THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, G. BECKLEY, } Editors. ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1846. VOL. 5, NO. 43. WHOLE NO. 251.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY
Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

FOSTER & DELL.

For the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

TERMS.

One Dollar a year, in advance: if not paid, in advance, Two Dollars will be invariably required.

☞ Old subscribers can have their papers at One Dollar a year, by forwarding that amount, and paying arrearages.

All subscribers will be expected to pay within the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For each line of brevier, (the smallest type,) the first insertion,	3 cents.
For each subsequent insertion,	2 cents.
For three months,	7 cents.
For six months,	10 cents.
For one year,	15 cents.

Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
Legal Advertising by the folio.

All advertisements must be accompanied by written directions for the time of insertion; otherwise they will be charged for till ordered out.

☞ All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid,

☞ Signal of Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich. ☜

POETRY.

JESUS WEPT.

BY MRS. S. E. THOMSON.

The Savior wept, aye, knelt and wept!
He who came down from heaven,
Whilst all around him calmly slept,
His lonely vigils sadly kept,
That man might be forgiven.
Ah! who could know that weight of woe;
For none were there to see
That form by others' guilt bent low—
Those tears by others caused to flow—
Those drops of agony!
Yet, there was one who heard that cry,
And saw those bitter tears:
His heavenly father, thron'd on high,
Responded to that broken sigh,
And calm'd those rising fears.
Oh! wretched man! so vile a thing,
That one from heaven above
Alone the ransom there could bring,
Alone could be the offering!
How deep the Father's love!
He gave the brightest gem that shone
In all that heavenly host,
When he to this sad earth came down,
And died unpitied and alone,
That man might not be lost.

MISCELLANY.

From the Michigan Farmer.

MAPLE SUGAR.

The following communication sent us last spring, too late for publication then, is the copy of an article, prepared for the press a number of years since, by the most extensive, and on the large scale, the most successful manufacturer of maple sugar we have ever known, who resided in central New York, and for several years made this manufacture his principal business, his product varying from 5 to 7000 lbs. The quality of his sugar was superior, as we know from repeated examination, and was preferred by many, to the best Muscovado. We think the article may furnish some valuable hints, especially to those wishing to embark in the business on a large scale.

"Presuming that the result of my experience on this important subject would be pleasing to you, and no doubt useful to the public, I have thought proper to add a description of my sugar establishment. About three-fourths of my sugar is stirred off dry, and packed into dry casks. It thus keeps in perfect order, without being subject to any drain of molasses; the remaining ¼ is drained with clay during the heat of summer and is then nearly equal to lump sugar. This circumstance proves that the sap is less adulterated than the juice of the cane; for all the West India sugars are subject to a drain of molasses from ½ to ¾.

"My sugar lot consists of about 200 acres of land, on which I have set 2,000 pails, a considerable portion of the lot remaining unoccupied. I supply the largest trees with four pails, some with three, others two, and many one. My whole number of trees in use I estimate at 1,100; making an average yield from a pail, of three lbs. of sugar, and from a tree, 5½ lbs. which is considered a fair estimate for this latitude. The labor required to manage my factory is much less than would be imagined, and without a knowledge of the plan might exceed belief. I have but one place of evaporating, where all the sap is collected; and all necessary house-room prepared, to store pails and reservoirs through the year. After becoming acquainted with the situation of all the trees for use, roads were cut in all directions, nearly parallel to each other, and so near, that no tree stands more than 100 feet from one of these roads. By this arrangement the labor of carrying the sap by hand is as much diminished as it would be were the whole number of trees situated on a space of 200 feet in diameter.

"To gather the sap, light one-horse sleds are used, with tapering casks fastened to them, 6 feet long, 2 feet at one end and 20 inches at the other in diameter and containing about a hogshead.—When drawn to the reservoir, the sap is conducted to it in one minute, without moving the cask; and in a similar way the sap is conveyed into the evaporators, as need requires.

"Two one-horse teams are usually manned with two hands each, and in this way each team will load and empty once in every 30 or 40 minutes. When the sap has been plenty, 25 loads have been gathered with one team and two hands in a day. For the two last years, two horses have drawn all the sap from the said 2,000 pails, though an extra sled has been kept in case of necessity. Four evaporators are provided made of sheet-iron weighing 3 lbs. to a square foot, each of which is about 9 feet in length, 6 feet wide, and 12 inches deep. The plan of setting them is simple; the bottoms being flat, two walls are built at a distance nearly equal to the width of the evaporator or pan; a flue is constructed for the conveyance of the products of combustion, and for increasing the draft; no fire is permitted to strike the sides of the pan, but its whole force comes upon the bottom only. Last season, three of these pans were used, and during the present, only two have been in use, to evaporate the 6,090 lbs. in consequence of the moderate flowing of the sap.

"According to a calculation which I have made, sugar makers may venture to set seven or eight hundred pails to one of these pans, provided dry wood be procured, and the evaporation be continued during the night in case of extraordinary runs, which however do not often happen. I have used from four to five cords of wood to a thousand pounds of sugar made, which was cut and put under cover a year before being used. The above plan of evaporating is worthy of consideration by those who wish to improve the quality of their sugar, as it is acknowledged by all those who have become acquainted with it to be preferable to any other in use. Its advantages are—1st. It carries on the evaporation without the least particle of waste, as you cannot raise a fire sufficient to cause the sap to overflow. 2nd. No heat coming upon the sides, the syrup comes down in all its purity without any scorching or burning, and without any smoke or ashes disturbing the surface as in the common method. 3d. The ease and small amount of labor in tending, and the advantage of boiling during the night, as a single fire of large wood will evaporate 300 gallons and sometimes more with perfect safety, while the tender may be enjoying sleep. When the sap is boiled in cast iron kettles of the ordinary form, it is impossible to preserve the purity of the sweetness in its natural state; but it will become adulterated and darkened, in proportion to the heat applied above the sap. To this circumstance principally is to be attributed the unpleasant fact of maple sugar being so universally bad, especially in color. It was first calculated that sugar making on so large a scale as I had adopted would require six or seven hands; but five hands have managed my works with ease."

The superior quality of the sugar made by the writer of the above, was doubtless chiefly owing to his manner of evaporating. He considered stirred sugar as most profitable, being nicer and bringing a higher price than cake sugar, and losing nothing in molasses, as with drained sugar. He gives no specific directions for ascertaining the point to which sugar should be boiled before it is fit for the stirring process, nor for the manner of conducting it. These could be ascertained by experiment. If we remember right, the boiling was carried on as for caked sugar, and then it was suffered to cool till granulation commenced at the edges, before stirring, which was continued until dry.

Those who prefer draining their sugar, can obtain thereby an article superior in whiteness and purity, to that made by any other process. The following directions are gathered from various articles in the Reports of the Commissioner of Patents. Boil the sap, if possible, the day it is gathered. For every gallon of sap, add one measured ounce of clear lime water, to deprive the sap of acid and evaporate. After boiling down to syrup which is about half the sweetness of molasses, strain through a flannel cloth into a tub or barrel to cool and settle for 12 hours. It is then taken out, care being used not to move the bottom where it has settled, and placed in a kettle or pan, (the latter is best,) and heated to 98 degrees, or blood heat. Then add for 100 lbs. of sugar, the whites of four eggs, two quarts of milk, and, (if the lime-water has not been previously used) one ounce of saleratus—the eggs well beat up, and the saleratus well dissolved—stir the whole together in the syrup. Then apply moderate heat, not so as to produce boiling until all scum has risen. Boil, till done, which you will know by dropping some into water; which if done, will form a wax. Then take out into tin pans to cool, and form the grain; when this is formed, put into boxes made smallest at the bottom, having a thin piece of board fitted in two or three inches above the bottom, which is bored full of holes, to let the molasses drain through, which is drawn off occasionally by a tap in the bottom. Put on top of the sugar in the box a wet flannel cloth, (which is to be kept wet for several days) and over that a board, well fitted in, to exclude the air.

By this process, samples are made, closely resembling loaf sugar. Those, who wish to improve it still farther, dissolve, after draining, and repeat the process.

Missouri.—The Convention to amend the Constitution of Missouri has fixed the basis of representation upon the free white and permanent inhabitants of the State, thereby depriving and justly, too, the slaveholding of a representation for his slaves.

CHUSAN—CHINA.

The Island of Chusan is seven miles from the mainland, and forty miles distant from the city of Ningpo, and lies in the vicinity of all the great and valuable marts of commerce on the eastern coast. It is 150 miles in circumference. The chief bay, that of Tinghae, is capable of accommodating, in perfect security, a hundred sail of square-rigged vessels, and possesses the most admirable facilities for the establishment of docks. Good water abounds, not only at the capital, but throughout the Island. Chusan consists of a succession of hills and dales, which present one unbroken scene of rich cultivation, and exhibit the most lovely scenery. Wheat, rice, tea, grass-cloth, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other articles grow in great luxuriance. The island is intersected with roads—not intended for wheeled conveyances—from five to seven feet broad, and paved and flagged throughout, and it is thickly studded with villages. Those who have the best opportunity of forming an opinion on the subject, believe that a hundred well populated towns and villages would be found on it, containing from one to five thousand inhabitants. The whole population is estimated at 270.000. The people are industrious and comfortable, and appear to have no want unsupplied, scarcely a beggar is to be seen, and there is a comparative absence of crime, which reflects no small credit on the Chinese character. Not a single homicide has occurred during the three years in which it has been in our occupation, and the inmates of the jail, contributed by the whole island, have rarely exceeded twenty, and the majorty have consisted of those who were confined for the illegal sale of its indigenous whisky, the shamshoo.

The climate vies with that of the most favored regions in the world. It is the Montpelier of China. There are but three months which can be called hot, June, July, and August. In this latter month the thermometer stands on an average at 83 deg., but sinks at night to 73 deg. The next month it sudsides to 74 deg. in the day. Then comes winter, with its bracing, vivifying, exhilarating influences, and the ground is covered with hoar frost, and the ice lies half an inch thick. In January and February the thermometer stands at 20 deg. of Ft. In March it rises to 28 deg., but the hills continue to be capped with snow, and the cheerful fire is kept up until the commencement of June, so that it is only during three months of the year that woollen clothing is unnecessary. All the other places in China where we have commercial stations are hot, sultry, and unhealthy, and it is to Chusan that invalids have generally resorted for the restoration of health and vigor. The Island furnishes provisions of every description, of the best quality, at a very moderate price. Beef, pork, and poultry may be obtained in the greatest abundance. Of geese, as large as those in England, there is no lack. Ducks are hatched by steam by thousands, and eggs are less than a half penny a piece. Game of every variety is easily procured. Bread, of English quality, is readily prepared by the Chinese. All kinds of vegetables may be obtained, and English vegetables and fruit grow with great luxuriance. Potatoes have now been introduced, and will probably become an article of great consumption throughout China. Indeed, all kinds of provisions may be obtained at one half the sum they cost at Hong-Kong. It is only for a European want to be known, to be immediately supplied from the Island or the continent. Fish is obtained in the greatest abundance. Fishing is universal around the island, and it is calculated that not fewer than 70,000 vessels come from the continent, and remain for three months off Chusan employed in fishing. They are attended by boats filled with ice, in which the fish are packed, and then dispatched to the neighboring coast.

OREGON.

On the east it skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains, on the south 300 miles along the Pacific Ocean, on the North 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This area or immense valley contains 360,000 square miles—capable undoubtedly of forming seven states as large as New York, or forty states of the dimensions of Massachusetts. Some of the islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a state by themselves. These are situate north of the parallel of 48. Vancouver's Island, 260 miles in length and 50 in breadth, contains 12,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's, or rather Washington Island, too, 150 miles in length and 30 in breadth, contains 4000 square miles. On both of these immense islands, though they lie between the high parallels of 48 and 54 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coal of good quality, and other veins of minerals, have been found.

As a great Naval Power, it has been the darling object of Britain to belt the world with her navy, having it connected by various posts, or harbors, so situated that in a very short period a strong force might be collected at a centre, either for aggression or defence. This object she has fairly accomplished, or rather fully accomplished. On the right hand is the Canadas, the West India Isles, the Falkland Isles, New Zealand, Australia. On the left St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Hindostan, and she is about to form a settlement on the northern coast of Borneo. This will connect her with her last acquired possession,—the Island of Chusan. She has never entered into any conflict, but with America, in which she has not come off a conqueror, having reaped for two hundred years past, some fruit in every war. We do not say that a nation is any the happier for being great perhaps not as happy, but Great Britain does not look merely to the having possession of a place, she also looks to what kind of a place it is.

NEVER SAY FAIL.

The following is a right up and down, good sensible article from the pen of Joe Neal.—We recommend our young readers to digest every mouthful—sentence by sentence.—[Ex.

'The great secret of success in life is never to give up. If we were to leave a legacy to our children, and had nothing better, we should bequeath to them as their motto, 'persevere'. More is lost than people suppose by want of well directed energy—we do not mean that energy which comes by fits and starts, but a ceaseless, untiring tenacity of purpose, assisted by sound common sense, in the affairs of life. Your weak minded men, who give up at the first rebuff, are good for nothing. Great souls only achieve immortality by dint of untiring perseverance. Look at Columbus; he was seventeen years in procuring the little fleet which discovered a world. See how Washington toiled, year after year, amidst constantly recurring disappointment, laboring, too under the want of money and the suspicions of Congress; but he persevered, and our independence was achieved. John J. Astor says it was more difficult to earn his first thousand dollars, than to amass all the rest of his twenty-four millions. He means, really, that the habits of enterprise, activity, and perseverance, which he found necessary to earn his first thousand dollars, remained afterwards with him as a habit; and assisted by capital, easily achieved his enormous fortune. Most of our rich men have once been poor like him. Do not despair therefore. Let your watch-word be, 'never fail.' Rise superior to your fortunes, and you will yet be great and rich.'

College in Oregon.—The Methodists have already organized a collegiate institution in Oregon, and a building has been erected for its use seventy-five feet in length and three tories high.

REPORT

Of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Antislavery Society, Feb. 4, 1846.

The Antislavery cause, during the past year, has not been characterized in this State, by any remarable demonstrations of public sentiment. The very great political excitement of the last Presidential election, has been succeeded, among the mass of the people, by a diminished activity in political discussions and controversies. Furious partisan zeal has, in some measure, given place to sober and salutary reflection; and a disposition is manifested among our citizens generally, to give less attention to measures exclusively partisan in their character, and to support more generally those which they suppose will best subserve the interests of their country. It may, therefore, be safely presumed that no better time than the present will ever arrive for laying broad and deep the foundations of our enterprize, and preparing the way for its general support and its ultimate triumph. It may not be unprofitable, at this meeting of the Society, to consider the extent of our success in the Past, and the nature of those anticipations which we may reasonably indulge for the Future.

Moral Suasion.

At the origin of the first general antislavery organizations, thirteen years ago, the moral aspects of the antislavery cause were deemed to be the most important, and moral sunsion, as it was called, was actually made its chief instrumentality. It was the general expectation that one great, united, irresistable antislavery sentiment might be formed, which, in its upward career, would sweep every vestige of Slavery from our land, and gathering force with each successive step of its progress, would give a powerful impress to the abrogation of the evil in every nation under Heaven. The Churches were invoked to aid in forming this great Moral League for the restoration of debased humanity; more than five hundred Societies were formed in all the Free States, embracing a hundred thousand members;—some hundred antislavery Lecturers were in the field, supported by the voluntary contributions of antislavery men; and a very respectable portion of the Press was loud in its denunciations of Slavery.—Thus, this Moral League, so far as its general influence was concerned, bid fair to carry all before it.

But while there was a general progression of the cause, so far as mere abstract propositions were requisite, the close observers, who had been pioneers in the antislavery ranks, discovered that scarcely anything was DONE against Slavery.—They found that the colored man, both in the Slave and the Free States, as well as in the National Domains, was bound down and oppressed by Laws; and no essential relief could be rendered to him till these Laws should be repealed; and the power of repealing them, or continuing them in force, was vested in the hands of a very few persons. The persons then in power must be induced to repeal these oppressive Laws; or *other* persons must be elevated to their places, who would be willing to repeal them. One of these two things was to be done, or the antislavery enterprize must be abandoned.

The first of these methods was deemed the most eligible, and many hundreds of thousands of antislavery men and women petitioned their legislators for the repeal of these iniquitous Laws. The result is well known to all. Legislative proceedings in all the States and in Congress were governed by a few men who were ambitious of power: that power could only be attained by the success of their political party; that party only could succeed which the slaveholders should most favor: and to obtain their favor, both the great political parties refused to *do* any thing for the abolition of Slavery. Hence, by the action of both parties, the antislavery petitions were refused a hearing or consideration in both Houses of Congress; and during the thirteen years of the antislavery agitation, only one member of that body, out of 275, has ever offered to bring in a bill for the abolition of Slavery.

But the Legislators of the Nation have not only refused to liberate the Slave, but they have not withstood the constant aggressions of the *Slave Power* on the rights of the Free. Arkansas and Florida, both slaveholding States, have been added to the Union, and not a single member opposed their admission on that account.—A foreign nation has been incorporated into the Union, with 25,000 foreign slaves, with territory large enough for a dozen Slave States, and with a Constitution extending Slavery over all its borders. This outrage on the rights of the Free States was perpetrated by a large majority of both Houses of Congress, thus evincing that the supremecy of the *Slave Power*, in our National Councils is complete and overwhelming.

This state of things began to be apprehended in 1839, by a very few, who had been convinced by constant experience, that the men then in power could *not* be induced to abolish Slavery.

Political Action.

It only remained, therefore, for antislavery men to adopt the other alternative and elevate men to power who would be pledged to do this. This was the origin of the Liberty party. It was an attempt to secure political support from the people for the express purpose of overthowing the *Slave Power*. The Liberty Party has existed five years. During that time, the political, moral, social and financial evils of Slavery have been exhibited to the voters of the nation; and, in view of them, they have been earnestly pressed to support the Liberty party on the ground of its intention to overthrow Slavery, leaving other questions of public interest to remain as they were, or to be determined by the exigencies of the times.

Has the success of this attempt to organize a political party on the one idea of Opposition to Slavery been such, thus far, as to give a reasonable assurance of its ultimate triumph, and the consequent abolition of Slavery by the direct legislation of the Liberty party? The answer to the inquiry is of momentous interest to us. If we are right in our present course, and one-third or one-half of the three millions of voters in the Union can be induced to leave all the other questions of public interest, and vote with the Liberty party *solely* on account of its opposition to Slavery, we have only to persevere in our efforts, and carefully avoiding all other questions, proclaim anti-slavery truth with a louder voice, and with more earnestness and zeal. But if it be found that only a small portion of community have interest enough in the Abolition of Slavery to induce them to postpone all political considerations till it succeeds, it is evident that whatever influence the Liberty Party may have upon the other parties, it cannot *itself* abolish Slavery, until the party adopt other principles of political action which will bring to its ranks additional numbers and power.

That Slavery will be abolished in our nation before the present political antislavery movement subsides, is a position that no attentive and impartial observer can question. The greatness of the evil itself—the reformatory spirit of the age—the example of other nations—the general diffusion of intelligence—the increasing power of public opinion among nations, and the antislavery spirit of the Gospel of Christ, all conspire to prove that the present antisalvery movement will go steadily onward, in spite of all opposition, to its final consummation. For believing this we have the most abundant reason. But the *precise channel* which this mighty movement will hereafter take is not so obvious to the casual observer.

To abolish Slavery, the *Laws* authorizing the holding of men as property must be repealed. They must be repealed by *Legislators*. No Legislators will repeal them unless they are *willing* to do: and none of those now in power are willing to repeal the Slave laws, nor have any means been discovered by which they can be induced to do it. It follows then, that other Legislators of antislavery principles, must be elevated to their places. This must be done, if at all, by a general consent of a majority of the voters, *irrespective of party*—or, it must be done through the action of *some one political party which shall adopt Abolition as a party principle.*

The history of public measures in our country for three-fourths of a century forbids the expectation that any general union, for so great a result, should ever be formed, irrespective of party. All successful projects of much political importance have had a party to support them; and the very genius of our institutions naturally leads those who would succeed in any political enterprise to combine together in the support of candidates and measures.—Nor is such a successful voluntary movement of the masses, irrespective of party, anticipated by any considerable number of antislavery men. The proposition, therefore, needs no further investigation, and we proceed to inquire whether either of the three political parties now existing have, or will have in future, the power and the inclination to abolish Slavery?

The Democratic Party.

The position of the whole Democratic party, as such, on the Slavery question, is so well summed up in a resolution unanimously adopted at their National Presidential Convention at Baltimore, in May, 1844, and is so generally sustained by the action of that party, and by its presses, politicians and office-holders, that it may be regarded as an exponent, not only of their present, but of their future policy. It reads thus:

"Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution to interfere with, or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution: that all efforts of the Abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions."

It will be perceived that this resolution covers very broad ground. It declares that *all* efforts of Abolitionists to rid our country of Slavery, by petitions, votes or otherwise, are dangerous. *All* questions of Slavery are interdicted to Congress, whether they relate to the institution, or to the Slave Trade on the High Seas, in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere; and all incipient steps—such as appointing committees, receiving reports, &c. are pointedly condemned: and so far as the action of the Democratic party is concerned, Slavery and the Slave Trade in our nation is to be forever let alone.

That the whole mass of the Democratic party will not always uphold the positions here taken, we well know; but they can only act efficiently against Slavery by leaving their party, and uniting with some other organization. The Democratic party, as such, while it exists, will be strictly and emphatically the Slavery party. It will be led, governed and controlled, in future, as it now is, by Slaveholders; and the idea of that party, through its present organization, abolishing Slavery, is one that no intelligent man can believe for a moment.

The Whig Party.

But it is claimed that the Whig party is much more favorable to Emancipation, and as soon as they can attain the power, they will do all that antislavery men are seeking to accomplish. That a portion of the Whig party are sincerely in favor of the abolition of Slavery, and would effect it if they had the power, we do not deny. In some of the Free States the Whig press have spoken out in favor of adopting Abolition as a principle of the Whig party. At the head of this portion of the party stands Ex-Gov. Seward, of N. York, a gentleman who has never directly taken ground against the objects of antislavery men; but in many of his recent communications with political bodies, both of the Whig and Liberty parties, he has expressed an earnest wish for Emancipation—has spoken of Slavery as the greatest evil of the age and of the nation, and has avowed himself in favor of using all the powers of the National Constitution for its extinction; and should these prove insufficient, he would go for such amendments to that instrument as would ensure the extirpation of Slavery from our land.

These enlightened and liberal views, frequently and unreservedly expressed by him, and entertained by a portion of the Whigs, have attracted the attention of Liberty men, and led some of them to think that the Whig party was about to adopt Liberty principles, and has suggested to many the idea that we might safely unite with the Whigs, and by *their* triumph our object would be certainly and speedily achieved.

But the expectations of this class of Liberty men are not warranted by any facts that have yet transpired. In 1840, the Whig party had a majority in both Houses of Congress, and a President of their choice, yet abolition was not even proposed by the President, or in Congress. The Whig candidate in 1844, when the party should have been still further abolitionized, reiterated the sentiment advanced by him five years before, that he rejoiced that neither of the great political parties of the nation had any design or aim at the abolition of Slavery. He was besides personally a Slaveholder, who had done more to sustain and extend Slavery than any man living. At the National Whig Convention, held in May, 1844, the proposition of abolition was not mentioned by a solitary member. Since that time, Whig State Conventions have been held in twenty-five States, and in not one of them has abolition been adopted, or even proposed, as a Whig principle. In the thirteen Free States are 500 counties, and in nearly all these Whig conventions have been held within two years, and in none of these save four or five, has abolition been adopted, or even proposed, as a principle of the Whig party.

Nor have the Whigs in Congress in the least favored the proposition. During the last five or six years, the Whigs have had a decided preponderance in the Senate; and yet during that time a Standing Rule of the Senate has existed, by which on the presentation of a petition for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, the motion to receive is considered made, and *that motion* is laid on the table, and there the Rule so far as is known, stands at this day! Now if the Whig party had any notion at all of advocating the abolition of Slavery, is it in the least probable that twenty-four Whig Senators would sit in the Senate six months in the year, under the government of such a Rule? Had the Rule applied to petitions for the establishment of a Tariff or a National Bank, instead of the abolition of Slavery, it would not have been tolerated for an hour.

In our own State, a Whig State Convention was held less than six months ago, and the proposition to come out for abolition, so far from being adopted, was not even mentioned. At the recent election in this State, Whig conventions were held in nearly thirty counties, while in only *one* was the proposition adopted.

Finally, the very idea of going for the abolition of Slavery, as a party measure, has been condemned by a large and influential portion of the Northern Whig Press, and by every Whig paper in the Slave States, saving only that controlled by Cassius M. Clay; and his press, *on account of its abolition principles*, has been seized by a mob, and carried out of the State as a public nuisance; while Mr. Clay, although himself a Whig, and living in a Whig city and State, was exposed to imminent danger of his life.

All these revelations of the state of feeling in the Whig party would seem to be enough to convince any person, that the Whig party, under its present organization, will never become such an antislavery party as will abolish the evil from our land. That the party may divide, and the antislavery portion forsake the main body and secede, and under another organization become highly instrumental in abolishing Slavery, may be true. But while the most distinguished Slaveholders of the South are recognized as leaders in the party, and while it retains three or four hundred thousand Whig voters in the Slaveholding States, it is utterly impossible, in the nature of the case, that the Whig party should become an Abolition party. We may justly go further than Henry Clay, and say, not only that the Whig party has now no design of abolition, but also that it *never* will become an antislavery party.

The Liberty Party.

But, according to the positions we have taken, the laws by which men are held as Slaves will be abolished by *some* political party; and that party, to be effectual, must make the abolition of Slavery the *paramount* party question, and it must have an interest directly antagonistic to the very existence of Slavery. These two requisites of success, which do not, and never will exist in the other parties, are already found in the Liberty party. While the other parties can make more by compromise with Slavery, than they can by opposition to it, the Liberty party can thrive only by its defeat, and triumph only through its annihilation. The success of this party, thus far, appealing, as it has done, chiefly to one class of men, has been as great as could reasonably have been anticipated. About seventy thousand voters have supported it at the polls during the past year in the Free States and Territories, being one twenty-sixth part of the whole number of votes cast in the Free States. At the recent election in our State, the number of Liberty votes for Governor was 3,398, or about one in 12 of the whole number cast. The Liberty vote was 234 less than last year, while the vote of the other parties was each less by about 6000 than at the the Presidential election.

The abolition of Slavery, in every State and Territory of this Union, by all just and righteous measures not contradictory to the Constitution of the United States, should continue to be the fundamental and paramount object of the Liberty party. This can be done without violating a single provision of that instrument, by the action of the respective State Legislatures; by the interdiction of the Domestic Slave Trade; by abolishing Slavery in the National Domains, and making the holding of Slaves a penal offence; by establishing the equality of colored men in all national business, in the Army and Navy, including the right to hold offices, carry the mails, testify in the Federal Courts, and do all other things that white citizens may of right to; by abolishing the unconstitutional Law of 1793 for restoring fugitives from service; by withdraw-

ing the patronage of the nation from every Slaveholder, so that the holding of Slaves should in itself be a disqualification for office under the General Government; and by the use of all other just and constitutional means which might be presented by future events. These agencies are deemed amply sufficient for the overthrow of Slavery; and, if they should prove inadequate or difficult, two-thirds of the States can insert in the Constitution any antislavery amendment that may be deemed necessary.

The Liberty party should also continue to labor for the extension of Equal Political and Civil Rights to every citizen, without reference to nativity, color or descent.

In conclusion, the Committee would express their full conviction, that the project of effecting the overthrow of Slavery by Moral and Political Action, is wise, judicious, entirely practicable, and will be fully successful. But, in reference to Moral Action, the Committee would suggest, that in regard to the outrageous nature of the act of holding Slaves, the language usually employed by abolitionists has been less decided than it should have been. SLAVEHOLDING is MANSTEALING, and should be so regarded and treated by every man. A Christian should no more think of fellowshiping a a Slaveholder as a good Christian brother, than he would a stealer of horses or other property. Any religion that sanctions or tolerates American Slavery, with its necessary and inseparable atrocities, cannot be heaven-descended, although it may be baptised by its votaries with the name of Jesus of Nazareth; but its legitimate fruits show that it is "earthly, sensual and devilish," and must have had its origin in the passions of wicked men, or in the devices of the infernal regions. Antislavery men should, therefore, not only oppose Slaveholding through the ballot-box, as a political evil; but they should be faithful in exposing its enormous wickedness as an act always sinful in itself, always injurious to man, always opposed directly to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and a shame and disgrace to those who profess to believe in the Christian Religion; and the man who persists in perpetrating this iniquity, with all the light of the present age beaming around him, should be deemed unworthy of regard as an American republican or a believer in Christianity, inasmuch as he daily lives down the fundamental principles of both, and therefore in both capacities, as a citizen and as a professed Christian, he should receive from every true-hearted antislavery man, the plainest reproof, and the most unequivocal condemnation.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY—Mr. Faraday recently announced to the Royal Institution of England, a discovery which would appear to connect the imponderable agencies of light, heat, and electricity yet closer together, if it does not prove their identity. A beam of polarized light he has discovered, is reflected by the electrical current, so that it may be made to rotate between the poles of a magnet. The converse of this is that electro-magnectic rotation may be produced by the agency of light. Thus, it is thought, the problem which has disturbed science for a long time, as to the power of magnetizing iron by the sun's rays, receives satisfactory elucidation. Mr. F. has already proved the identity of machine, chemical, magnetic; and animal electricity, and now he would appear to have gone further in solving a more intricate question of light, the subtle agent of vision, the source of all the beauty of colors and even of life and organization, is shown to have a close relation to electricity, to which has been referred many of the vital functions of animal and vegetable life. This cannot fail to advance us towards a knowledge of those physiological phenomena dependent on these great natural agents.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writing from Brunswick, Me., thus notices the amount of moisture which has fallen there in the year 1845.

Having received from professor Cleveland his annual report of the amount of rain and snow reduced to water by an established principle, which has fallen from January 1st, 1845, to January 1st, 1846, he finds that there has been recorded sixty-eight inches and fifty nine one hundredths of an inch. Added to this the amount of snow reduced to water, we have seven inches and seventeen-one hundredths more. Hence the total amount of moisture will be equal to 75 inches and seventy-six one hundredths of an inch. Professor C., has now kept his meteorological Tables very accurately for the past forty-two years, and he finds that the average amount of moisture which has fallen annually for the above number of years is between forty and forty-two inches—though in one year he has recorded forty-eight inches. In the month of November last we had seventeen inches and forty-one hundredths.

COOKING CRANBERRIES.

Owing to the scarcity of apples, pears, peaches, &c., prevailing throughout the state, as well as to the great abundance and excellent properties of cranberries, the latter are much used for sauce. In preparing them for the table, hundreds of dollars may, no doubt, annually be saved by the people of Michigan, by observing the following directions, and that, too, without causing the sauce to be any the less palatable.

To each quart of berries, very shortly after the cooking of them is commenced, add a tea-spoon full of pulverized saleratus. This will so much neutralize the acidiferous juice, which they contain, as to make it necessary to use only about *one-fourth part* as much sugar as would have been requisite, had they been cooked without using saleratus.—[Mich. Far.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1846.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

STATE ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY.

We intended to publish a notice of the debates at the Anniversary meeting, and of the topics of interest which were presented; but a pressure of other matters has compelled us to postpone it till next week.

The official proceedings, and the Report of the Executive Committee, so far as adopted, will be found in this paper.

The proceedings of the Young Men's Society are necessarily laid over till next week.

The attendance at the Anniversary was not as great as last year at Jackson, but fully met the public expectation.—The Whig paper at Marshall, says "the Abolition convention was very well represented. Many interesting speeches were made, and some that were rather ridiculous."

The Expounder says:

"The attendance was large—about 100 delegates—comprising a large portion of those attending the temperance convention. There was a respectable show of talent."

THE STATE ANNIVERSARY.

Last week we gave a sketch of the earlier proceedings of the State Temperance Society.

Most of the morning of Wednesday was consumed in irrelevant and rather unprofitable discussions. Among other things, an hour was spent in considering the relation of the Clergy to the Temperance cause, and discussing whether it *could* have prospered without their help.

The name of Mr. Bates, of Jackson, having been stricken from the list of the Executive Committee on account of the sentiments respecting License Laws that he had avowed the evening before, that gentleman took occasion to explain his views more fully. He was not opposed to the execution of *this* law now that it had been enacted, but thought enacting of such laws was injudicious. The Temperance men themselves cannot execute the law any where. He had no particular hostility to this law; but if individuals were so earnest for its execution, he was quite willing to see them driven into such quarters that they would be compelled to back square out. Some 20 or 25 cases, originated in Jackson, were now hung up in the Supreme Court entirely on technical grounds: and so far as he had learned, every technicality could be sustained. Under the present judicial system it was to be expected that such technicalities would intervene, and most effectually too, to present the execution of the law. 'Twas useless and futile for Temperance men to try to carry it out. The town of Jackson had been subjected to $500 expense, without accomplishing any thing. The main position of Mr. B. seemed to be, that the associated power of the Rum sellers, through the help of the lawyers was sufficient to set this and every other similar law at utter defiance.

Mr. Wilcox, one of the Trustees of Jackson, made an interesting statement of the condition of the cause in that village. He thought the prosecutions had done good, and that the amount of intoxicating liquor sold was less than it otherwise would have been.

Mr. Jerome Treadwell, of Jackson, coincided with the statements of Mr. Wilcox. He had been employed as legal counsel in most of the cases commenced at Jackson, and from all the developments in those suits, and from the opinions of other legal gentlemen, he believed that the law was not defective but could be fully enforced.

From the discussions, we learned that similar suits had been commenced in Flint and other places, to a larger extent than we had anticipated, numbering perhaps 100 or more in the State. Every suit had been taken to the Supreme Court.

No new measure was proposed at the meeting, nor was any needed. The determination was that *the law should be executed;* and we were happy to find so great a unanimity and earnestness of feeling for enforcement. This, in fact, is the ultimatum of Temperance progress. Societies are in existence every where to do all possible good by moral suasion, and the Law lays its hand on the illegal and incorrigible trafficker. What more can be done? Hence we judge that the Temperance enterprize, so far as new movements or measures are reqnired is drawing towards a close.

But we do not anticipate that the extensive and lucrative traffic in liquid poisons will be given up without a struggle. In most places neither this nor any other law will be enforced unless *perpetual war* be declared by the united body of Temperance men upon *all* illegal Rumsellers. Single and intermitted prosecutions will not answer. In the meantime, suits will be suspended until the decision of the Supreme Court shall be announced. If that sustains the law, it can be enforced in every place where there is energy enough among the friends of Temperance: if it be *not* sustained, there can be no doubt, from the spirit manifested at the Anniversary, but another and more effectual law will be enacted.

The next Anniversary will be held at Kalamazoo, Feb. 3, 1847.

NEW YORK.

The Liberty papers are discussing the duty of Liberty men in reference to the approaching State Convention. The other parties have determined to make party nominations of delegates. The question is whether Liberty men ought to make separate nominations, or vote with such candidates of the other parties as will go for the extension of the right of suffrage to colored persons. Gerrit Smith and the Albany Patriot take the former position, and the Liberty Press and the Countryman the latter.

MICHIGAN STATE ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Antislavery Society was held at Marshall, Feb. 4, 1846. The President, Horace Hallock, took the chair, and J. N. Stickney and S. J. M. Hammond were appointed Secretaries.

Prayer by Rev. O. P. Hoyt.

Dr. Gallup, J. M. Treadwell, S. J. M. Hammond were appointed a Committee on Membership. They announced that the following gentlemen were entitled to seats as Members:

Lenawee County—J. W. Barrow, Allen Beebee, J. F. Dalbearne.

Hillsdale—W. W. Crane, A. S. Rogers, Wm. W. Jackson, Isaac Chase, E. Bebbins, W. D. Moore.

Branch—J. W. Clarke, Le Roy Judd, Caleb Lincoln, L. H. Simmons, Amasa Waters, Brownson Hawley, L. S. Hobart, John D. Zimmerman, Justus B. Buell, Ira Saunders, Abram Young.

St. Joseph—Chester Gurney, James L. Bishop, R. Whitney, Peter Whitney, S. J. M. Hammond.

Wayne—Horace Hallock, C. H. Stewart.

Washtenaw—Guy Beckley, Theodore Foster, A. A. Copeland, J. Sherman.

Jackson—E. W. Shaw, D. Smally, A. Metcalf, S. Wilcox, J. M. Treadwell, S. B. Treadwell, D. Goold, J. Whitmore jr. W. Hammond, Daniel Irish, Chas. Galpin, Abram Maxon, Samuel Higgins, L. T. Higgins, A. L. Payson, Austin Pomeroy, Daniel Mann, William Bradford, Daniel Bradford, Hiram Clowes.

Calhoun—E. A. At Lee, S. S. Nichols, James Winter, J. S. Twiss, Alonzo Collins, John N. Stickney, Wm. Brace, George Ingersoll, Louis Mills, A. Adams, M. Boardwell, S. B. Keep, H. C. Hurd, Elijah Clark, Henry Deane, John Harris, O. A. Thomas, Gaylord L. Prindle, P. W. E. Wells, Rev. H. H. Northop, Eli Chase, — Spaulding, L. D. Moore.

Kalamazoo—N. M. Thomas, A. C. Eartland, O. P. Hoyt, A. H. Hill, Isaac Mason, A. R. Brown, Henry Montague.

Van Buren—Horace Stimpson.

Macomb—J. H. Green.

Livingston—Charles Cowlam.

Eaton—Amor Dresser, William Harford, John B. Barnes, C. Jennison, Orvil Barnes, William Wilder, C. M. Cady, Joseph W. Bancroft, A. Burrough, Willard Mills, Eben Curtiss, Newton L. Curtiss, Daniel Bordwell, W. Dwight Curtiss, Willard Chapin, James W. Curtiss, James Cunningham.

Barry—J. S. Blairdell, J. B. Knapp.

Genesee—J. W. King, J. C. Gallup.

On motion of H. C. Stewart all persons who subscribe to the principles of the Society, as exhibited in its constitution, be invited to act with us, as delegates to this meeting.

S. B. Treadwell, C. H. Stewart, C. Gurney, A. Dresser, J. W. King, N. M. Thomas and H. Montague were appointed a Business Committee.

The report of the Executive Committee was then read and accepted, and the motion to adopt was discussed by Messrs. Gurney, Stewart, Beckley, Treadwell, Hammond, Twiss, Northrop, Dresser and Gallup, and was referred to a select Committe, consisting of C. Gurney, G. Beckley, C. H. Stewart, J. C. Gallup and S. B. Treadwell.

A letter from James G. Birney was read to the Convention, and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. At Lee, Green, Cowlan, Hammond and Gallup were appointed a Committee on Nominations.

EVENING SESSION.

The Society listened to an able address from the President, Horace Hallock, on the present aspects of the antislavery cause.

Rev. Amos Dresser, agreeably to request, addressed the Society at considerable length, stating the outrages perpetrated on him by Slaveholders in Nashville in 1835.

During the remainder of the evening, resolutions reported by the Business Committee were discussed.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. G. Beckley.

The Committee on Nominations reported that the next Annual Meeting of the Society be held at Kalamazoo, immediately after the adjournment of the State Temperance Society, which is to meet on the first Tuesday of February next, and that the following gentlemen be officers the Society for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT.

CHESTER GURNEY, of St. Joseph.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

N. M. THOMAS, of Kalamazoo County.
E. HUSSEY, Calhoun "
W. CANFIELD, Macomb "
R. L. HALL, Lenawee "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE HILL and M. H. COWLES, of Ann Arbor, F. DENNISON, of Kalamazoo, and S. S. NICHOLS, of Battle Creek.

SECRETARY.

T. FOSTER, of Ann Arbor.

TREASURER.

S. S. NOBLE, of Ann Arbor.

Several resolutions were reported and adopted.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Executive Committee, reported that so much of that document as indicates the present and future policy of the Liberty party on subjects not directly connected with antislavery principles be expunged, and that the remainder meets their hearty concurrence. On the motion to adopt this report, a debate occurred, in which Messrs. Beckley, Stewart, Treadwell, Foster and Gurney participated. The report as amended, was adopted.

The following resolutions were introduced by C. H. Stewart:

Resolved, That the enlargement of Liberty views having been suggested by some friends, it is the opinion of this Society that it is neither consistent with our present objects, nor expedient to add to our present political principles.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by nomination to express more fully these our views, and to address the public.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: C. H. Stewart, H. Hallock, S. B. Treadwell, C. Gurney and N. M. Thomas.

The meetings of the Society were enlivened greatly by antislavery songs and music by Messrs. Cady, Bancroft and Collins.

H. HALLOCK, Pres.

J. N. STICKNEY, S. J. M. HAMMOND, } *Secretaries.*

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That we would express unfeigned gratitude to Almghty God that so large a number of the friends of Liberty, survive to greet each other at another annual meeting, to devise ways and means to roll on the Liberty Ball, with redoubled power, till the Slave and our country are free.

2. Resolved, That we appeal to the honest abolitionist, who still votes the Whig ticket, to say whether emancipation is probable from a party composed partly of Slaveholders, & fellowshipping Slavery.

3. Resolved, That on reflection, we approve the Liberty action in 1844, and would deem it a violation of our principles had we voted for Slaveholders, or supported the avowed annexationist; or him who would have been, under any circumstances, "*glad to see it!*"

4. That Liberty professions from parties or persons, honoring slaveholders, with the highest offices, if honest, are evidences of a feeble and inconsiderate intellect; if dishonest, are disgusting, and in neither case, are entitled to our confidence.

5. That the haughty demand of what was wrong from weak Mexico, and the timid demand of what is right of strong England, are acts worthy only of the whippers of women and children, and the party which bears upon such heroes, as its right arm of power.

6. Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to these United States, with a constitution guaranteeing perpetual Slavery, is but the continuation from the memorable compromise of the triumphant and alarming career of Slavery over freedom in our country.

7. Resolved, That however desirable and interesting it may be, for the friends to meet occasionally in large conventions, and listen to eloquent and stirring addresses, our cause will not be furthered on to a speedy consummation, without much individual sacrifice and untiring efforts to disseminate our principles in all practical ways, throughout the community.

8. Resolved, That as the great cause in which we are engaged, is like every other moral and benevolent enterprise, it will progress no faster than the truth shall clearly be developed, and perseveringly enforced upon the minds of the people:

Resolved, Therefore, That instead of despairing of final and triumphant success, and settling down into consequent supineness and inactivity, we most earnestly recommend to all the friends of Liberty in the State, that they at once take the note of alarm, and awake from their lethargy to redoubled dilligence and activity.

10. That we are greatful to a kind Providence that the Liberty party, by its correct principles and consistent action, has been permitted, within the last few years, to bring the country to a partial consideration of the great wickedness of Slavery, and its imminent danger to all our liberties; and we have every reason to believe that should its consistent efforts cease, the further considaration of the subjeect of Slavery and the means of its abolition would cease with it.

11. Resolved, That we feel it vastly important that the Executive Committee employ lecturers & colporteurs to scatter light and truth, showing the connexion of the Church and State with Slavery, and our consequent responsibilities and guilt.

12. Resolved, That it is *my* especial business for the year 1846, by all means in my power, to convert my friends and neighbors into consistent anti-slavery men.

13. Resolved, That I will obey the injunction of Henry Clay—"Go home and mind your business."

14. Resolved, That this Society highly approves of the Address delivered by the President, and respectfully request a copy for publication.

15. Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Society be tendered to the citizens of Marshall for the kindness and hospitality manifested by them to the delegates of this Society.

MR. BIBB.

The many thousands in this State who have listened to the story of this man's grievous wrongs, will regret to learn that his attempts to recover his family have been entirely frustrated. The Cincinnati Herald says:

"His history is a sad one. He has a young wife and child now in slavery.—During the last eight years, he has made several attempts to secure their freedom, but without success. His recent visit to this place was made with a view to this object. He had not seen his companion for five years, and came here all buoyant with the hope of recovering her. He went down to Madison, and there learned to his unspeakable misery, that his wife and child had been bought two years ago by a Frenchman, somewhere in Mississippi, and that she, he had fondly hoped to rescue from chains, and instal as the free mistress of his Canada home, had been forced down to the extremest point of degradation to which woman can be reduced.

Hope fled forever—he gave his cause up into the hands of the Judge of all the earth, and is about to return to the cold regions of the North, a heart broken man.

This is an illustration of the Divine Institution of Slavery."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The Prisoners Friend represents those who are laboring for the Abolition of this ancient practice, have favorable prospects before them.

In Congress, John Quincy Adams has given notice that he will introduce a bill for the Abolition of the Death Penalty.

A bill to abolish public executions in capital cases has already been brought in by J. R. Ingersoll, pursuant to notice, read twice and committed.

A motion is now before the Legislature of Tennessee to abolish the death penalty. A similar motion is now before the Ohio Legislature, and also before the Legislatures of Alabama, Indiana, and Rhode Island.

In Indiana a bill has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 63 to 20, that gives to the jury, in cases of capital crimes, a discretionary power of finding the prisoner be placed at solitary confinement in the State Prison for life, or that he be hung.

This is evidently but an indirect mode of abolishing hanging.

NEW HAMPSHIRE IS COMING.

The State Liberty Convention for New Hampshire met at Concord on the 3d of January, and nominated the Hon. Nathaniel S. Berry, for the office of Governor.

The independent democrats (Hale's Party) says the Emancipator, "met in the afternoon of the same day and after an eloquent speech from Hon. J. P. Hale, also nominated Judge Berry as their candidate for Gov.—thus in effect merging in the Liberty party, the only right position. We suppose Judge Berry stands a better chance than any other candidate, of being Governor of N. Hampshire, if our friends do their duty in their towns and districts, in electing Senators and Representatives. *N. Hampshire is coming.*"

MARYLAND.

The Slaveholders begin to have trouble at home. In Maryland, as in Kentucky, the antislavery feeling is finding its way through the public press. The Baltimore Saturday Visitor is one of the best papers in the State, but has long been strongly antislavery. Its influence begins to be seriously felt by the Slaveholders, and they are contemplating its suppression. A resolution has been offered in the Legislature, directing the Governor to prosecute the editor for publishing a paper calculated to excite insurrection among the Slaves.

JUDICIAL REFORM.—Mr. Allen yesterday introduced into the Senate has long expected bill for the reform of the Judiciary and legal proceedings. It provides we understand for a full and complete system in itself and of course is of no ordinary length. Its main features are taken from his bill of last session, but with considerable modifications and additions. The Senate ordered the bill to be printed, not however without warm opposition from Senators Howell, Chipman, Thurber and Fenton. We apprehend therefore that it will not again pass both Houses without at least being read once."—*Adv.*

☞The article on Slave holding Christianity, in our paper of last week, should have been credited to the Oberlin Evangelist. If the Founder of the Christian Religion were to visit these United States, what would he say to *such* Christianity? The atrocities perpetrated by the Pharisees, and so severely denounced by him, were not equal to the horirble outrages inflicted upon the slaves by his white disciples at the South.

☞We are indebted to Hon. R. McClelland for a copy of the President's message, and the documents of the several departments, comprising a great amount of valuable information. We shall look into the Army and Navy Reports as soon as we can find time.

☞The Jackson Gazette has an estimate of the Tax for 1845, for State, County, Town and Road purposes, and including $105,000 to be levied this year to pay the interest on the State Debt and not including School Taxes. The aggregate is $612,311,42, being ($2,012) two dollars, one cent and two mills to each inhabitant, or $10,06 to every family. Or it is $2,11 on every $100 of the present valution. Or it is about $11 to every voter.

STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

At a State Convention of the Liberty Party of Michigan, held at Marshall, Feb. 5, 1846, C. Gurney was called to the chair, and S. J. M. Hammond appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a State Central Committee for the ensuing year: C. H. Stewart, H. Hallock, S. M. Holmes J. D. Baldwin, and Wm. Canfield. Adjourned.

C. GURNEY, Pres.

S. J. M. HAMMOND, Sec.

U. S. REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole number of representatives in the House, is 223. Of these the free states have 155, the slave, 33; and of these 33, but 68 are the representatives of freemen, the remaining 20 being representatives of *slave property.*

The manner in which the present ratio of representatives was fixed, is one which should cover with lasting disgrace the northern representatives, who voted for it. The number fixed by the House, was one representative for every 50,189 inhabitants. This would have given them 306 members; but the Senate, fearing the influence of so large a body of freemen as this would give, sent back the bill, with the ratio of 70,680, which would reduce the House to 223, and give the free States a majority of 47, instead of 68. But why the odd number, 680? *It deprives four great States of the North, namely, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, of one member each.*

Even the correspondent of the New York Herald could thus write at the time: "The Senate apportionment has robbed the north of at least one quarter of its practical influence in the Union, when regarded in its full extent; and the members of the free States who voted for it, have thus surrendered the rights of their constituents, and violated their trust."

It is curious, also to look at the fractions unrepresented. The slave States have but 140,092, the free, 218,093. The fraction of Virginia is but 2! that of Pennsylvania, 27,687.—*Prof. Cleveland.*

☞We know not whether we have mentioned that the cars on the Central Railroad now run to Kalamazoo, a distance of 145 miles from Detroit. It is about ten years since the Road was commenced, and 55 miles more are yet to be completed to bring it to a termination at Lake Michigan.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Failure of Mr. Slidell's Mission—Demand for his Passports—Refusal of an Escort—Paredes installed President—Selection of a new ministry.

From the N. O. Bulletin, 24th ult.

The accounts of the entire success of the revolutionary movement under Paredes, are confirmed. That officer has established himself in the capital and has been elevated to the Presidency, *ad interim.*

He entered the city on the 2d inst., and a meeting of the principal officers was held, which provided among other matters, for a temporary government, that a Junta of "notables," representing each Department, should assemble and elect a person to exercise the executive functions. The Junta accordingly assembled on the 3d, and unanimously elected Paredes. Much discussion was had as to the form of the oath that should be administered to the President, some of the Junta declaring that in addition to usual obligations, he should swear to "repel the usurpation of the United States." This proposition did not prevail; an oath, varying but little from the customary form, was decided on. The inauguration took place with much ceremony on the 4th, after which a *Te Deum* was celebrated in the Cathedral. The President made an address, appealing to Heaven for the disinterestedness of his motives, and declaring that as soon as the country had established her liberties, he should retire.

The present ministry is of D. Juan N. Almonte, Minister of war; D. Castello Lauzar, Foreign Affairs; D. Luis Pares, Treasury; Becerra, (Bishop of Chiapas), Justice.

Gen. Valencia, formerly Governor of the city of Mexico, has been made Comptroller of the Mint.

Generals Tornel, Valencia and Paredes held a Council at Gaudaloupe, a village a few miles from Mexico, some days since, to make arrangements to consolidate the Government. It will be remembered that Tornel was formerly Minister of War and Marine under Santa Anna.

The city of Mexico remains perfectly tranquil, and all precautionary measures against a counter revolution have been discontinued. The *Siglio XIX*, a paper which latterly was a warm partizan of the Herrera policy, and has been ably conducted, is stopped, the proprietor having replaced it by a paper bearing the title "*Memorial Historico,*" of which we have received the first eight numbers.

We learn verbally that Mr. Slidell had demanded of the new government his passports, and received in reply that, as he had never been recognized by the government and was unknown to them, no passports were necessary; and he was at liberty to go where he pleased. He then demanded an escort to Vera Cruz, which was refused; whereupon he dispatched a messenger to the brig Somers, and a number of the officers of that vessel had determined to proceed to Jalapa for the purpose of escorting him to the coast. The Somers arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th. It will be recollected that she sailed from Pensacola about twenty days since, with sealed orders. We place confidence in the reports with regard to Mr. Slidell except perhaps the statement that the officers of the Somers had gone to his assistance; and if he had in fact been refused a safe escort by the Mexican Government—nothing can be more reasonable or probable than that our naval officers within reach of his call, should resolve not to leave him to the perils of the journey alone. Letters of the 13th, however, only make mention of the fact that Mr. Slidell had demanded his passports, having failed in the objects of his mission."

The United States brig Somers, Com. Gerry, was at Sacrificios on the 13th, as also the British brig Persian, the French brig Griffon, and the Spanish brig Patriot.

From the Picayune, 24th ult.

The city was filled yesterday with contradictory rumors in regard to Mr. Slidell. The report at first credited was that he had been ordered from the Republic; that he thereupon demanded an escort from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, which was refused to him, that Commander Gerry, of the Somers, then laying at Vera Cruz, upon this proceeded with a detachment of officers and marines to escort Mr. Slidell to the coast, a distance of some 70 or 80 miles. We do not attach much credit to this rumor—it appears impossible. Again—a letter dated the 9th, from Vera Cruz says, that up to that date Mr. Slidell had not demanded of the new government any recognition of his official capacity, but the popular belief was that such recognition would be refused. Another letter, dated the 13th says: "Mr. Slidell has demanded his passports, having failed in the object of his mission." This appears to us the more probable version. The Mexican papers before us say nothing on the subject.

A number of important despatches were received by the Pario, which were yesterday forwarded to Washington by mail. So far as we can learn, no letters have been received in town from Mr. Slidell, of a late date. Our own opinion is, that at the time the Pario sailed, that gentleman was at Puebla.

GREAT BATTLE—LATE FROM BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATTE.

The brig Argyle, arrived at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 18th of Dec., and the brig Saldana, from the same place, Dec. 20th, bring interesting advices from that quarter. It will be seen by the annexed letters copied from the Baltimore American, that the combined forces of the English and French have achieved a signal victory over the Argentine troops, and captured the forts at the mouth of the river Parana:

"RIO DE JANEIRO, 17th Dec. 1845.

"The absorbing topic of the day is the late tremendous engagement between the Anglo allied forces at the Platte, and some of Rossas' batteries at the mouth of the River Parana. The newspapers will doubtless teem with the particulars of the proceedings on both sides. On the part of the English and French the victory was complete indeed; not, however, without serious losses as regards life, and property in the way of shipping.

"The English brig of war Dolphin alone received 107 round shot in her hull and rigging during the engagement; the French steamer Fulton 104 shot; and a French vessel, or at least a vessel manned by the Buenos Ayereans, was completely riddled. The total loss of the allies amounts to about 150 killed and wounded, while on the part of the enemy no correct statement has yet been made public. Report says that upwards of 800 men are missing. Certain it is that in one fort no less than 250 bodies were found, and in another 150 or 160; and what is still more strange, they were all blacks. To account for all this, it is said that as fast as a white man fell, killed or wounded, he was immediately carried off while the poor blacks were kept at it and lay where they fell.

"Once or twice these miserable wretches attempted to flee from the forts, but no sooner did they attempt it, than Rossas' cavalry charged on them and compelled them to return to their guns at the point of the lance. Rossas seemed to have anticipated the flight of his men, and placed these cavalry there on purpose to keep them in check; for on the landing of some 450 men from the vessels of war they met with but very little opposition.

"Montevido advices to the first ult., say:—"We have news from Parana, stating the entire destruction of the principal batteries at the Tonelero. The loss of the French and English amounted to about 150 killed and wounded."

Congressional.

The question of giving the twelve months notice to England to quit Oregon continues to be the prevailing topic of interest. In the House, Jan. 27, Judge Douglass, of Illinois, made one of his best efforts in support of the mesaure, urging the importance of the country, and the disgrace of receding from the position set forth in Mr. Polk's message.

In the Senate, the bill for the increase of the navy, by building war steamers, &c., being the order of the day, Mr. Fairfield, of Maine, sustained the measure. He thought peace would not long continue in the civilized world, and we must prepare for war, and the first step would be to increase the Navy.

Mr. Benton took ground against the bill: did not regard an increased Navy necessary; but should vote for a notice bill as a peace and not as a war measure. Mr. Hannegan and Mr. Dickinson spoke in favor of the bill.

The next day, Mr. Bagby, of Alabama, took the floor against the bill. If we were to have war, all this bill contemplated, and much more, was necessary; if there was to be no war, then this preparation was not called for. He spoke greatly in favor of peace, and deprecated the horrors of war.

In the House, Mr. Owen, of Indiana, made a speech going the whole length for Oregon, and urging resolute and decided measures as the best means of preserving peace.

In the Senate, Feb. 2, business of a miscellaneous nature was transacted.—The bill appropriating $50,000 for the payment of a claim by Texas for certain

goods stolen from the custom house; also, for a number of arms taken from a number of her volunteers, was taken up, debated, and then laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Bagby gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Texan navy into that of the U. States.

In the House, after the presentation of some resolutions of inquiry, a resolution was again offered providing that the Oregon debate shall terminate a week from to-day, but it was laid on the table by a vote of 99 to 88.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing the President to give the notice forthwith.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, having the floor, went into a history of the whole case. He argued that action of some description is now imperatively demanded of us.

In the Senate, Feb. 3, after the presentation of sundry Executive communications, in answer to resolutions, several memorials asking an amendment to the naturalization laws, were presented and referred.

Mr. Calhoun presented the memorial and resolutions of the Memphis Convention. On his motion, the matter was referred to a select committee, consisting of himself as chairman, and Messrs. Atchinson, Semple, Barrow and Chalmers.

In the House, Mr. Dromgoole, on leave, introduced a bill to annul and abrogate the convention of the 6th of August, 1827, between the U. States and Great Britain, respecting the country on the northwest of America, westward of the Stony mountains, and authorizing notice to be given to that effect. It was read twice and referred to committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The bill after specifying that the convention shall be annulled twelve months after the date of the notice, authorizes the President in such solemn and respectful mode as he may deem proper, to cause the said notice to be given in the name of the U. States, and that for the purpose of carrying the bill into effect, the sum of ——— dollars be appropriated to be used if necessary, but nothing in that act is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

Several private matters having been disposed of, the House went once more into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing the President to give the Oregon notice.

On motion of Mr. Callamer, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of all correspondence which may have taken place on the Oregon question subsequent to the delivery of the annual message.

State Legislature.

Friday, Feb. 6, 1846.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented and referred.

The bill to equalize the valuation of property between the several counties, was then read the third time and passed, yeas 9, nays 6.

The bill to amend the act for the final adjustment of all unsettled claims against the state growing out of the internal improvements, was also read the third time and passed.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole, on the revised statutes, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported progress.

AFTERNOON.—The Senate went into committee of the whole on the bill explanatory of sec. 41 chap. 4, title 6 part 1st of the revised statutes, which was reported back, read the third time and passed.

The Senate again went into committee of the whole, on the revised statutes, and after some time spent therein the committee rose.

HOUSE.—A number of petitions were presented, among which were one from the citizens of Washtenaw county for the abolition of capital punishment; and also one from this county for the sale of the public works.

The House went into committee of the whole on title 3, chapters 14 and 15 of the revised statutes, which after some time spent thereon, were reported back with sundry amendments.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the amount of salary of the Attorney General, which was finally fixed at $300.

AFTERNOON.—The House took up the consideration of the revision—the question being on amendments made in committee of the whole to title 3, chap. 14, striking out the sections providing for appeals from the Board of Supervisors, in which the House refused to concur.

After some discussion, the House concurred in striking out the provision for a board of auditors for the county of Wayne.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: A bill for the division of Iosco, in Livingston county.

Bill to incorporate the Clinton Institute.

The House adj. until Monday.

Saturday, Feb. 7, 1846.

SENATE.—A petition was presented for the removal of the State Land Office from Marshall to Grand Rapids, which was referred to com. on public lands.

The Senate went into committee of the whole, on the revision, when after some time spent thereon, the committee rose.

Monday, Feb. 8, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Bush presented a petition from citizens of Livingston county, for a special act, empowering the board of Supervisors to raise a sum by direct taxation sufficient to erect county buildings.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, relating to the division of the state into single Legislative districts, and giving as his opinion that the Legislature has the right under the constitution so to divide counties into single districts. Laid on the table & ordered to be printed.

A resolution having been passed allowing the members of the committee on finance to make separate reports, Mr. Littlejohn, from that committee made a report against the sale of the railroads, which was read and laid on the table.

The Senate then took up the revised statutes on the subject of elections, when after some discussion, an amendment was adopted requiring the christian and sir names of a candidate to be written in full upon the ballot.

HOUSE.—A number of petitions were presented and referred.

The bill to incorporate the Clinton Institute, was read the third time and passed.

The House spent some time in committee of the whole on the revised statutes.

AFTERNOON.—A joint resolution relative to a right of way through certain salt spring lands, was read a third time and passed.

A bill to amend an act to provide for the final adjustment of unsettled claims for damages on account of internal improvements, was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Denton presented three petitions from 117 citizens of Michigan, for extension of the right of suffrage to colored persons. Referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Thurber, from the committee on internal improvements, reported back the bill to abolish the office of Acting Commissioner of Internal Improvement, with amendments, and the committee were discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Thurber submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Board of Internal Improvement for information relative to the present state and condition of the rail roads—what repairs, if any, are now needed, and the probable cost thereof—the capability of the road for business purposes.

HOUSE.—Mr. Walker moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from consideration of chap. 20, title 5—of the assessment and collection of taxes.

Mr. W. said if the motion prevailed, it was his intention to move to refer to a select committee, with instructions to strike out all that relates to returns of unpaid taxes being made to the Auditor General's office.

Mr. W. said his object was to test that question at this time, whether the House was in favor of the present system, and continuing it under the direction of the Auditor General, or of having all matters relating to taxes, returns and sales transacted in the county. His constituents were in favor of the latter system. They believed the business would be done with as much accuracy as under the present ssystem, and it certainly would be a great saving of expense.

The motion to discharge the committee of the whole prevailed, yeas 26, nays 10.

Mr. W. moved to refer to a select committee with instructions to strike out so much as relates to returns being made to the Auditor General and such other modifications as may be necessary to perfect the chapter.

The whole chapter and amendments were laid on the table.

The House went into committee of the whole on the revision, Mr. Walker in the chair, and considered title 4, chapter 16, relating to justices of the peace—compensation to township officers—township business other than elections—qualification of voters and officers.

Mr. Edmunds, to amend section 96, relating to compensation of township officers by adding a proviso, that no charge shall be made by the board for auditing accounts, nor by the inspectors of elections, nor any allowance made to constables for notifying persons elected; and and that the compensation to township clerk shall not exceed $25 in any one year.

This was opposed by Messrs. Crary, Chubb, Hazleton and Toll, and lost.

The House went into committee of the whole on title 7 of the revision, Mr. Peck in the chair.

Of the regulation of trade and commerce.

Chapter 30.—Of inspection of provisions and other merchandize, and regulations respecting the sale thereof.

Chapter 31.—Of weights and measures. Chapter 32.—Of bills of exchange and promisory notes. Chapter 33.—Of limited partnerships. Chapter 34.—Of money of account, and the interest of money in judgments, verdicts, &c.

The judiciary committee proposed to amend by striking off chapter 30, relating to inspectors.

This was advocated chiefly on the ground that all our products exported would be reinspected in the eastern markets, and a home inspection would be expensive and useless.

The motion prevailed to strike out the whole chapter, after which the committee rose and reported progress.

Chapter 17, of the division of townships—chapter 18, of fences—of pounds, and impounding cattle.

Mr. Groves moved to strike out all relating to pounds and impounding cattle. The provision would in most counties remain a dead letter, and where attempted to be carried into effect, would be attended with much litigation and difficulty.

Motion lost.

Mr. Cole offered an amendment, providing that a commission of highways shall be elected annually, for the term of three years, which prevailed.

Mr. C. Baldwin proposed an amendment to section 8, add after the words two assessors, provided the qualified electors shall so decide by vote; otherwise the supervisors shall be the assessor, which prevailed.

Mr. Ames moved to strike out two assessors, leaving the supervisors in all cases to be the assessor.

Messrs. Hazelton and Chubb were opposed to the amendment, which did not prevail.

The title was ordered to a third reading.

Bill explanatory of sec. 41, chap. 4, title 6, part 1st of the revised statutes—reported back and ordered to a third reading.

Bill to establish the county of Detroit and for other purposes—reported back with amendments, which were concurred in and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to apportion anew the Representatives and Senators among the several counties and districts of the State was taken up, and after discussion, was referred to committee of the whole.

Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1846.

SENATE.—Petitions for various matters of reform were presented: for reduction of pay of members of Legislature, extending the right of suffrage, reduction of salaries, election of officers by the people, judicial reform, and sale of railroads.

On the adoption of the resolution instructing the committee on State Affairs to bring in a bill for the formation of single Representative districts, it was discussed by Messrs. Denton, Littlejohn and Bush, supporting its passage, and by Messrs. Green, Howell, Thurber and Chipman in opposition, and in which discussion the constitutionality of such a law was debated at some length, and the vote being taken thereon, it was lost—yeas 9, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bush, Coe, Denton, Hale, Littlejohn, Maynard, Rix, Smith—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Chipman, Fenton, Green, Howell, Kibbee, Robinson, Thurber, Williams, Videto—9.

The President voting in the negative, the question was lost.

The resolution of the House, instructing the board of internal improvements not to purchase any engines, &c., for the rail roads of this state was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Allen, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill to provide for the sale and redemption of non-resident lands for taxes in the townships and counties in which they are situated, and for other purposes, which was twice read and ordered to be printed.

General Intelligence.

The Navy of the United States.—The number and class of vessels in the naval service on the 1st day of October, is stated by the Secretary as follows:—

	In com.	Inordinary.	Building.	Total
Ships of the line,	4	2	5	11
Frigates,	7	4	3	14
Sloops of war,	15	6	2	23
Brigs,	5	1	0	6
Schooners,	5	1	0	6
Steamers,	6	3	2	11
Store ships,	4 razee	1	0	5
	46	18	12	76

The Army of the United States.—The entire force enrolled on the 28th of November, was as follows:—

Officers, 783, non-commissioned officers and privates, musicians and artificers, 7,833—in all, 8,616 men.

Lard for London.—Happening in at Hasting's lard oil factory yesterday, we found them putting up lard in hogs' bladders, for the English market, pursuant to an order from an English dealer. This is the fashionable form of the quality, in the market, where it brings fifteen cents a pound. The cases come from Ohio, are well cleaned, and when filled and cold, appear as white and as hard as an ostrich's egg.—*Springfield Repub.*

Musquetoes are said to be small insects; but we have seen one move a person that weighed two hundred pounds and keep him moving the whole night!

"This is too serious a *matter* to make *light* of," as the whale remarked when they were dipping the oil out of his head.

Liberal Outlay.—The State of Maryland has expended $147,950 in transporting free people of color to Liberia. No more practical instance of liberality in a slave state can be found.

Seduction.—The Jury, in the case of Rebecca Brand, *vs.* Alison B. Ideson, gave a verdict for the plaintiff of *four thousand dollars.* It was an action to recover damages for the loss of service, by the seduction of the indented apprentice of the plaintiff.

The Kidnapped Citizens.—It appears by a letter from Marrietta to the Cincinnatti Herald that the citizens of Ohio so unjustly imprisoned at Parkersburgh, Va., have probably been liberated on bail of $100 each, with a responsible citizen of Ohio as surety.

Samuel S. Snow, a Millerite preacher in this city has announced himself as the veritable prophet Elijah. He is said to have something like a hundred followers. One of them declares that when the Lord appointed brother Snow to be Elijah, a dove, white as snow, descended and lit upon him in presence of all the people.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Valuation in Pennsylvania.—The assessed valuation of property in Pennsylvania for the year 1845, was $420,296,130; the amount of the assessed tax, $1,300,589 52.

The Viceroy of Egypt is about to found, at Cairo, a school of the fine arts, to disseminate a taste for the study of Egyptian achitecture.

Horrible joke.—Three ruffians were committed for trial by Justice Osborn, for blowing off the ear of a poor negro while asleep, with gunpowder, a train of which they laid from his ear for some distance, and then touched it off with a lighted cigar.

Henry the Third reigned longer than any sovereign of England. He was king fifty-six years. George the Third reigned fifty years.

A summary of casualties for the last year upon the lakes, during the period of navigation, gives the number of lives lost as 60,—vessels ashore 36,—total wrecks 20,—and an aggregate of $190,000 damages.

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR FEB. 13, 1846.

The weather is very comfortable and pleasant for the season, and the roads are good.

Wheat has fallen a little since last week, as we can hear of no buyers who are paying more than 75 cents. The disposition to sell has increased a little since the price begun to decline. The New York market seems to have settled down at $5,50 to $5,62½ for Flour. It is not probable that there will be any great variation till the opening of navigation in the spring.

In Buffalo, Feb. 4, holders asked $4,65 to $4,88.

The charter of the Wisconsin Fire Insurance Co. has been repealed by the Legislature. How large a circulation its bills have we know not. The Chicago Citizen says:

"What effect it will have on the circulation of its bills is uncertain, of course it will restrict it, but whether it will depreciate the value of the money, we are not prepared to say. It is redeemed in this city, as yet, as it has been."

OUR ADVERTISERS

Under this head, we propose to continue the name, business, and place, of all who advertise in the Signal, free of charge, during the time their advertisements continue in the paper.

☞ Manufacturers, Booksellers, Machinists, Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an *extensive* business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of communication in the State.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Druggists, Ann Arbor.
BEECHER & ABBOTT, Dry Goods. Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Ready Made Clothing, Detroit.
S. W. FOSTER, & Co., Woolen Manufacturers. Scio.
W. A. RAYMOND, Dry Goods. Detroit.
E. O & A. CRITTENTON, Smut Machines, Ann Arbor.
SANFORD & PARK. Druggists. Cincinnati.
W. R. NOYES, Jr. Stoves & Hardware, Detroit.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Farmington, Real Estate.
H. GREGORY, Sash and Blind Maker, Ann Arbor.
G. F. LEWIS, Exchange Broker. Detroit.
T. BLACKWOOD. Homœpathist, Ypsilanti.
D. L. LA TOURETTE, Linseed Oil Factory, Long Lake
CALVIN BLISS. Jeweller, Ann Arbor.
W R. PERRY, Book Store, Ann Arbor.
P. B. RIPLEY, Temperance House, Detroit.
HARRIS & WILLIAMS, Steam Foundry, Ann Arbor.
E. G. BURGER, Dentist. Ann Arbor.
H. & R. PARTRIDGE. Machine Makers. Ann Arbor.
T. A. HAVILAND, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.
KNAPP & HAVILAND, Machine Makers, Ann Arbor.
J. HOLMES & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit.
ELDRED & Co., Tannery, Detroit.
A. C. MCGRAW & Co., Leather and Shoes, Detroit.
F WETMORE, Crockery, Detroit.
R. MARVIN, Hardware. Detroit.
S. D BURNETT, Dentist, Ann Arbor.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

FOR THE PAST AND PRESENT WEEK.

Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the *number* and *date* of the paper to which it pays

Pliny Humphrey	1,00 to 300 or Jan 25	1847
J B Noyes	1,00 to 299 " 18	"
A Pratt	1,00 to 303 or Feb 15	"
J J Foot	1,00 to 300 or Jan 25	"
L Hutchinson	1,00 " "	"
W B Lawrence	1,00 " "	"
J Snider	1,00 " "	"
R P Smith	1,00 " "	"
A Town	1,00 to 303 or Feb 15	"
J W Clarke	1,00 to 303 or Feb 15	"
C S Youngs	1,00 to 304 or Feb 22	"
Rev Mr Rouse	50 to 275 or Aug 3	1846
C M Cady	80	
Rev O P Hoyt	2,00 to 312 or Ap'l 19	1847
W W Jackson	1,00 " "	"
O Streeter	1,00 to 343 or Nov 22	"
Isaac Nason	1,00 to 300 or Jan 25	"
W. C. Denison	1,00 to 304 or Feb 22	"
Wm Brown	1,00 to 300 or Jan 25	"
J Spaulding	1,00 " "	"
D Smalley	1,00 to 286 or Oct 19	"
A Young	1,26 to 283 or Nov 9	"
J D Gilbert	1,00 to 300 or Jan 25	"
A Stannard	1,00 " "	"
F L Brand	1,00 " "	"
B Rossman	1,00 to 297 or " 4	"
J G Farr	1,00 to 269 or " 18	"
W S Calkins	50 to 296 or Aug 10	1846
J Phillips	1,10 to 237 or Nov 10	1845
J J Rice	1,00 to 300 or Jany 25	1847
C Osterhout	1,00 " "	"
E Williams	1,00 " "	"
F W Hatch	1,00 " "	"
S Allaire	2,00 to 310 or Aprl 5	"
F J B Crane	1,00 to 297 or Jany 4	"
G C Overheiser	4,00	
J I. Thorn	1,00 to 295 or Dec 21	1846

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—Although Sherman's Medicated Lozenges have now been some five or six years before the public, their reputation for curing the diseases for which they are recommended has extended from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. The Rev. Mr. Streeter, of Boston, avers that, having been long troubled with a violent asthma and cough, he tried the Doctor's Cough Lozenges, and found them to give him instant relief. Rev. Darious Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, attribute his recovery from the verge of the grave to Sherman's Cough Lozenges. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, Rev. Mr. De Forest, of the Western part of the State, Rev. Mr. Eastmond, and a great multitude of persons have given in their testimony concerning the success of this wonderful Cough Medicine. And the Remedy for Worms is equally good. Sherman's Worm Lozenges are far before every preparation which has ever been discovered for destroying and bringing away Worms; and his Camphor Lozenges, so universally resorted to for headaches and nervous affections, are the most convenient article in the world to carry in the pocket, so that they may be at hand in case of sudden attacks of faintness, palpitation, or depression of spirits. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster should not be forgotten, for it has cured more weak backs and cases of rheumatism, and given greater relief in affections of the chest than any other preparation of the kind in the world.

For sale, wholesale and retail at Maynards.

INVALID READER!—A word with you in regard to the testimony of "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY." Have you examined it attentively? Have you examined the cases on record? Of the cures this medicine has performed?—Have you remarked how desperate and almost hopeless many of them were? And how complete has been the cure in every instance? Have you noticed how many and respectable the persons who have certified to its value and efficacy? Have you observed the evident candor and good faith which characterizes every case recorded, every certificate given? If so, there need no more be said to convince you that this preparation is the very thing to which you should resort—if not, then you should send to the agents and procure Dr. Wistar's Treatise on Consumption, peruse it and we have no fears of the result.

Also see advertisement. MAYNARDS.

MARRIED,

On the 1st January, at St. George's church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, B. LOYD JAMES, of New York, to ELITA, eldest daughter of DON CARLOS DE'RIVIERA, of Louisiana.

DIED,

In this village, of lung fever, on Monday the 9th inst., MARY, daughter of Cleveland and Sally Redfield, aged 12 years, 11 months and 20 days.

[In the death of this young lady her parents are bereft of an affectionate child, on whom they were relying for solace in their declining years—the brothers and sisters of one whom they loved and esteemed. But she is no more. Her funeral obsequies were attended on Tuesday—sermon by the Rev. Mr. Simons from John 14: 27, after which her remains were committed to the dust, there to rest until the resurrection of the just.] [Communicated.

In this village, on the 2d instant, Mr. HENRY D. GOODRICH, youngest son of Capt. Chauncey S. Goodrich, aged 21 years.

At a meeting of the Students of the University of Michigan, called February 3d, 1846, on motion of Mr. Becker, Mr. West was called to the chair and Mr. Gray was appointed secretary.

On motion, a committee of one from each class was appointed for the purpose of making arrangements in reference to the funeral of H. D. Goodrich, deceased.

The following persons were appointed members of the committee:

George L. Becker of the Senior,
John S. Newbury of the Junior,
James B. Witherell of the Sophomore,
Charles Beckwith of the Freshman.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned to meet immediately after evening prayers.

At an adjourned meeting, Mr. Becker from the committee appointed to report resolutions, reported the following:

The decease of our fellow student, Mr. Henry David Goodrich of the Senior class, demands from us as his friends and companions, an expression of sympathy and respect. The announcement of his sudden and unexpected death, must be to us all, but more particularly to the members of that class with which he was for a long time so intimately connected, a source of deep and heartfelt sorrow.

He had nearly finished the collegiate course which was preparing him for an extended sphere of usefulness in the world around us, and he looked upon the life which awaited him after his departure from these walls full of bright hopes and fond anticipations. But suddenly and without a warning, his soul has been returned to the God who gave it. Without a murmur he was launched from time into eternity, and thus, by the wise dispensation of an inscrutable Providence, he has been removed from his family and friends in the bloom of youthful strength. But if the distress of relations can be alleviated by an earthly consolation, some portion of it perhaps may be derived from the reflection that he was esteemed and beloved by all his colleagues and acquaintances.

In conclusion, the committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Students of this University have learned with deep emotion of the death of Henry D. Goodrich, a member of the Senior class.

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased the expressions of our sympathy on this event, and as a testimony of our respect for the memory of the deceased we will wear crape upon the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That we will attend in a body, the funeral of the deceased on Thursday next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

N. WEST, Chairman.
B. GRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts of the said firm will be adjusted by G. & L. Beckley at the old stand.

G. BECKLEY,
T. FOSTER.
L. BECKLEY.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 9, 1846. 250—3w

ESTRAY.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 20th of November last, a large BRINDLE COW, with white back and belly, suppessed to be nine or ten years old. Said cow had on a large bell. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Webster, Mich. C. B. SEYMOUR.
January 25, 1846. 250—8w

For Sale.

A FARM of 100 acres, fourteen miles from Detroit upon the Grand River Road.

Also, a small CHURCH ORGAN, made for Professor Whiting, of Ann Arbor, a little before his death—*designed for Parlor use*, but by adding the Seraphim is sufficiently heavy for a small Church. SAMUEL CHADWICK.

Farmington, Jan. 29th, 1846. 258-4w

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

MASTICATION and Articulation, warranted by by their being properly replaced.

S. D. BURNETT,

still continues the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches; viz: Scaling, Filling, and Inserting on gold plates or pivots, from one to an entire sett. Old plates, or misfits remodled, and made equal to new.

*** Office over C. B. Thompson & Co's shoe store. Ladies who request it, can be waited on at their dwellings.

N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds of produce taken.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 28th, 1846. 249—tf

Probate Notice.

State of Michigan, } ss.
Wash enaw County. }

AT a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at Ann Arbor, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1846. Present Samuel P. Fuller, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Royal Gurley deceased. On reading and filing the petition of James Glass, praying that the administrator of said estate may be authorized to convey to the said James Glass certain real estate described in said petition, and which said deceased in his life time was under contract to convey to the said James Glass.—It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be postponed until Monday the twenty-third day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Probate Office in Ann Arbor, in said county; and it is further ordered that said petitioner cause a copy of this order to be published in any public newspaper printed in Ann Arbor, aforesaid, once in each week for three successive weeks previous to the time above assigned for said hearing, and to the end that all persons interested in said Estate, having objections to the granting of said authority may then and there appear and make the same known if they think fit.

(A true copy.) S. P. FULLER,
249 4w Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of Lorenzo Bannister, deceased. In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Samuel P. Fuller, Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, the following described premises will be sold at the public house kept by Moses H. Eggleston, in the village of Dexter in said county, on the 31st day of January next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of paying debts due from said estate, to wit: "All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the village of Dexter in the county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit, Beginning at the south east corner of lot thirteen in block one, in the village of Dexter, and corner of B street, thence north sixty four degrees west thirty nine feet, thence north twenty six degrees east ninety feet, thence south twenty five degrees east eighty eight feet to B street, thence south sixty five degrees west to the place of beginning, excepting a small piece of said land deeded to G. W. Gibbs on the thirtieth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty eight." The said premises will be offered for sale in parcels.

Dated Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1845

4w245 GEO. MILES,
Administrator of said estate.

☞ The above sale is postponed until the 9th day of February next, at the same time of day and place.

Dated January 31, 1846.

GEO. MILES,
Administrator.

The above mentioned sale is postponed to the 16th day of February next, at the same place and time of day.

GEO. MILES, Administrator.

Dated, Feb. 9, 1846.

Manhattan Store.

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and Bates street, Detroit.

BE sure and visit the Manhattan Store when are making purchases. The goods which you will find there are excellent in quality and reasonable in price. We have

Good Heavy Sheetings,	Alapacas,
Drillings,	Merinos,
Tickings,	Muslin Delaines,
Linseys,	Cashmeres,
Red and white Flannels,	Calicos,
Satinetts,	Lace Veils,
Full Cloths,	Green Barrege,
Cassimeres,	Gloves,
Vestings,	Hosiery,
Broadcloths,	Ginghams,

Shawls, Ribbons, Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Laces, &c. &c. &c

Batting, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, White Carpet Warp, Colored do. do., Straw Ticking, Bleached Cottons of all qualities, Fine unbleached Cottons, Barred Muslins, &c. &c.

Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS, Bordering, Window paper, Fire board papers, Traveling Baskets

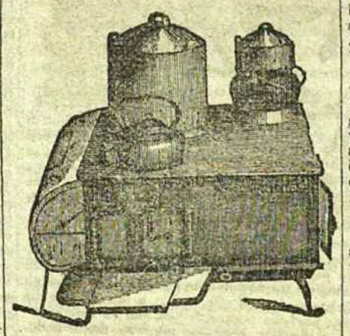
First rate TEA and COFFEE, &c. &c.

And other articles too numerous to mention. Farmers cannot fail of finding the Manhattan Store a desirable place to do their trading. No pains will be spared in waiting on customers and all are invited to call and examine our goods before making their purchases. While we are confident that all who examine our stock will buy, yet we will take no offence, if after showing our goods, people choose to trade elsewhere.

W. A. RAYMOND.

Detroit, Dec. 23, 1845. 244—6m

NEW COOKING STOVE,



And Stoves of all kinds.

The subscriber would call the attention of the public to

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE.

Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel, and for unequalled BAKING and ROASTING quality, it is unrivalled,

The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves.

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.
76 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Dec. 12, 1845. 242

Cheap Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old customers and the public generally that he still continues to keep a large and general assortment of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Also. Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Annealed Wire, Molasses Gates and Faucets, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tools, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bits, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grind Stones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log, Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Levels, together with a general assortment of Hollow Ware, which will be sold low for Cash or approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Eldred's Block. R. MARVIN.

Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. 248-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

A. C. M'GRAW & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

A. C. M'GRAW & CO. would respectfully inform the Merchants of Michigan, that they have opened a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their Retail Store, Smart's Corner. Their long acquaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds of shoes that are needed in this State, will enable them to furnish merchants with such shoes as they need, on better terms than they can buy in the New York market, as all their goods are bought from first hands, and particular attention is paid to the selection of sizes.

Detroit, 1846. 248 1y

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

BEECHER & ABBOTT,—DETROIT,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of purchasers from the country, visiting this city, to our stock of CARPETS, consisting of Extra Superfine, Superfine and Fine Three-ply Carpeting; Fine and Superfine Lowell and Philadelphia Ingrain ditto; Wool and Cotton Dugdetts; Brussels and Tufted Rugs; Printed Floor Cloths, &c. &c., which they offer to sell at prices less than have ever before been offered in this city.

Carpet Room in chamber over Store, No. 132 Jefferson Avenue, one door below the Michigan State Bank, Detroit.

Jan. 23, 1846. 248-3mo

500 Kegs of Eastern Nails, just received and for sale by

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.
76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Dec. 12, 1344. 242

Dry Goods at Wholesale

BEECHER & ABBOT OFFER for sale for cash the following goods at New York wholesales prices, transportation only added:

40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
10 Cases Bleached do do
10 Bales Brown Drillings,
3 Cases Bleached do
2000 lbs Batting,
1000 " Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20
500 " Candle Wicking,
700 Carpet Warp,
100 pieces Sheeps Gray Cloth,
100 " Satinetts,
60 " Cassimere,
50 " Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed Broad Cloths,
150 " Black, Colored, Figured and Plain Alpaccas,
50 " White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels,
80 " Super Meal Bagging,
50 " Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans,
50 " " " Linseys,
50 " Canton Flannels,
50 pairs Mackinaw Blankets,
50 pieces M. DeLaine and Cashmeres,
100 Blanket Shawls,
50 pieces 7-8 and 6-4 Bed Ticking,
50 " Stripe Shirting,
50 " Blue Drills,
100 " Prussian Diaper,
1000 " English and American Prints,

together with a general assortment of Threads, Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Hdkfs, &c. &c., making the largest and best assortment of goods to be found in this state.

132 Jefferson avenue, one door below the St. Clair Bank Building.

Detroit, Oct. 7, 1245, 233-6mo.

1846.

J. HOLMES & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings,

No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

J HOLMES, *New York.* }
S M. HOLMES, *Detroit.* }

WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unsurpassed by any concern in the State.—One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.—With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are sold CHEAP for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "*the greatest good to the whole number,*" so if you want to buy Goods *cheap*, and buy a *large quantity* for a *little money* give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York.

50,000 lbs. Wool.

Wanted, the above quantity of good merchantable Wool for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. HOLMES & CO.

Detroit, 1845. 214-tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

At Perry's Book Store.

Next door East of the N. York Cheap Store.

THE subscriber has just opened and is now ready to sell the most extensive assortment of *BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY,* ever offered in Ann Arbor. His stock consists of

SCHOOL BOOKS

of nearly every variety in use in this State—Histories, Biographies, Travels, Memoirs, Miscellaneous, Religious and Classical Books.

BIBLES and TESTAMENTS,

every variety of size, style and binding. Some splendidly finished.

PRAYER BOOKS, POEMS & ANNUALS

beautifully bound for Holyday gifts. Parents and others wishing to make splendid holyday presents at small cost, will do well to call at Perry's and make their selections from a full stock. Don't delay.

Also, on hand the largest assortment of PAPER ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap, Flat Cap, Letter, French Letter, Bankers Post, Copying, Tissue, Card Back, Envelope, and 10 kinds of note paper, with a full assortment of Steel Pens, Quills, Wafers; Black, Blue, Red, and Copying Ink; Sand, Inkstands, Folders, Pen Holders, Stamps, Motto Seals, Gold and Silver Wafers, India Rubber, Pencils and Points, *Envelopes, and many varieties of Visiting Cards.*

Also, GOLD PENS, an article combining elegance with economy. He has on hand a good selection of Books suitable for Family, School District and Township

LIBRARIES.

It will not be possible to name all the articles in his line; Suffice it to say, that his assortment is general and cheaper than was ever before offered in this village.

He has made arrangements in New York which will enable him at all times to obtain anything in his line direct from New York at short notice, by Express. It will be seen that his facilities for accomodating his customers with articles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to make his establishment such as one as an enlightened and discerning community require, and he hopes to merit a share of patronage. Persons wishing any article in his line will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for *Perry's Bookstore*, Ann Arbor, Upper Village—2d door East of Main street, on Huron street.

WM. R. PERRY.

December, 1845.

FLAX SEED.

Important to Farmers.

THE subscriber has now erected a Mill for manufacturing LINSEED OIL. The location of the Mill is 5 miles north of Fentonville, Genesee Co., Mich. This location will accommodate the farmers in Genesee, Lapeer, Shiawassee and a part of Livingston and Oakland Counties. The Mill is capable of grinding 10,000 bushels of Seed. And I hope to be able to get that quantity another year. The Flax Crop is believed to be the best that the farmer can raise.—In the State of New York, in some sections which are acknowledged to be equal to any other for raising wheat, the farmers have proven by an experience of 3 or 4 years, that they can make more money at raising flax seed at *one dollar* per bushel than they can at raising wheat at the prices it ordinarily brings.

I shall have a quantity of seed ready cleaned for sowing to furnish those who cannot procure elsewhere.

I will contract seed at *one dollar* per bushel, to be delivered at the Mill next fall or winter.

A good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, and Hardware, and all the materials for painting kept constantly on hand.

Cash paid at all times for Flax Seed.

D. L. LA TOURETTE.

Long Lake, Dec. 22, 1845. 243—3m

DISSECTED MAPS.—An instructive and amusing article for the young, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

Dec. 23. 24tf

BEECHER & ABBOT,

No 132, Jefferson Avenue, next door to Michigan State Bank, Detroit,

Have on hand a stock of

DRY GOODS
AND GROCERIES:

not amounting to

5,000,000 Dollars

quite—but assure their old customers, and those wishing to buy, that they have a well selected assortment for the

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE,

[over their Retail Store and Basement,] which they will sell on as favorable terms as any establishment west of New York.

WANTED—Pot and Pearl Ashes, for which the highest cash advances will be made. Merchants and others will please drop in.

Jan. 1846. 248—3mo

IN CHANCERY—FIRST CIRCUIT.

Daniel Oakley, Complainant *vs.* David Page and Caleb N. Ormsby, Defendants.

BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day the following described premises, to wit: "All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Brown & Fuller's addition to the village of Ann Arbor, on lot number one, in block number eight, and being all that part of the said lot on which stands the three northeast corner buildings of the Huron Block, together with said buildings and the appurtenances thereto belonging, being in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan."

GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Ch'y.

Joy & Porter, Sol'rs.

Dated January 6th, 1846. 246—7w

IN CHANCERY—FIRST CIRCUIT.

Daniel Oakley, Complainant *vs.* Paul Minnis, Marcia Minnis and William R. Thompson, Defendants.

BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 21th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described premises, to wit: "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing on Packard street, twelve and eighty-four one-hundreth perches south of the northeast corner of land conveyed by Elisha W. Rumsey to Benjamin H. Packard, and running north twelve and eighty-four one-hundredth perches to the northeast corner, thence west on the south line of the village plat five and one-twentieth perches, thence south nine and three-tenths perches to Packard street, thence with said Packard street south to the place of beginning, containing fifty-six perches, be the same more or less."

GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery.

Joy & Porter, Sol'rs.

Dated January 6th, 1846. 246—7w

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned, in offering his services to Washtenaw and the adjoining Counties, as Homœopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the principles as taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Homœopathy,—(*Similia similibus curantur,*) taught in the new school of medicine; and having compared the success of the two systems, he unhesitatingly believes Homœopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure.

Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, permanently eradicated by Homœopathy. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach, &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Epilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchitis, liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholera, black measles, malignant sore throat, erysipelas or black tongue, croup, inflammations of the brain, stomach, bowels, &c. &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been stript of their terrors by the timely application of homœopathic medicaments.

Without further essay, the undersigned would leave it to the afflicted to say, on trial of the remedies, whether Homœopathy is what it claims to be or not.

He would also state that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a complete assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just imported from Leipsic, to this place, where he will attend to all calls, and furnish medicaments, books, &c. at the lowest prices. From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and practice of Homœopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt attention.

Those who may wish to place themselves under his treatment for any chronic disease, can obtain lodgings either at his house, or in other places, at low prices.

THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D.
Homœopathist.

Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 239—1y

FARM FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY.

THE subscriber offers his farm of 60 Acres, with 12 Acres improved, and a frame house sixteen by twenty-six, with an addition of eight feet on one side. Said farm is situated in the town of Concord, Jackson Co., three miles north of Concord village, five east of Albion, twelve west of Jackson. There is a never-failing stream of water running across it, and about 15 Acres of first quality of natural meadow. For further particulars enquire of Benj. Haviland, or J. N. Swain of Concord, or the subscriber at the Thrashing Machine Shop, Lower Town, Ann Arbor. Terms to suit the purchaser.

T. A. HAVILAND.

Ann Arbor, January 19, 1846. 247—tf

"Steam Foundry."

THE undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Geo. F. Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor, will manufacture all kinds of Castings to order, and will be happy to furnish any kind of Castings to the old customers of Harris, Partridge & Co., H. & R. Partridge, & Co., and Partridge, Kent & Co., and to all others who may favor them with a call.

H. B. HARRIS.
E. T. WILLIAMS.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1846. 244-tf

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds *Call and see.*

Dec 1, 1845. 241-tf

CLOVER MACHINES.

THRASHING MACHINES and Seperators made and sold by the subscriber, at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor. KNAPP & HAVILAND,

Jan. 19, 1846. 247 tf

To Sportsmen.

A GENERAL assortment of Casteel and Iron Barrel Rifles, double and single barrel Shot Guns, Pistols, Gun Locks, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, for sale by

WM. R. NOYES,

248-1y 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit

ANNUALS.—A large and valuable assortment of Annuals for 1846, together with many other splendidly bound books, suitable for presents, for sale at

PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

Dec. 23. 241—tf

Live Geese Feathers.

2,000 LBS. pure Live Geese Feathers for sale by the bale or single pound, at 132 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, by

BEECHER & ABBOT.

Jan. 28, 1846. 248-3mo

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

ELDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of

Spanish Sole Leather,	Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c.
Slaughtered do	Horse and Collar Leather,
Hemlock tanned Upper Leather,	Cordevan do
Oak " " "	Morocco Skins,
French tanned Calf Skins.	Seal do
Oak and Hemlock tanned do	Goat Binding,
Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather,	Deer and Lamb do
Oak " " " "	White and Colored Linings.
Bag and Top Leather,	Printed do
Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimmings, and Kit of all kinds.	Russet do

As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞*Cash* and *Leather* exchanged for Hides and Skins.

ELDRED & CO.
248–1y

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

Thirty Thousand Persons

ANNUALLY fall victims to Consumption in the United States. The cause of the evil is generally overlooked. A short dry cough, or neglected cold, is the precursor. These are deemed unimportant. Pain in the side, hectic fever, and night sweats follow, and death ends the scene. Would you find a

REMEDY FOR THE EVIL?

Here it is. The experience of more than 20 years in private practice has proved its efficacy, and since its introduction to public notice, although it has now been offered but a few months, its sale has been unprecedented, and its success beyond question, great—so much so, that it is declared to be the greatest remedy in the world.

ASTHMA,

too, that fearful and distressing malady, which renders life burthensome during its continuance, is subdued without difficulty by this great remedy, and the sufferer is enabled by its use to obtain quiet repose; the shortness of breath is overcome, the cough is allayed, and health and vigor take the place of despondency and suffering. Dr. Folger's

OLOSAONIAN,

or, ALL HEALING BALSAM, is the remedy which has been so eminently successful in alleviating and curing the above complaints; and it has been used by the first physicians in the city, who declare it to be unrivalled, inasmuch as it does not disturb the bowels in the least by producing costiveness, while all other remedies recommended for the above diseases invariably shut up the bowels, thus rendering it necessary to resort to purgative medicine.

Read the following cases, which have been relieved and cured within a few weeks:

DAVID HENDERSON, 60 Laight street, took a severe cold on the 4th day of July, and was brought very low by a distressing cough, which resulted in frequent attacks of bleeding from the lungs. Although he tried every thing in the shape of remedies which could be found, yet he was not benefitted, and by the month of October was so much reduced by night sweats that he despaired of life. One bottle of Folger's Olosaonian restored him to health.

GEORGE W. BURNETT, of Newark, N. J., has suffered under the effects of a severe cold for more than a year. He was reduced to the brink of the grave almost, by his cough and night sweats. He commenced raising blood in the month of October last. He commenced using the Olosaonian, and by the middle of November he was so far restored that he left for Pittsburgh with every prospect of recovering his health.

Mrs. BELL, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Morristown, N. J., was dreadfully afflicted with Asthma for many years. Her physicians had despaired of relieving her. One bottle of the Olosaonian so far restored her that she was able to get out of her bed and dress herself, which she had not done before in months, and she is now in a fair way to be relieved.

Mr. F. LABAN, 52 Pike street, was so bad with asthma that he had not slept in his bed for ten weeks, when he commenced the use of this great remedy. One bottle cured him, and he has not had a return of his complaint now more than five months.

Mrs. McGANN, 20 Walker street, was also cured of severe asthma by the Olosaonian, and states that she never knew medicine give such immediate and permanent relief.

GEORGE W. HAYS, of this city, was given up by his physician as incurable. His disease was consumption and when he commenced using the Olosaonian, was so weak that he could not walk without being assisted by a friend. By strict attention he was so far restored in a few weeks as to be able to pursue his business.

JAMES A. CROMBIE, 120 Nassau street; J. J. Parsells, 11 Tenth street; C. S. Benson, 219 Bleecker street; James Davis, 58 Greene street; and Mrs. Mallen, 9 Morton street; have all experienced the good effects of the Olosaonian in coughs of long standing and affections of the lungs, and pronounce it, with one accord, to be the greatest remedy, and the most speedy and effectual, that they have ever known.

Reader, are you suffering from the above disease? Try this remedy. You will not, perhaps, regret it. It may arrest all those disagreeable symptoms which strike such terror to the mind, and prolong your days.

For sale at 106 Nassau st, one door above Ann, and at Mrs Hays, 139 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. Maynard; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford & Craig, Saline; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton; H. Bower, Manchester; P. Farlick & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northville. 244-6mo

FAIR NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are hereby respectfully notified that all accounts and notes not settled this month, will be left with a Justice for collection. Persons interested will look out and save cost.

Jan'y 16, 1846. C. J. GARLAND.

Persons having accounts or notes with us will please call and adjust the same without delay.

247 tf GARLAND & LE FEVRE.

Persian Pills.

"Put not the Light under a Bushel," but read and ponder.

THE TIME IS COME, and now is, that the great mass of the people of this and the old world, have decided that the

PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXTRACTS,

are the most officinal combination of medicinal ingredients that ever has, or ever can compose a pill.

The RESURRECTION or PERSIAN PILLS, being made of vegetable extracts, are easily digestive, becoming a juice in the human stomach. This liquid is easily taken up by the absorbent vessels, and conveyed throughout all parts of the system, dispensing life and animation in all the organs. By being assimilated with the blood, it enters into its combination, purifying the streams of life. You see it would naturally and readily combine with the blood and all the secretions, thus adapting itself to the removal of all diseases of impure blood, which clog the organs, causing pain, distress, and death. If the impurities settle upon the organ of the stomach, it cause a bad taste in the mouth, a furred tougue, bad breath, indigestion, dyspepsia, pain, a sense of fullness or goneness, &c. If upon the lungs or throat, they will cause a cough, tightness, weakness, and an uneasy sensation in the throat, irritation, bronchitis, and consumption. If they settle upon the liver, they will cause liver complaint, jaundice, or sallow skin, fever and ague, bilious diseases of all kinds, and irregularity of the bowels, diarrahœa, &c. If upon the nerves, they will cause nervous weakness, pain in the head, sick headache, general debility, low spirits, heat in the back, side, or head. If in the system generally, it cause general emaciation, scrofula, tumors, tight hard skin, pimples, blotches, irritation, &c. &c.

You know if any thing clogs the engine, all the machinery becomes retarded in its motion, and as it decreases in strength, the motions become paralyzed more and more, until finally it ceases to move. So with the human system, as the blood becomes impure with humors, the organs suffer creating, pain, misery, and if not removed, death.

A constant use of these Pills in a family, will add years to each individual life. For being made of vegetable extracts, they may be taken from youth to old age without injury, but with decided benefit. Weakly, puny children, will become healthy and strong with a slow use of these Pills. They soothe weak nerves, strengthen the weak, and cleanse all the organs in a manner above described. Being compound of juices, they pass through the smallest vessels, thus teaching disease wherever pent up in the system, even in the eyes and brain.

We know that they are the best Pill in the world, for *tens of thousands* that have taken every other pill, have decided so, and nothing could hinder them from keeping them on hand.—Take these pills freely, and you will seldom want a physician. Who ever heard of much sickness in a family where these Pills were taken freely? Then again they cause no pain or weakness in their operation; they soothe the bowels, and are a sure cure for

DIARRHŒA OR SUMMER COMPLAINT,

indigestion, costiveness, and all diseases arising from an impure stomach or blood. There is nothing better for fever and ague, or bilious diseases, and all others mentioned above.

N. B. Price reduced to 2s per box for 31 Pills. Remember each box contains 31 Pills—therefore, they are the cheapest as well as the best. Beware of Pills made of gums, calomel and coarse powders, for they will destroy the coats of the stomach in time, and cause death.—Beware, for the most of them contain calomel or something as destructive to human existence.

Remember the Resurrection or Persian Pills, are made of Vegetable extracts.

For sale in all the principal places in the Union—Wholesale and retail by P. Owen & Co., Detroit; C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Lund & M'Collum, Ann Arbor. 237-6m

1846.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. M'FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK,

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink, of various kinds.

BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c.

To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor.

247-tf

WHOEVER wishes to buy their goods to good advantage, must not think of making their purchases till they have looked over the goods and prices at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845. 244—6m

WILLIAM R. NOYES, JR,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardware and Cutlery,

Nails, Glass, Carpenters, Cooper's and Blacksmith's Tools. Also, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin Ware. No. 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. 248-1y

Blank Deeds and Mortgages.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.

March 20, 1845.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &C.
IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BREAST.

Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its surpassing health restorative virtues!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash. Co. Ky.]
SPRINGFIELD Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford & Park:—

GENTS—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of *"Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."*

In the year 1840 I was taken with an Inflamation of the Bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines and every variety of medical aid and without benefit; and thus I wearied along until the winter of 1841, when I heard of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of a recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the "Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain and suffering; and after having spent *four or five hundred dollars* to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I *was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer know when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me.—I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten for five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle, I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men, (who should know where relief may be had) to make this statement public.

May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM H. BAKER.

The following has just been received from Mr. Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir:

I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure, effected on my daughter, about 14 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and was attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions proved ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough, and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who saw her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die.—But as soon as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so to do until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefitting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,
EDWARD STRATTON.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
that not only relieves but cures!

☞Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale in Cincinnati only by SANFORD & PARK, and in Ann Arbor by Maynards, sole Agents for this County. 238

CAN'T BE BEAT!

THE subscribers would inform the Public, that they continue to supply the State of Michigan with

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT
SMUT MACHINES.

The large numbers of these Machines that have been sold, and the steadily increasing demand for them, is the best evidence of their real value, and of their estimation with those who have become familiar with their merits.

WALKER'S Smut Machine is superior to others in the following particulars:

1. As it combines the *Beating, Scouring,* and *Blowing* Principles, it cleans the smuttiest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the friction of the wheat, and discharging the smut and dust as fast as separated from the wheat.

2. It is *simple in construction,* and is therefore less liable to become deranged, and costs less for repairs.

3. It runs very *light,* and is perfectly secure from fire.

4. It is as *durable* as any other Machine in use.

5. It costs considerably LESS than other kinds.

These important points of difference have given this Machine the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business who might be named, the following have used the Machines, and certified to their excellency and superiority:

H. N. HOWARD, Pontiac, Mich.
E. F. COOK, Rochester, do
E. B. DANFORTH, Mason, do
M. F. FRINK, Branch, do
H. H. COMSTOCK, Comstock, do
References may also be had to
JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich.
W. RYON, do do
D. C VRELAND, Rock, do
JOHN PHIPS, Monroe, do
H. DOUSMAN, do do
A. BEACH, Waterloo. do
GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, do
N. HEMENWAY, Oakland, do

All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address

E. O. & A. CRITTENTON.
Ann Arbor. (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.

Aug. 24, 1845. 226–1y

"Crockery at Wholesale."

FREDERICK WETMORE, has constantly on hand, the largest stock in the West of

Crockery, China, Glassware, Looking Glasses and Plates, Britannia Ware Trays, Lamps and Wicking, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c. &c.

His stock includes all the varieties of Crockery and China, from the finest China Dinner and Tea Setts to the most common and low priced ware—from the richest cut glass to the plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every kind. Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

SOLAR LARD LAMPS of every description from the most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest Store lamp.

All the above articles are imported by himself directly from the manufacturers and will be sold at Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House, expenses from seaboard added only.

A liberal discount given for cash.

Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the above articles at the old stand, No. 125, Jefferson Avenue (Eldred's Block.) Detroit. 248–1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the friends of Temperance, that he has taken the Temperance House, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabbling to accommodate teams.

Detroit, January 1, 1846. 245tf

Wood! Wood!!

A FEW Cords of Wood wanted *immediately* in payment for the Signal of Liberty.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without inducing disease.

Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is *McALISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT,* or the *WORLD'S SALVE!* It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heal them.

It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to void all its impurities and dispose of all its useless particles. The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intestines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, universal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is good!"

CONSUMPTION.

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system.

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEAD ACHE.

This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with the like success, as also Ague in the Face.

COLD FEET.

Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration and thus cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy has yet been discovered that is so good. The same may be said of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore Breast, &c.

And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asthma, Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World.

For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious; for Burns it has not has its equal in the World; also, Excresences of every kind, such as Warts, Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of them all.

SORE EYES.

The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflamation or it will do little good. The Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's. It throws a freshness and blushing color upon the now white, transparent skin, that is perfectly enchanting. Some times in case of Freckles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pursue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them away. This is a simple and safe cure.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

It would be cruel, nay wicked, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had.

TOILET.

Although I have said little about it as a hair restorative, yet I will stake it against the World! They may bring their Oils far and near, and mine will restore the hair two cases to their one.

OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common Salve of the day in such cases. For they have no power to open other avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely from pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure. Such cases as Croup, Cholic, Cholera Infantum, Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and sacredly declare to you that the All-Healing Ointment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that vast bodies of infants and children die early; which is supposed to be inevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world,

CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE THAN OTHERS!!

But it is from the want of proper nourishment and the constant drugging they undergo which mows them down as the rank grass falls before the scythe.

Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were the last words we were ever to utter, and of course past the reach of all interest, we would say, "use the All-Healing Ointment for sickness among children."

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis is passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties which are frequent with females, find ready and permanent relief. We have had aged ladies tell us they could not live six months without it. But to females about to become mothers, if used for some weeks antecedent to their confinement, very few of those pains and convulsions which attend them at that period will be felt. This fact ought to be known the world over.

SCALD HEAD.

We have cured cases that actually defied everything known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent $500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.

People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful properties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in existence. There is no mercury in it, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin one particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO.
168 South street, N. York.

Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

☞CAUTION.☜

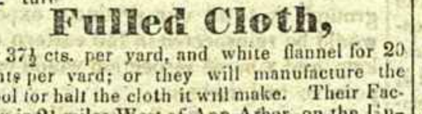
As the All Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face.

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500, to be paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents; Smith & Tyrell, Clinton; Ketchum & Smith, Tecumseh; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter, H. Bower, Manchester; John Owen & Co., Detroit; Harmon & Cook, Brooklyn.

Dec. 18, 1845. 244—1y

WOOL! WOOL!!



CLOTH! CLOTH!!

THE subscribers will continue to manufacture

Fulled Cloth,

for 37½ cts. per yard, and white flannel for 20 cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their Factory is 2½ miles West of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River. Wool will also be received at Scio. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in the same manner as if the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as it comes in as nearly as it can be done with reference to the different qualities of wool.

WOOL CARDING,

will be done at Scio, by Thomas Hoskins.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, May 1, 1845. 210

DENTISTRY.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say to all who have not had those necessary organs, THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. TERMS accommodating and charges in no case unreasonable.

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. 47-tf

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

Dec. 23. 244—tf

Try---Try---Try Again.

AFTER you have tried one thousand and one kinds of Pills; then try Dr. Halstead's

Brisk Pills.

and you will be fully satisfied that they are as much preferable to every other kind as the sun's light and heat is preferable, to bring forward and promote a healthy growth in vegetables to that which emanates from the moon.

They are just what is wanted in this country—a pill that operates quick, thorough and easy, carrying all impurities with them; leaving the stomach and bowels clean and clear. Away with your SLOW PILLS, that act SLOW—cleanse SLOW, and leave the system in a SLOW state. Bilious matter and other impediments collect very rapid in the system when once they begin to accumulate—and will increase as fast as Slow Pills will remove them. It is necessary therefore, to have a brisk operation—that will AROUSE ALL THE ORGANS from their torpid state, give a new impetus to the blood and secretions. Then food will digest—the stomach gain strength—the system strong—the skin clear—the appetite good, and you are well—when your slow doses would keep you lingering along for months—and then perhaps you will send for a Doctor, and what will he do? He will give you a powerful cathartic—one that will do you some good.

Now be your own doctors, and take Halsted's Vegetable Brisk Pills, and graduate them to suit the patient. To weak patients give small doses—also to children. They are harmless and can be given to the most delicate—but then they give life and motion to the system.

DISEASE is a slow morbid action, clogging up all the small vessels—and calls aloud for a remedy that will arouse them into action before they become too weak to be kept in motion.—People die for the want of action—and fearing they shall obtain a healthy, natural action—they prefer taking a slow medicine—that they may doctor slowly for years—and at last die with a slow, lingering disease—the natural effect of taking slow Pills. Away then with this theory.—If nature wishes to purify the air, she calls up in a hurry a thunder shower, and with it her lightnings (air physic) to purify, cleanse, and give a new motion to the atmosphere, and all is well. She does not lighten gently the year round to produce this motion. Then follow nature, when you are out of health—have a bad taste in your mouth—indigestion — costiveness — fever—cold chills—fever and ague—dyspepsia—pain in back or limbs—taken cold—or in fact out of order in any way—relieve yourself immediately by taking the Brisk Pills. Try them once and you will use no other. 28 Pills for 25 cents.

Sold wholesale and retail by J. Owen & Co., Detroit; C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Lund & McCollum, Ann Arbor. 237-6m

SICKNESS IN CHILDREN.

AND the suffering which they undergo from "WORMS" often tend to a fatal termination, while the CAUSE is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the *Prominent Symptoms* of the presence of worms. A timely use of

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Half Orphan Asylum has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION,

Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption. Jonathan Howard, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forest, Evangelist in the Western part of this state, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Orasmus Dibble, Esq. in Monravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES,

And no medicine has ever been more effectual in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching or irritation, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE.

Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sea sickness, Despondency, Faintness Cholic Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation are quickly and entirely relieved by using

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

RHEUMATISM,

Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs and other parts of the body are speedily and effectually relieved by SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 12½ cents, and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the Plaster, and a ☞*fac simile*☜ of the Doctor's written name under the directions. None others are genuine, or to be relied on. Dr. Sherman's Warehouse is No. 106 Nassau st. New York.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for Ann Arbor. 246

IN CHANCERY—FIRST CIRCUIT.

Joseph Clark, Complainant *vs.* Peter McGivney, Defendant.

BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described premises, to wit: "The northeast quarter of Section thirty, township number one south, of Range three east." GEO. DANFORTH
Master in Chancery.

Douglass & Walker, Comp's Sol'rs.

Dated January 6th, 1846. 246—7w

Flax Seed!

THE subscriber wishes to buy a quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will pay the highest market price, in GOODS or CASH, delivered at his Mill at Mount Pleasant, Genessee County, Michigan, five miles north of Fentonville.

D. L. LA TOURETTE.

Dec. 15. 1845. 243—5m

TAKEN up by the subscriber on or about the first of November last a HEIFER, supposed to be two years old, with brindle sides, white back and belly and some white on the legs and tail. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. LEVI JUNE.

Bridgwater, Dec. 16, 1845. 243—8w

SHAWLS, Dress stuffs of all kinds, Lace Veils, Cravats, Ribbons, &c. &c. At the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit.

W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845. 244—6m

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinetts, Gents. Cravats, &c. &c. cheap at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit.

W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845. 244—6m

FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS may be found at all times at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1844. 244—6m

WANTED.

TWO young men about 18 or 19 years of age, as apprentices to the Sash and Blind making business. Also, one JOURNEYMAN, at the above business.

H. GREGORY

Ann Arbor, Lower-Town, Dec. 4, 1845. 241—tf