tions issued since the first of January last, a-mounts to 9.0 %.131 acres. The prosperity of the Western States and Territories in which these lands lie, will be advanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from market their growth and increase of population would be re-mided, while thousands of our enterprising and mentiorious frontier pupulation would be deprived of the opportunity of securing fresholds for them, cleas and their families. But in addition to the elves and their families. But in addition to the celves and their families. But in addition to the general considerations which rendered the early sale of these lands proper, it was a leading object is the time to derive as large a sum as possible nome this source, and thus diminish, by that amount, the public loan rendered necestary by the existence of a foreign war. It is estimated that net millions

It is estimated that not less than ten millions

cording to the requisitions of the treaty. This should be a necessity for it, the fact will be points of disbursement, without loss to the treasu- regulating trade and intercourse with the acting in co-operation with the land forces, engaged in transporting the mail be-Indian tribes, and the protection of our the naval officers and men have performed tween the two countries; and I recomlaws generally, should be extended over gallant and distinguished services on land mend that such powers te conferred. as well as on water, and deserve the high In view of the existing state of our

In addition to the inhabitants in that territory who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers of our citizens have followed them during the present year ; and it is not doubted that during the next are in course of construction. In addition to the four war steamers authori and subsequent years, their numbers will

them.

be greatly increased. Congress, at its last session, established post-routes leading to Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorized the establishment of touching at Charleston, Savannah, and Havana, and fram Havana to Chagres," for 3 steamets to post-offices at "Astoria and such other places on the coast of the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interests may require." Post offices have accordingly been established, deputy postmasters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the of a neval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to mails.

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky Mountains will render it proper that authority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian agents to reside among them.

I recommend that a Surveyor Gene ral's office be established in that territory. and that the public lands be surveyed and be brought into market at an early pe-

riod. liberal terms, of limited quantities of the may hereafter within a prescribed period use, will ad greatly to the efficient er and emigrate to Oregon and settle upon them. These hardy and goventurous citizens. strength of this description of naval force who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding the Postmaster General, making an adition, in the whole, of eighteen war steam-ers, subj-ct to be taken for public use. A place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes further contract for the transportation of which they have improved by their labor. I refer you to the accomparying rethorized by (ongress, this number may be enlarged indefinitely.

port of the Secretary of war for a detailed account of the operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge,-The duties devolving on this department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past year, and have been discharged with ability and success. Pacific relations continue to exist with

the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United States. Some depredations were committed during the past year upon our trains transporting supplies for the army, on the road between the western border of Missouri and Santa Fe.

These depredations which are suppose to have been committed by bands from the region of New Mexico have been arrested by the presence of a military force ordered out for that purpose.

Some outrages have been perpetrated this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper and in by a portion of the northwestern bands upon the weaker and comparatively degreater numbers than in any other in the fenceless neighboring tribes. Prompt world. measures were taken to prevent such oc-I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General for a de-

currences.

to them west of that river, as their per- the reduction of the rates of postage, and

manent home; and arrangements have notwithstanding the great increase of

ferred by the act of the third of March ston, in the month of June last, the British

the heads of families instead of to their other mailable matter, which she took

chiefs, or such persons as they might de- out to Great Bittain, or which went into

signate, os required by the laws previous- the British post office on the way to

given general satisfaction to the great effect of the order of the British post of-

body of the Indians. Justice has been fice, is to subject all letters and other mat-

done to them. and they are grateful to the ter transported by American steamers to

government for it. A few chiefs and in- double postage, one postage having been

terested persons may object to this mode previously paid on them to the United

of payment, but it is believed to be the only States, while letters transported in Brit-

mode of preventing fraud and imposition ish steamers are subject to pay but a

as well as in water, and deserve the high commendation of the country. While other maratime powers are adding to their navies hige numbers of war steamers. It was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorized by the set of the 3d of March, 1847, dress to his countrymen.

The greatest and best of men, who zed by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of is provisions, entered into con-tract for the construction of five steamers, to be served his country long, and loved it so much, foresaw with "serious concern," employed in the transportation of the United States mail "from New York to New Orleans, ing parties by geographical discriminations-northern and southern, Atlantic and from Havana to Chagres," for 3 steamers to be employed in like manner from Panana to Oregon, "so as to connect with the unal from Havana to Chagres across the isthmus:" and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Livernool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be by 1. "under the superintendence and direction of a paral constructors in the semilar of the contractors." So deep and solemn was his conviction

So deep and so'emn was his conviction of the importance of the Union and of preserving harmony between its different render them convertible at the least possible ex-pense into war steamers of the first class." parts, that he declared to his countrymen A preactived number of naval officers ca well as a post office agent, are to be on board of them, and authority is to be reserved to the Navy Department at all times to 'r exercise con. trol over said stamphic, '' and or 'r exercise con. in that address, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union Navy Department at all times to "exercise con. trol over said steamships," and to have the right to your collective and individual happi-ness; that you should cherish a cordial,

the United States upon making proper com. habitual, and immovable attachment to it; Whilst these steamships will be em- accustoming yourselves to think and so ployed in transporting the multiple of the speak of it as a palladium of your political U. S. constwise, and to foreign coun-I recommend, also, that grants, upon iberal terms, of limited quantities of the paid to the owners, they will be always countenancing whatever may suggest, public lands be made to all citizens of ready, upon an emergency requiring it, even a suspicion that it can in any event to be converted into war steamers; and be abandoned and indignantly frowning right reserved to take them for public upon the first dawning of every attemnt to alienate any portion of our country from the res, or to enfeeble the sacred To the steamers thus authorized under ties which now link together the various contracts made in pursuance of law, by parts."

After the lapse of half a century, these admonitions of Washington full upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the immense value of our glothe mail to foreign countries may be au- rious Union of confederated States to which we are so much indebted for our population and wealth, and for all that

The enlightened policy by which a ranconstitutes us a happy nation.

How unimportant are all our differenid communication with the various distant ces of opinion upon minor questions of parts of the globe is established by means policy compared with its pre-ervation.; f American-built sea steamers, would and how scrupulous'y should we avoid all find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce. and in making our counagitating top cs which may tend to distract and divide us into contending parties, try and its resources more favorably separated by ger graphical lines, whereby known abroad; but the national advantit may be weakened or endargered. age is still greater, of having our naval Invoking the blessing of the Almighty officers made familiar with steam naviga Ruler of the Universe upon your delibertion; and of having the privilege of ta-king the ships already equipped for imations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate mediate service at a moments notice; and with you in all measures which may tend will be cheaply purchased by the comto promote the honor and enduring welpensation to be paid for the transporta-

fare of our common country. ion of the mail in them, over and above JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1847.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the S'3NAL OF LIBERTY.

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 W. W. FOSTER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor.
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the services of an additional number of volunteer to be exercised at such time and to such extent as the exigencies of the service may require. In prosecution of the war with Mexico, whilst

the utmost care has been taken to avoid every inst cause of complaint on the part of neutral nations, and none have been given, liberal privileges have been granted to their commerce in the

ports of the enemy in our military occupation. The difficulty with the Brazilian government. which at one time threatened to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries, will, I trust, be speedily adjusted. I have received in formation that an envoy extraordinary and mini-ter plenipotentiary to the U. States will shortly ter plenipotentiary is the U. Status will shortly be appeinted by his L. petrial Majesty—and that he will come instructed and prepared to adjust all remaining differences between the two govern-ments in a manner acceptable and honorable t-both. I have every teason to believe that nathing will occur to interrupt our amicable relations with Brazil.

It has been my constant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent powers of South Ameri ca-and this policy has been attended with the It is true that the settlement happiest results and payment of many just claims of American citizens against these nations have been long de-layed. The peculiar position in which they have seen placed, and the desire on the part of my pre lecessors, as well as myself, to grant the he utmos indulgence, have hitherto prevented these claums from being urged in a manner de-manded by strict justice. The time has arrived manded by strict justice. The time has arrived when they ought to be finally adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that pur-

It is proper to inform you that the government of Peru has in good faith paid the first two in-stalments of the indemnity of thirty thousand dollars each, and the greater portion of the interest due thereon, in execution of the convention between that government and the United States the ratification of which were exchanged at Lima on the thirty first of October, 1846. The Attorney General of the United States, early in August last, completed the adjudication of the claims under this convention, and made his report there on, in pursuance of the not of the eighth of Au-gust, 1846. The sums to which the claimants respectively entitled will be paid on demand at the treasury.

I invite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in China. Un der the treaty with that power, American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese Government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. By these alone can our chizen be tried and panished for the commission of any erime: by these alone can questions be decided between them, involving the rights of person and property: and by these alone can contracts be enforced, into which they may have entered with the citizens or subjects of foreign powers -The merchant vessels of the United States lying in the waters of the five ports of China open t foreign commerce, are under the exclusive juris

diction of officers of their own government. Untit Congress shall establish competent tribu nals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise ju risdiction in civil cases in China, American c zens there are subject to no law whatever .-Crimes may be committed with impunity, and debts may be contracted without any means to enforce their payment. Inconveniences have al-ready resulted from the omission of Congress to legislate on the subject, and still greater are ap-prehended. The British authorities in China have already complained that this government has not provided for the punishment of crimes, or the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country, whilst their government has established tribunals by which an Ameri an citizen can recover debts due from British sub-

Accustomed as the Chinese are to summary justice, they could not be made to comprehend why criminals who are citizens of the U. States

terest of the public debt. including treasury notes redeemed and not funded. The expendi-ures, exclusive of payment of public debt, were fitty five million nine hundred and twenty-nine housand and ninety-five dollars and twenty eight

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasary for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June. 1848, including the balance in the treasury on s) generally the lat of July last. will amount to forty two-millions eight hundred and eighty six thousand five hundred and forty five dollars and eighty ets en and c. ff.e of which therey one million, it is estimated. will he derived from customs : three million five hunfred thousand from incidental sources, including sales made by the Solicitor of the Treasury ; an stx million two hundred and eighty fi.e the two hundred and ninety four dollars and fifty cents from loans already authorized by law, which

together with the balance in the Treasury on the Lat of July las, make the sum estimated. The expenditures for the same period, if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, and the army shall be increased as is proposed, will amount including the necessary payments on acco principal and interest of the public debt and trea sury notes, to fifty eight million six hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and seven cents.

On the first of the present month, the amount of the public debt actually incurred, including treasury notes, was forty five million six hundred and filty nine dollars and forty certs The pub-lic debt due on the 4th of March 1845, including The pub treasury notes. was seventeen million seven hun dred and eighty eight thousand seven hundred and ninety nine dollars and six'y two cents : and consequently the addition made to the public debi-

since that time is twenty seven million eight hundred and filty nine dollars and seventy eight cis. Of the loan of twenty three millions, authoriz-ed by the act of the 25th of January, 1847, the aum of five millions was paid out to the public ereditors, or exchanged at par for specie ; the remaining eighteen millions was offered for specie to the highest hidder, not below par, by an advertisement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and published from the 9th of February to the 10th of April, 1847, when it was awarded to the several highest bidders at premiums varying from one eighth of one per cent, to two per cent above par. The premium has been paid into the treas ury, and the sums awarded, deposited in specie par.

in the trensury as last as it was required by the wants of the Government. To meet the expenditures for the remainder of the trensury will permit. With this view, it is rec-soon as the war shall be over the present and for the next fiscal year, ending on the 3th of June 1849, a further loan, in aid if the ordinary revenues of the Government, will be necessary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in he treasury, the loan required for the remainder of the fiscal year will be eighteen million five hun-dred thousand dollars. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of public lands shall be made at an early period of your session, as recommended, the loan for the present fiscal year may be reduced to seventeen mithons of dollars. The loan may be further relaced by whatever amount of expenditures can be saved by the military contributions collected in Mexico. The most vigorous measures for the augmentation of these contributions have been directed, and a very considerable sum is expected rom that source. Its amount cannot, however, be colculated with any certainty. It is recom-mended that the loan to be ninde be authorizeupon the same terms, and for the same time, as hat which was authorized under the provisions of the act of 28th of January, 1847.

Should the war with Mexico be continued uni the 30th of June 1848, it is estimated that : further loan of twenty million five hundred thousand dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee and the public lands be not re-duced and graduated in price, and no military contributions shall be collected in Mexico. duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the

and be reduced and graduater in price, as pro-posed, the loan may be reduced to seventeen mil-lions of dollars, and will be subject to be still fur-ther reduced by the amount of military contribut.² The constitutional treasury created by this act

of acres of the pub your favorable consideration the expe levying a revenue duty on tea and coffre, the pol-icy which exempted these atticles from dity during prace, and when the revenue to be derived from was not needed, ceases to exist when the

country is engaged in a war, and requires all its available resources. It is a tax which would be so generally diffused among the people, that is would be folt oppressively by note, and be com-plained of by none. It is believed that there are or, in the list of imported articles, any which are more properly the subject of war duties that,

It is estimated that three millions of dollarcould be derived annually by a moderate duty Should Congress avail itself of this additiona ource of revenue, not only would the amount of

ablic loan, rendered necessary by the wa with Mexico, be diminished to that the public credit, and the public confi lence in the ability and determination of the government neet all its engagements promptly, would be nore firmly established, and the reduced amount of the loan which it may be necessary to nego-tiate could probably be obtained at cheaper rates

Congress is, therefore, called upon to deter-mine whether it is wiser to impose the war duties recommended, or by omitting to do so, inreme the public debt annually three millions of tollars so long as loans shall be required to proscute the war, and afterwads provide in some other form to pay the semi-annual interest upon graduate and reduce the price of such of the pub-lic land as experience has proved will not commund the price placed upon them by government an additional annual income to the treasury of

between half a million of dollars, it is estimated would be derived from this source. Should bot measures receive the sanction of Congress, the annual amount of public debt necessary to be contracted during the continuance of the war would be reduced nearly four million doilars .-The duties recommended to be levied on tea and coffice, it is proposed, shall be limited in their duration to the end of the war, and until the debi rendered necessary to be contracted by it shall be discharged. The amount of the public debt to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practicable sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war as the mean

With this view. it is recommended that a soon as the war shall be over, all the surplus i the treasury, not needed for other indisper objects, shall constitute a sinking fund, and be applied to the purchase of the funded debt, and that authority be conferred by law for that pur-

The act of the 6th of August, 1846, "to estal lish a warehousing system," has been in opera-tion more than a year, and has proved to be an mportant auxiliary to the tariff act of 1816, in sugmenting the revenue, and extending the com-merce of the country. Whilst it has tended to enlarge commerce, it has been beneficial to our nanufactures, by diminishing forced sales at auc tion of foreign goeds at low prices, to raise the duties to be advanced on them, and by check-ing fluctuations in the market. The system although sanctoned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the United States and is susceptible of improvement in some of "it The secretary of the treasury.upon rovissions. whom were devolved large discretionery pow ers in carrying this measure into effect, has col-lected, and is now collecting, the prac ical results of the system in other countries, where it has long been established, and will report at an early period of your session, such farther regulations suggested by the investigation as may render in still more effective and beneficial.

By the act to " provide for the better organi-zation of the treasury, and for the collection. safe keeping aud disbursement of the public reve nue, all banks were discontinued as fiscal agents land be reduced and graduated in price, as pro- of the government, and the paper currency issued

te in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during been made for others to follow. Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees.

reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper to graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have remained unsold for of the public lands as have remained unsold for long periods after they have been offered for sale act of June 27th. 4846, to settle claims a ising

under the treaty of 1855-6 with that tribe, have public auction. Many m lions of acres of public lands lying excetted their duties; and after a patient investi within the limits of several of the Western states gation and a full and fair examination of all the have been offered in the market, and been subject cases brought 'effore them, closed their labors to sale at private entry for more than 20 years. in the month of July last

and large quantities for more than 20 years, at the lowest prescribed by the existing laws, and it has been found that they will not command that

They must remain unsold and uncultivated for n indefinite period, unless the price demande or them by the government shall be reduced -No satisfactory feason is perceived why they should be longer held at rates above their real value. At the present period an idditional rea son exists for adopting the measure recommen ded. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we

subject of pre-emption rights be amended and mod fied so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public land-and satisfactory. and make improvements upon them before they are surveyed, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished. last, the annuities due to the various tribes post office directed the collection of dis have been paid during the present year to criminating postages on all letters and

If the right of pre emption be thus extended. t will embrace a large and meritorious class of our citizens. It will increase the number of small (recholders upon our borders, who will be enabled thereby to educate their children and otherwise improve their condition, while they ly existing. This mode of payment has Franc and other parts of Europe. The will be found at all times, as they have ever proved themselves to be in the hour of danger to their country, among the hardie t and best volinteer soldiers, ever ready to tender their services in cases of emergency, and among the last to leave the field as long as an enemy remains to be onquered.

Such a policy will also impress these patrictic ude for the parental care of their government. from being practised upon the great body single postage. This measure was adop-when they find their dearest interests scured to of common Indians, consisting of a mathem sy the permanent laws of the land, and that they are no longer in danger of losing their nomes and hard earned improvements by being prought into competition with a more wealthy class of purchasers at the land sale.

The attention of Congress was invited, of schools among them, and are making merican steamers, and give to British at their last and preceding session, to the rapid advances in ogriculture-some of steamers the monopoly of the business .-importance of establishing a territorial them producing a sufficiency of food for A just and fair reciprocity is all that we government over our possessions in Ore- their support, and in some cases a surplus desire, and on this we must insist. By gon; and it is to be regretted that there to dispose of to their neighbors. The our laws no such discrimination is made was no legi-lation on the subject. Our comforts by which those who have receiv- against British steamers bringing letcitizens who inhabit that distant region ed a very limited education, and have en-of country are still left without the pro-gaged in agriculture, are surrounded. ing in the United States are subject to the pection of our laws, or any regularly or lend gradually to draw off their less civ- same rate of postage, whether brought in ritory of Oregon was definitely settled, labor and civilization. from the neces-ity of their condition, the The accompanying report of the Sec- case, and of the steps taken by him to corinhabitants had established a temporary relay of the Navy presents a satisfactory rect this inequality. He has exerted all government of their own. Besides the and gratifying account of the condition the power conferred upon him by the exwant of legal authority for continuing and operations of the naval service du- isting laws.

The minister of the United States at such a government, it is wholly inade- ring the past year. Our commerce has quate to protect them in their rights of been pursued with increased activity and London has brought the subject to the persons and property, or to secure to with safety and success, in every quarter attention of the British Government, and them the enjoyment of the privileges of of the globe, under the protection of our is now engaged in negotiations for the cristion other citizens, to which they are entitled flag, which the navy has caused to be res under the Constitution of the United pected in the most distant seas. under the Constitution of the United pected in the most distant seas.

jority of all the tribes.

States. They should have the right of suffrage, be represented in a territorial cific the officers and men of our squadrons, concluding such arrangements, and should legislature, and by a delegate in Congress; have displayed distinguished gallantry Great Britain insist on enforcing the

who had committed any erime against an Amer-can eitizen, would be rigorously exacted. In-deed the consequences might be fail to Ameri-can eitizen, would be rigorously exacted. In-deed the consequences might be fail to Ameri-can eitizen, would a flagrant erime be can eitizen, would a flagrant erime be can eitizen, would a flagrant erime be can eitizen, should a flagrant erime be can eitizen in Chines, should a flagrant erime be can eitizen in Chines, should a flagrant erime be can eitizen wich may be collected in Mexico. It is not proposed, however, at present to ask Con gress for any authority to negotiate this loar for the uest fiscal year, aided by military contribu-in gold and silver; and transfers of large amounts and bell trial and puncement not follser ac-tad should trial and puncement not follser acand possess all the rights and privileges and performed valuable service. In the unequal and unjust measure she has a-

mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no further aid will be required from the treasury for that purpose.

A just national pride, no less than our

ommercial interests, would seem to invor

the policy of augmenting the number of

the postages recrived.

partion to the contractors therefor

The first of the American mail steamers authorized by the act of the third of March 1845, was completed and entered upon the service on the first of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen This is the forth board of commissionand other intermediate ports. The other ers which has been organized under this vessels authorized under the provisions treaty. Ample opportunity has been of that act are in course of construction. afforded to all those interested to bring and will be put upon the line as soon as forward their claims. No doubt is entertained that impartial justice has been completed. Contracts have also been done by the late board, and that all valid made for the transportation of the mail in claims embraced by the trenty have been a steamer from Charleston to Havana. considered and allowed. This result, and A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arthe final settlement to be made with this rangement has been made by the Posttribe, under the treaty of 1846, which will master General by the authorities of Breshould avail curacives of all our resources, and has limit the amount of public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum. of controversy between them and the other Powers with which we may have

Under the discretionary authority con- steamers, bound to Bremen. at Southam-

T. H. ARM TRONG, Hat Store, Detroit, C. CLARR, Law Office, Ann Arbor. E. G. Bungan, Demist, Ann Arbor. C. BLiss, Jeweler, Ann Arbor. F J. B. CRANE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor W. F. SPAULDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor. Coox & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit, M. WHEELER, Merchani, Ann Arbor, S. D. BURNET, Denust, Ann Arbor, Detro A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.

STEVENS & ZCGD, Upholsterers, Detroit. Wm S. BROWS, Attorney at Law. Ann Arbor. W. TILLMAN, C binet-Ware, Detroit HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, De-

LA DUE & ELDRED. Tannery. Detroit. H. B. MARSH, Jewelry, Derroit. Mas. C. BUFFINGTON, Millinery, Ann Arber.

J. H. LUND, Merchant, Ann Arbor. J. H. MOSHER, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.

G. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit,

CASH

Will be paid for COUNTY ORDERS

DRAWN on any of the counties of this State, or money will be loaned on them by me at my Banking Office, hist door towards the Ri-ver and opposite the custom house, Detroit, Mich. SIGHT DRAFTS on New York Butfalo always on hand.

G. F. LEWIS. 344-3m DIRECT FROM

NEW YORK!

C. BLISS,

H AVING just returned from New York with a well selected assortment of goods pertaining to his line. is now prepared to wait upon those who may have him with a cell, at his old stand on Main s...

of common Indians, consisting of a ma- ted with the avowed of ject of protecting his old stand on Main s... the British and Liverpool steamers, and. nin-d not to be undersold by any, and among It is gratifying to percrive that a num- if permitted to continue, must speedily ber of the tribes have recently manifested put an end to the transportation of all

an increased interest in the establishment letters and other mailable matter by A. Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Lepine and Common do, Gold Pins and Rings, Minialure Cases,

Gold Pens. WITH CASE AS LOW AS \$2.

Plated and Brittania Candle Sticks, Plated and Brass Snuffers and

Trays, Castors, coral Necklaces, Kryed and common Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, Violins

and strings, extra bows, finger boards, Bridges,

Brass Clocks for \$3,

lothes, hair, lather, tooth and nail Brushes; Combs, Wallets.

razor straps, in short, a great variety too numer-ors to mention. Call and examine for yourselves. Clocks, watches, and timepieces of every des-

Hardware.

THE subscribers have just received a large ad-dition to their stock of Foreign and Dotic Shelf Hardware, which makes their asnestic Shell Junplete. tortment very complete. B. B. & W. R. NOYES Jr. 324

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA! THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDI-

140

AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.

BETROIT.

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DETROIT

[1847-48]

No. 132 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit-Old stand uf

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CARPETS

FANCY

our attention is invited to the best stock of

BEECHER & ABBOT

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LUTHER BEECHER.

BEECHER & ABBOTT.

DRY GOODS

Ever brought to this City. Also, to the largest and cheapest stock of

SUPER NEW STYLES

Brussels Carpets

ENGLISH INGRAIN AND LOWELL 2 PLY CARPETS, ALL WOOL,

Oil Cloths, Brussols Rugs, Window Shades, Wall Paper Hangings, Feathers,

GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES, AND MUST BE SOLD,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

LUTHER BEECHER, DETROIT.

Mattings, &c. &c.

FEATHERS

STAPLE

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GOODS

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CINE IN THE WORLD. THIS EXTRACT is put up in quart bottles it is six times chexper, pleasanter, and war ranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient

GREAT FALL & WINTER MEDICINE. The great beauty and superiority of this Sar separilla over all other medicine is, while it oradi ontes discuses, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter Medicines ever known: it not only purfits the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, and strengtings the person, but it creates new, pure and righ blood: a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand se-cret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years more than ::5,0,00 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 20,000 of these e considered incorable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheuma

2,000 enses of Dyspepsia: 4,000 eases of General Debility and Want of

Energy: 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints: 2,000 cases of Scratula: 1,560 cases of the Liver Complaint: 2,500 cases of the Liver Complaint: 2,500 cases of Disease of the Radneys and

Dropsy: 8,000 ensec of Consumption:

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Sait Rheam, Pimples on the Face, &c. &c., together with numerous ca-ses of Sick Head Ache, Pain so the Sice and

ses of Sick Head Ache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affictione, &c. &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, in-forming us of extraordinary cures. R. Vas Busknik, Esq., one of the most respectable Draggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place a-lone. There are thousands of cases in the city can refer to more than too cases in that parts a lone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York, which we will refer to with pleas-ure, and to men of character. It is the best me-decine for the preventive of disease known. It undonbiedly saved the lives of mor than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON ! As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been nown to injure in the least the most delicate ehild.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheamatic complaints, however severe formed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief; this entirely radicates it from the system, even when the

Timbs and bones are dreadfully swollen-The Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in H inford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from hir

Dr. Towasend-I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am upon a Chronic Rheamatic pair to which I am aubject, from an injury received several years ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bot-tles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conver-sed with two of our principal physicians and re-commend your Sarsaparilla. SETH T RY.

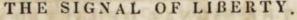
Haruford, March 12. 1845.

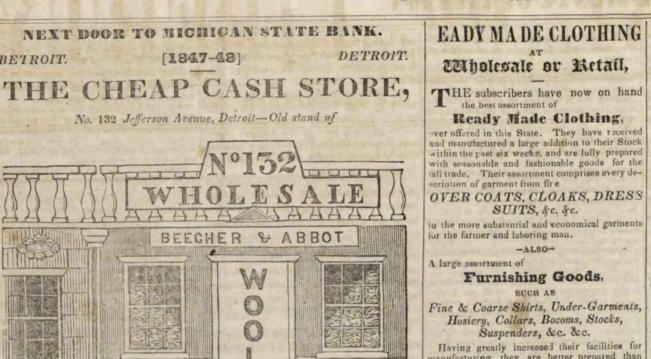
CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchius, Consumption. Liver Com-plaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Ashma, Spitting of Blood. Soreness in the Chest, Hec-tic Finsh, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. Townsend-Dear Sir : Nearly twenty ment of years ago I took a violent cold, which settled of ny langs, and affected me severely ; indeed, nally it became a constant hacking cough, bu At from 50 cents to \$1 per yard, and every other variety of Carpets at from 1s.3d that so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it in creased on me gradually. At last I because re-duced-I breathed with difficulty, and raise to 4s. per yard. Also, a my cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to using your Sarsnps rinds, half regular night sweats; indeed, my rinds and myself supposed that I would die with the Consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that, to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find n y health re-stored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in

345





manufacturing, they are better prepared than heretofore for the

WHOLESALE TRADE. will made, of saleable sizes and siyles, and will be officied at low rates. Thankful tor past for family use, or a public house, would do well by calling and examining the above stove before purchasing elsewhere. B, B, & W P. Notice 318-if Cor. Jeff'n & Woodward Avenues.

NEW ARRIVAL!

MRS. BUFFINGTON, WOULD respectfully inform her old custom-ers and the public at large, that she has returned to Ann Arbor, at the old stand, a little

above the depot, between Upper and Lowe above the depot, between Upper and Lower PAPER HANGINGS! York, a large assortment of

Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods.

Consisting in part of

China Pearl Straw Bonnets, Tuscan, Velvet, Satin,

and every other fashion of Bonnet that the New York market could afford. We have on hand a large assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS. We will supply those Milliners with Goods who wish to buy, and we will sell as cheap as they can buy in town. We have Silks. Satus, Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, Capes, Col-lars, Silks mode for Mourning Bonnets, Borders, 17 W. A.RAYMOND.

Head Dresses, Shoes, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Caps Muslin de Laines, and other articles too num We would say to the ladies, married or single,

f they wish to learn the art of CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE,

we are ready to learn in from three to six hours

to cut to a hair's dreadth, or no pay. Theorem and instructions given for THREE DOLLARS MRS. C. BUFFINGTON. Ann Arbor, Oct. 12, 1847, 338tt

WILLIAM A. RAYMOND, N OF THE Warrented to have been imported within the last 20 days. Also, a splendid assort-

OLD MANHATTAN STORE. ORNER OF JEFF'N AVE. AND BATES ST. DETROIT,



Drillings, Cassimeres, Tickings, Satinets. Full Cloths, Baggings,



NEW COOKING STOVE, AND STOVES OF ALL KINDS!!!!!! THE Subscriber would call the attention of I the public to

WOOLSON'S NEW HOT AIR COOKING STOVE, which they can confidently recommend as being lecidedly superior to any cooking stove in us For simplicity in operation, economy in fuel, and for unequalled baking and roasting qualities it is unrivaled. The new and important im-provement introduced in its const uction being such as to insure great advantages over all other

kinds of cooking stoves. Those desirous of getting a good cooking stov

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT STORE, JRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK,

ANN ARBOR. 261-tf

GEESE FEATHERS!

FIRST RATE YOUNG HYSON TEA AT ONLY FOUR AND SIXPENCE PER Opened anew at No. 2 Hawkins Block, next POUND ! By the way no one buys this tea once but buys

BIRD CAGES,

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ship and Family LIBRARIES.

OCK, J where he w line entrust s customers BOOTH. 316-tf School Inspectors and others interested, are requested to call and examine his a sortment .-Also, Union Sabbath School books, a large variery, and far superior to the \$10 Library both in binding and matter. Also, Bibles, Testaments. Prayer books and Hymn books.

Moral, Religious, instructive and annusing, such as may safely be put into the hands of the young. GOLD PENS, with Gold and Silver cases, a superior article. The subscriber has made arrangements in New York which will enable him at all times to obtain any thing in his line direct from New York at short notice, by EXPRESS. It will be seen that his facilities, or accomodating his customers with ar-ticles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every tlong reason able to mike his establishment such an one as an enlightened and discerning community re quire, and he hopes to merit a share of pat ronage. Persons wishing any article in his line will do well to call before purchasing else-

PERRY'S BOOK STORE,

HAVING removed to their new store, where they are receiving an extensive assortment that it should be understood that persons in the Country, sending CASH orders, may depend upon receiving books or stationery on as

THRESHING Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Phreshing Machines at Sciv, of a superior kind avenied by himself

These Powers and Machines are particularly idapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The pow-er, thresher and fixtures can all be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn with one worked well. They are made of the best mate-rais and by experienced workmen. They will be kept constantly on hand, and also be made to order at the shortest no ice. They will be sold on very reasonable terms for Cash, or for notes known to be absorbiely good The above Machines can be used by four, six or eight horses, and are not liable to be easily broken or damaged. They are well adapted for the source of the bushess with proper circ. They work with besistrength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours bushes wheat were threshed in three hours

the use of either Farmers or Johbers. The Sep-arators can be attached to any gearal or strapped machine of any other kind. The subscriber would refer to the following persons who have

They are easily moved from one place to anoth-er. The work of the porses is easy on these overs in con parison to others, and the price is LOWER than any other power and machine, have ever been sold in the State, according to the real value. The terms of payment will be like-ral for notes that are known to be absolutely read

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

SEPARATORS.

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 Anchine whit appear evolutions against making All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines: the undersigned

aving adopted the necessary measures for secuing letters patent for the same within the time equired by law.

Seio, Washtenaw Co., Mich.: June 18, 1346 BECOMMENDATIONS.

During the year 1845, each of the undersigned burchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers and threshing wachines, door to Hill, White & Co.'s Store Ann Arbor, Michigan. again, and becomes a customer. None better for the price can be had in Detroit. WILLOW WAGGONS, T R AVELING BASKETS, AND

and STATIONERY, of any kind, that at Perry's Bookstore is the place to buy. **1500 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS**, Bordering, Fire Boards, and Sand Paper, which will be sold cheap for eash, Sundard and Miscellaneous books, suitable for District, Town alin and Family

J. A. POLITEMUS,	Sulo, Whi	shtenaw co.	
G. BLOOD.	**	44	
T. RICHARDSON	. 13	64	
SAMUEL HEALY.			
S. P. FOSTER,	64	44	
N. A PHELPS.	41		
ADAM SMITH,	10 -	63	
J M BOWEN.	Lama.		
WM. WALKER.	Webster,	- 26	
THOS WARREN,	44		
D. SMALLEY,	Lodi.	24	

W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen thousand bushels grain The repairs bestowed apon the power amounted to only 61 cents, and it was in good order when I had done threshing. I invariably used six ho

AARON YOUNGLOVE. Marion, June 6, 1816.

I purchased one of S. W. Foster's horse owers last fail and have used it for jobling. I have used many different kinds of powers and believe this is the best running power I have ver seen. D. S. BENNET. Hamburg, June, 1816.

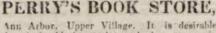
We purchased one of S. W. Foster's House Powers last till, and have used it and think it is first rate Power.

> JESSE HALL DANIEL S. HALL, REUBEN S. HALL,

Hamburg, June, 1846. TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

YOUTHS' BOOKS,

where. If you forget the place, enquire for ARE IN TOWN AGAIN



Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Groceries.

THRESHING MACHINES.

AND

SEPARATORS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that

he continues to manufacture the above ma-chines at the old stand of Koupp & Haviland, at the Lower Village o' Ann Arbor, near the Paper

purchased and used his Machines : Michael Thompson,

Alexander Doane,

Charles Alexander,

Wm. Potts. Hinkley & Vinton,

Martin Doty. M. P. & A. D. Hadley,

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

Old Castings.

Persons desirous of purchasing machines are squested to call and examine these before par-

EPISTLE No. 3.

THE SUBSCRIBER SENDETH GREETING.

PERRY'S BOOK STORE.

James Parker, Alva Pratt,

M. A. Gravath.

Wm. Smith.

hasing elsewhere.

May 17; 1847.

Isanc Burhans.

Salem,

Pittsfreld,

Millord.

Thetford.

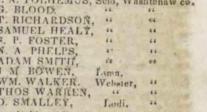
Ypsilanti, Saline,

Northfield.

Canto

T. A. HAVILAND.

317tf



I threshed last full and winter with one of 3

