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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

THE BUILDERS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

All are architects of Fate,
Working in the walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, nor low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterday
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods saw every where.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where gods may dwell,
Beautiful entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of Time,
Broken stair-ways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and simple base,
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those towers where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky.

MISCELLANY.

A CASE OF OVER EXCITEMENT.

The following from the N. Y. "Evening Mirror," was furnished by Mr. Lester, U. S. Consul at Genoa.

Having to deal with all sorts of characters, and being confined for many days to my office in the dull details of business, it is a great relief sometimes to meet with an old genius who breaks up the monotony of life, and has his own story to tell. Not long ago I was favored with a call from two persons in one day, of a singular description, and they were the last two I ever expected to meet.

The first was a Yankee from Worcester, Mass. He was a long, lean, shabbily dressed fellow—but I'll stop and give you a more particular description. I heard three o'clock in the morning, I heard a thundering knocking at the door, by which I knew a stranger was there, for all Italians ring a bell when there is one to ring. The servant opened the door, and ushered in the stranger. He seemed to be a young man, not more than eight and twenty—tall, lean, most particularly lantern-jawed, and what the Yankees call bony.

He had on a pair of cow hide shoes of a enormous size, into the soles of which not less than half a pound of horse nail had been driven; if I could judge by it clattering his feet made on the marble floor as he came in. Between his shoe and the bottom of his pantaloons, (no sill distance) were clearly visible a pair of Yankee knit, mixed wool socks, and a little above the socks, which had sat down a little over, said shoes, was a piece of a lean and somewhat hairy leg. Since I have begun at bottom to describe my hero, I will go on and end where common historians in—at the head. But really the feet to some of the most conspicuous things about his person. His pantaloons were of home made bottle green woolen, cut by somebody who was not particularly lavish of cloth, for they set as tight his skin as they could conveniently. His vest which did not come down quite his pantaloons, was a "linsey-woolsey" fabric, with a standing collar, and brass buttons, which had probably been used for a coat. He had on a cotton shirt (unbleached), and around his neck a high black patent leather stock, on his head a hair seal skin cap. If will in addition to this description, I will to yourself a face un-

shaven for a month, of the most undecipherable solemnity and sternness, you have the man.

As he entered, he came up to me with his cap still on his head, and pulled down over his ears, he said,
"Be you the United States Counsel?"
"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'm a prophet of God, and my worldly name is——"

I was born in Worcester, in old Massachusetts, twenty eight years ago, or thereabouts. I lived in sin and iniquity, like all the rest of the folks in Worcester, till nigh three years ago, when the Almighty revealed to me his son as he did to Paul; I was struck dumb, and, like Paul, after his dark season, I had revealed to me wonderful signs, sights and visions, when I was brought out into great light. Right off I see that everybody else was wrong; that the priests was leading 'em all to perdition. So I lifted up my full voice, and like Noah, I warned 'em of approaching wrath; but like the Ante-Deluvians, they stopped up their ears and kept on sinning. About six weeks ago it was revealed to me that I was the prophet of God, spoken of in Malachi, and the rest of the prophets, that were to prepare the way for the second coming of Christ; and that as he would appear at Jerusalem at such a time, I must go there and prepare things for his coming; so I am here in the spirit and power of Elijah, and I am bound for the holy city. If you wish to escape the last trial of wrath that is just a going to be poured out, help me on my journey."

"Well, sir," I replied, somewhat "used up," I confess, by the prophet's communications, I am glad to see you. Won't you take a seat friend? You are off for Jerusalem, then, by the first boat?"

"O yes, sir I must go quick, too?"

"All right. We can take you there by steam, and that's faster than the old prophets used to travel, I expect, except now and then, some of them, who took, like Jonah, the belly of a whale for a cabin. But I hope you are not in such great haste but you can pass a day or two with us here; we have a fine city, filled with palaces and works of art."

"Oh! I care no more for these 'ere things than Paul did when he stood on Mars Hill, and see the whole people given to idolatry. I must be on my way, for I have yet to get to Jerusalem and keep a holy fast of forty days before Christ can come, and I don't want to delay the Lord Jesus you see."

"Oh, no, of course not; I should be very sorry to have you do that; I don't think we ought to do such things. But tell us a word about the way you got here. I have a great interest in your mission. I have not seen such a man for many a day."

"Well, just as soon as this revelation come, I sold out my earthly goods to get a little money, and left friends and home, for you know what our Lord said, that if a man didn't hate his father and mother," &c. I got to Boston, and found a steamship a-going to leave the next day for England, and I took passage; we was 13 days at sea. The same day we got to Liverpool I went to London in the cars, and the day after I got there I went aboard an English vessel, and we sailed here to Genoa in 18 days. So you see it's only 36 days since I left my father's house in Worcester; I've gone so fast because God was on my side, and every thing was overruled for me his servant and chosen prophet."

"Yes, I see; well now which way do you go?"

"I want to go the quickest way to get to Jerusalem, only I must go by the way of Rome, for it has been revealed to me, as it was to Paul, that I must be persecuted and suffer at Rome; she is the mother of harlots, the beast, the false prophet, Satan's seat and no prophet of God can go there without persecution; I shall be there in prison, twenty days as has been revealed to me, and suffer great torments and tortures for which I am prepared, and then God will come to deliver me from prison, as he did Peter and Silas, and I shall go on my way to Jerusalem."

"Why, my friend, it seems to me that if they are to handle you so roughly in Rome, I should give them the slip and go some other way."

"Oh, no, I am commanded to go to Rome and proclaim to the pope that the day of God's judgment is come, and that in a few weeks he will be cast into the bottomless pit."

"And what do you think his holiness will say to this interesting piece of intelligence?"

"He will order me to great torments—but God will deliver me."

"Well, my friend, tell us something about the state of things in Jerusalem after you get there."

"Well as I was saying, I don't want to detain the Lord Jesus, nor keep him waiting for me, so I shall get on the ground as quick as possible. Then I shall keep a holy fast of forty days. When this is done, the Lord Jesus will be revealed from heaven, and set up his kingdom in Jerusalem. Then the day of reckoning will come for all the world. All creeds will be burnt up, and judgment taken on all priests, churches, and wicked men, and a little while given them to repent, and if they don't do it, Christ will destroy them all. The Jews will all be gathered to Jerusalem out of all nations to which they have been driven, and all the holy dead shall be raised to live and reign with Christ; I shall be his prime minister, and great prophet. 365,000 years, and then the world will be burnt up or burnt over, and a new world made out of the old one, and we shall live on it for ever and ever, even to all eternity. Hell will be in the centre of the earth, which is nothing but fire and melted lava, and there they will be burned for ever and ever, even to all eternity."

"But do you really believe all this, my friend?"

"Believe it? Why I know it, for it's all been revealed to me, and I can't be mistaken."

"But what if Jesus Christ don't come when you have finished your fast?"

"Why he will come."

"Well, but if so strange a thing should happen as that he should not come what would you do?"

"Why, you may just as well ask me what if there was no Jesus Christ! But I have stayed here too long already; I was going right away, but the captain told me I must have a passport, or the earthly powers would stop me; I want to go; make it out as quick as you can."

"You shall have it in an hour friend."

"And I'll pay for it now; what will it cost? I've got a little money left."

"Oh I don't charge prophets anything for passports, and will get the governor, and police, and papal consul to give our passports gratis, and you can go on board the steamer Virgil this evening and be off for Rome without delay."

"Well then, I'll stay here till it comes."

So the prophet took off his cap, and put it on the floor by his side, and taking out a pocket Bible, turned to the prophecies to read by himself.

All this scene, thus far seemed to me at the time the most ridiculous I ever beheld; but when the first novelty had passed, and I saw the poor deluded man turn to his Bible, the blessed revelation of God, and con its sacred page with that intense gaze, with which no man looks but an honest man, it was by far the saddest sight I ever witnessed. I thought of his friends, and their entreaties that he would stay at his home, in the beautiful town of his birth and pass his days peacefully; I thought of the care that had worn him thinner than a shadow, in pursuit of a shade, and of the disappointment that awaited him when he reached the holy spot, where the Savior of men died, and on which I doubt no more than he, that he will stand again at his second coming, while I sat gazing at the poor victim of delusion before me, and heard the involuntary sigh that now and then came from his restless spirit. I felt a sadness which I cannot describe; I could not smile at him again. I made out his passport, sent it to be signed by the proper authorities, and then went with him to the steamboat office, saw him on board the steamer, which was just weighing anchor for old Rome. He had heard nothing from him since. He had money enough to take him to Jerusalem, as he was willing to undergo any privation. His health was declining evidently; he was wasting away like a man with the consumption; his life was being burnt out of his heart by a slow fire. Before now he has probably reached Jerusalem, and not unlikely he has died of hunger and disappointment, without the gate of the Holy City, where the dogs have eaten his flesh and the vultures of heaven have picked his bones.

[Note. We found the preceding in the Advent Herald, the Millerite paper of Boston. The Herald:]

The article was communicated by Mr. Lester, the United States Consul at Genoa, in Italy, and is doubtless authentic. It was written by Mr. Lester in Europe soon after the interview referred to. Mr. Lester has since been to this country, and remarked that after the article was written, he had father intelligence from him. The young man went to Rome, and entered St. Peter's church during some high service, denouncing the Pope as the Man of Sin, who was to be destroyed by the brightness of Christ's coming, and uttering anathemas against all his in herents. The priests had him arrested immediately, and imprisoned. After detaining him in prison a few weeks, they became satisfied that he was insane and released him. He then started for Jerusalem, where Mr. Lester is a believer in the personal com-

ing of Christ at the door, connection with the return of the Jews, and had no intention of speaking lightly of this solemn question.

MEXICAN WOMEN.

They have no fire places in Mexico, and I think that this circumstance has a very great influence on their character. It is not easy to estimate the moral influence of these family re-unions, to which we are accustomed, around the fireside on long winter evenings, which are passed in reading some excellent book, or in conversing not less instructive.

In walking the streets of Mexico, it would be very safe to bet that eight out of every ten persons you meet would be officers, soldiers, priests, friars, lepers, and it would be difficult to decide which class is the most numerous. All but the last of these classes are not only unproductive, but a charge upon the country. It does not seem to me that the whole productive industry of the country, so far as the Mexicans are concerned, and excluding the profits of the labor and capital of foreigners, would be sufficient to support those drones.

I wish I could in sincerity say that the ladies of Mexico are handsome. They are not; nor are they ugly. Their manners, however, are perfect, and in the great attributes of the heart, affection, benevolence and kindness in all their forms, they have no superiors. They are eminently graceful in everything but dancing. That does not "come by nature," as we have the authority of Dogberry that reading and writing do; and they are rarely taught to dance, and still more rarely practice it.

I think that in another, and the most important point in the character of women, they are very much slandered. I am quite sure that there is less immorality. Indeed, I cannot see how such a thing is possible.

Every house in Mexico has but one outside door, and a porter always at that. The old system of the duenna, and a constant espionage, are observed by every one, and to an extent that would scarcely be believed. I have no doubt, however, that whatever other effects these restraints may have, their moral influence is not a good one. The virtue which they secure is of the sickly nature of hot house plants, which wither and perish, when exposed to the weather. Women, instead of being taught to regard certain acts as impossible to be committed, and therefore not apprehended or guarded against, are brought up with an idea that temptation of opportunity is one which is never resisted.

I do not think the ladies of Mexico generally well educated. There are, however, some shining exceptions. Mrs. Almonte, the wife of Almonte, would be regarded as an accomplished lady in any country. The Mexicans, of either sex, are not a reading people. The ladies read very little.

The general routine of female life is to rise late, and spend the larger portion of the day standing in their open windows, which extend to the floor. It would be a safe bet at any hour of the day between ten and five o'clock, that you would be walking the street; see one or more females standing thus at the windows of more than half the houses. At five they ride on the Paseo, and then go to the theatre, where they remain until twelve o'clock, and the next day, and every day in the year repeat the same routine. In this dolce far niente their whole lives pass away. But I repeat that in many of the qualities of the heart which make women lovely and loved, they have no superiors.

The ladies of Mexico dress with great extravagance, and I suppose a greater profusion of "pearl and gold"—I will not say more barbaric—than in any other country. I remember that at a ball at the President's, Mr. Bocanegra asked me what I thought of the Mexican ladies; were they as handsome as my own countrywomen? I of course avoided answering the question. I told him they were very graceful, and dressed much finer than our ladies. He said he supposed so, and then asked what I thought the dresses of two ladies which he pointed out had cost; and then told me that he happened to hear his wife and daughters speaking of them, and that the material of the dresses, blonde, I think, had cost one thousand dollars each. I asked on the same occasion, a friend of mine who was a merchant, what he supposed was the cost of an ornament for the head, thickly set with diamonds, of the Senora A—G—. He told me that he knew very well, for he had imported it for her, and that the price was twenty-five thousand dollars; she wore other diamonds and pearls, no doubt of equal value.

I have said that there are very rarely if ever anything like evening parties, or

tertulias; social meetings, or calls to spend an evening are quite as unusual, except among very near relations; and even the restraint and espionage are not at all relaxed. Persons who have seen each other, and been attached for years, often meet at the altar without having spent an hour in each other's company. Ladies of the better classes never walk the streets except one day in the year, the day before good Friday, I believe it is. But they make the most of their saturnalia; on that day all the fashionable streets are crowded with them, in their "bib and tuckers," and glittering in diamonds.

The streets are always, however, swarming with women of the middling and lower classes. The only article of dress worn them are a chemise and a petticoat, satin slippers, but no stockings, and a rebozo, a long shawl, improperly called by our ladies a mantilla. This they wear over the head and wrapped close around the chin, and thrown over the left shoulder. Whatever they may be in private, no people can be more observant of propriety in public; one may walk the streets of Mexico for a year, and he will not see a wanton gesture or look on the part of a female of any description, with the single exception, that if you meet a woman with a very fine bust, which they are apt to have, she finds some occasion to adjust her rebozo, and throws it open for a second. This rebozo answers all the purposes of a shawl, bonnet, and frock body.

The women of Mexico, I think, generally smoke; it is getting to be regarded as not exactly *comme il faut*, and therefore they do it privately. As the men generally smoke, they have the advantage which Dean Swift recommends to all who eat onions, to make their sweethearts do so too.—*Thompson's Mexico.*

THE SKIN.

The London Lancet announces the publication in England of a new, and most elaborate Treatise on the Skin, in its healthy and morbid states, by Dr. E. T. Wilson. We infer from the mere glances of it taken by the Lancet, that it is an invaluable work, the product of long continued observation, and laborious thought, and hope that it may soon be republished this side of the Atlantic.

Few persons are aware of the importance of the cutaneous structure, and of the necessity of maintaining it in a healthy condition. Otherwise, it would not be so generally and grossly neglected. Bathing in this country is a recreation indulged in during the warm season, but not a habit the year round. And yet the body requires cleanliness as much in winter as in summer. Habitual cold bathing in winter invigorates the system, equalizes the circulation, keeps the skin active, and enables it to resist with comparative impunity the evil influences of vicissitudes of weather.

The following facts gleaned from Dr. Wilson's treatise, will cause many to open their eyes with astonishment, and teach them why it is that so much suffering follows a check of perspiration, and how vital it is to preserve what the Doctors call the "tegumentary tissue," in a state of cleanliness and vigorous action.

The Doctor counted the perspiratory pores on the palm of the hand, and found 3,528 in a square inch. Each pore being the aperture to a little tube a quarter of an inch long, it followed that on a square inch on the palm of the hand there is a length of tube equal to 832 inches or 734 feet. On the pulps of the fingers, the number of pores is still greater; on the heels, not so many. On an average for the whole surface, he estimates 2800 pores to the square inch, and consequently a length of tube equal to 700 inches. The number of square inches of surface in a man of ordinary size, is 2,500; the number of pores, therefore, 7,000,000; the number of inches of perspiratory tube, 1,750,000—that is 145,833 feet, or 46,800 yards, nearly twenty-eight miles!

"Think of that! Twenty-eight miles of drainage on one body—twenty-eight miles of surface, exposed to morbid influences—twenty-eight miles of sympathetic tegument! Is it any wonder that agents acting upon this twenty-eight miles of tube, should produce so decided impressions upon the whole man? Do not people see in this fact the immediate importance of removing obstructions, when by any means this drainage is stopped or checked? Need another word be said in behalf of daily cold bathing, and the strictest cleanliness?"

Think of it, ye thoughtless ones—twenty-eight miles of drainage!—*Cin. Herald.*

It is a FACT that the amount of money lost by failing banks throughout the Union from 1841 to 1845, was \$33,470,932! Ohio's share of this loss was only ten millions one hundred and thirty thousand!—

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty. WOMAN'S SPHERE.

It would appear, were we to judge from diversity of opinion, on the subject of woman's appropriate sphere, that nature had assigned her none at all.

Some say, she is an angel, the inhabitants of heaven are not purer in thought, or more benevolent in design, and the greater her influence, the better for society. Others affirm she has no soul at all. She was designed only as a servant for man, and a spirit of obedience is the only virtue we desire her to possess.

There are thousands of Asteroids, who have drawn circles between these two great primary's, so that woman's weak mind is puzzled and perplexed, and being unable to trace her orbit, she is constantly overstepping, first this side, then the other exposing herself to the ridicule and censure of the wiser sex. I invite the ladies to set aside the places assigned us by interested men, and examine the inspired volume and book of nature. The first informs us, we are not angels but literally human beings, taken from the side of man and designed as a help, or in other words to aid him in the pursuit of his objects. Nature speaks the same language. If we compare ourselves with men, we find in ourselves the same faculties and propensities, (a-king pardon of those ladies who are so refined as to feel shocked at the idea of possessing a masculine trait or feeling.)

Had nature designed us only to do the bidding of man, we should have been made without a will, as are the brutes, whereas every woman, at all acquainted with her mental operations, has felt that indestructible, independent something called *will*, and has felt the same violence done to her nature in being compelled by legal enactments to submit to the dictation of men, that one man feels, when compelled to submit to another. The first marriage ceremony corroborates the above views. The God of the Universe, honored the celebration with his presence, and also his approbation, as he bestowed the bride. Adam received his bride, replying, "this is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh; for this cause shall a man cleave to his wife, and they shall be one flesh." Brief, beautiful and comprehensive, quite unlike a modern marriage ceremony. The idea of ruling and obeying seems not to have entered their minds. It was not until the fatal experiment of disobedience that Eve found her husband a lord and herself a servant. Had this been a natural relation, or had it previously existed, it could not have been inflicted on Eve as a punishment. "Thy desire shall be unto thy husband, and he shall rule over thee," belongs to the fallen state alone, and has its origin and necessity in the depravity of our race. It extends only to the wife; and all enactments of legislatures, parliaments, senates, societies, &c. subjecting women as a race, are arbitrary and unjust, and are not sanctioned by any natural or divine law. To the husband alone, as husband, is the wife, as wife, subjected. The peace of the domestic circle requires such an arrangement. While the unmarried lady may use the poles of the universe for a compass to draw the circles of her sphere. She is on a perfect equality with human souls inhabiting a little stronger tabernacle, Milton and the world to the contrary notwithstanding. With regard to the common argument of disparity, I need only say that every experienced teacher knows, that to reverse the training of the sexes would reverse their characters. If it were not so, why the necessity of so many expedient but unjust laws, giving to man every advantage, and rendering woman dependant upon him? Why the necessity of guarding so sedulously his lofty and enviable position? Will those who can, explain?

M.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Mr. Editor:—

I wish to convey through your columns some of my thoughts to our friends, abolitionists. I have from my youth been taught that the enslaving of our fellow men, by man, was a wicked usurpation of authority which did not belong to man; that men were all born with inalienable and equal rights, and that right gives to every man liberty and the choice of his pursuit of happiness, and we are not to look at the outward appearance to know with certainty invisible things.

Therefore, men born in different countries and with different complexions, yet their national capacities are not very dissimilar. I have long been a friend to liberty, and have looked on with impatience the slow revolutions of that wheel which is to liberate the captive, and under the present state of things, and viewing

the slow (or rather no progress) towards the abolition of slavery, I fear that I shall be disappointed of seeing it brought about in my day, having already lived four years short of half a century. Therefore I would suggest a new starting point for the deliberation of our friends: that is, that we take the most proper and speedy course to alter the Constitution, making it unconstitutional to hold slaves in the United States; and so far as my knowledge extends, nine-tenths of the people will vote for such a move, and I do believe that it would be the most speedy as well as the most sure remedy for the great evil.

WM. WESTON.

NOTE. We give our correspondent a hearing, although we do not assent to all his premises or conclusions. The anti-slavery cause was never making more rapid progress than at this moment. We would say to our friend, don't be "impatient": great revolutions in the political world like those of the material one, may be slow and apparently insignificant in preparation, but rapid and overwhelming in their final development. The present is not the time to alter our position. Two years hence, we shall see our path to victory plainly marked out before us.

SOMETHING ABOUT BRASS.—It has been in contemplation in England, for some time, to erect by subscription a brass equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, of colossal size. Sixty tons of brass will be necessary to complete its gigantic proportions, and there seems to be as much difficulty about collecting it together as to one other more precious metals technically called "brass."

Sir Francis Trench complains most bitterly against the parsimony of the Government. Lord Melbourne's administration he says, gave only one unserviceable nine-pounder for equipping the head of the horse; and at various times since then the contributions of the government in iron cannon have amounted in all to but 5 tons, 3 cwt., 3 qrs. This is really too bad. John Bull is getting premonitory or he would have furnished, without the slightest hesitation, more than barely brass enough to coat the head of him.

"Whose eagle beak once held the world inawo."—*Christian Citizen.*

The present land system, as already shown, is one and an efficient cause of this protentious transformation. It has now generated 66 land offices, 132 registers and receivers, 8 surveyors general, with a host of deputies, clerks, draftsmen, chain-carriers, and axe-men, supported at an annual expense of about \$500,000, and must continue, in virtue of the principles of its construction, to extend its patronage coextensive with the almost illimitable area of the public domain.

The exports from the Republic of Mexico amount to about \$20,000,000 annually. Not less than \$12,000,000 of silver are coined in the various mints, of which there are some six or eight in the republic.

Col. Benton says that the legion of devils cast out by Christ, which entered the herd of swine, and drove them all violently into the sea, were not destroyed with the swine, but have since appeared in various persons—their last exploit being apparent in their possession of the "54 40" men.

"Pray, sir," said the commissioner to an insolvent, brought up to be discharged on his petition, "and pray sir, how could you wilfully, and with your eyes open, contract such a number of debts, without any means of paying them?"—"My lord," said the petitioner, "you labor under a great mistake; in my life I never wilfully contracted a debt; on the contrary I have invariably done every thing in my power to enlarge them."

Benjamin Franklin says: "Printer's accounts, though small, are a very good index of characters. Let me look over my books, and I can tell you the character of every person whose name is here."

Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has, the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economise his time.

It appears by the report of the keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary, that of the convicts of that institution, thirty-eight are married, and one hundred and twenty-five are bachelors. Does not this fact show the vast importance of matrimony? There is not one married woman in the Penitentiary.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

MONEY WANTED!

We want every one of our subscribers who can, to send us some funds—those who owe to cancel their indebtedness, and those who do not, to help us by paying in advance. An almost total cessation of our receipts has taken place.—Who will help us?

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.

One Hundred copies of the new edition, just received. Price 50 cents each: per dozen, \$4.50. Terms, cash.

The value of this publication is evinced by the fact that it has already passed through five editions, and the demand still continues. The poetry by Whittier, Pierpont, and other eminent writers, is worth the price of the volume, apart from the music.

THE GOVERNING CLASS.

It has become a standing maxim with reformers in this country, that the legislation of the several States and of the nation does not represent the opinions, views or feelings of the great majority of the people, but on most questions of reform, it is full a quarter of a century behind the average virtue and intelligence of the people. Hence to secure any important legislative action in favor of reform, is found to be a most laborious and dilatory process, a result scarcely to be looked for till another generation shall have come on to the stage.

The grade of moral character and intelligence of the men elected to public offices is also usually below that which would represent the average of the community. How common it is to see a vulgar, swearing, bar-room tippler elected to the highest office in a community abounding with churches and ministers, and where the leading men of society are usually church members! We need not stop to prove or illustrate this. It is notorious that the holders of office, as a general rule, in point of character and virtue, represent not the average of the community, but the inferior and less intellectual portion of it.

What is the reason of this state of things?

The answer is this: office holders are selected, not at the elections of the people, from the whole body of them, as is sometimes supposed, but at the party caucuses, and the nominees are from a particular class. These caucuses are commonly attended, not by the better part of community—by the preachers, the deacons, the church members, and the prominent temperance men, and business men, and substantial property holders of the party: but by the idlers, the speculators, intriguers for office, the hangers-on at public houses, the frequenters of grogshops, and by all that class of men who have plenty of time and little work of their own to do. There may be exceptions, but it will be found that the great majority of the primary caucuses are composed of this portion of the party, while that portion comprising its moral worth are not there. They are at home attending to their business: or perhaps they are attending a religious meeting.—When you ask them why they do not attend the party nominations, they will tell you that they have business of their own, and that they do not dabble in such dirty waters, but leave the caucuses to those who wish to attend at such convocations. But when they learn that some unworthy rascals were nominated, they exclaim against it with great indignation, mourn over the degeneracy of the times, express apprehensions lest the judgments of God should fall upon the people, and then go to the polls and elect the rascally nominees by their votes.

In this way, the better portion of community withdraw from its political government, leaving it to be managed by the more vicious and least informed portion. These of course, nominate men of their own character who will represent their views and wishes. Hence the great length of time required to secure the passage of any laws for reform. The legislators care very little for any class of community except that by whom they were nominated; and if they can only secure their approbation and support, they can safely snap their fingers in defiance at all the rest of the community.—What care they for the censures of the moral and religious, so long as their course pleased those who attend at the caucuses, and who will again re-nominate them?

Thus throughout the United States a small and not the most intelligent portion of the people, by constantly attending at the caucuses, have obtained the control of the government, and they will continue to hold it till the other and better class can find time and disposition to participate in the party nominations.

There is no very exciting news from the rest of war. From all accounts it appears that Gen. Taylor is waiting for the means of transportation for his army. At the latest dates, the rainy season had commenced, and it rained nearly every day. Col. Kearney is advancing upon Santa Fe, and intelligence may soon be expected from that quarter.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

Two weeks since we published the following:

The changes of political papers are often much more frequent than those of the moon. The Advertiser thus hits off the organ of Democracy in this State. We dare say the compliment might be returned with equal justice. We regard the Free Press and Advertiser as a pair of brothers, very much alike in some things:

"CHANGES OF THE MOON.—When the British Oregon proposition was first announced, the Free Press said that 'war would certainly be preferable to so dishonorable a treaty.' When the President and Senate accepted it, the Free Press said the terms were 'just and liberal.' When Gov. Cass' vote against it came out, the Free Press entered its 'protest against any treaty which surrendered a portion' of Oregon. What next?"

The Free Press feels much aggrieved at this: considers us as "under-writing" and re-echoing base falsehoods: and as we claim to be "respectable," it calls on us to "either furnish proof that the article is true, or make the *amende honorable* by a retraction of the calumny."—Its complaint fills half a column.

Now, we are disposed to do the thing that is exactly right. Two questions arise: 1. Did the Free Press change several times in manner and form as set forth in the Advertiser? 2. If so, did these changes prove the Free Press to be as "changable as the moon"?

We have no files of the Free Press by which we can look up the articles: but doubtless the quotations are correct as made by the Advertiser, and they are not denied by the Free Press, except in one particular. The Free Press says:

"The charge that we said the terms of the treaty were just and liberal, and thereby giving our assent to it, is a falsehood, base as it is contemptible. What we did say, and which gave rise to this falsehood, was that Great Britain never before offered terms so just and liberal as those made in her late proposition. Before that, she had demanded more territory, and demanded too, the free navigation of the Columbia river for all her citizens."

With this variation, which we regard as not a very essential one, the language attributed to the Free Press is tacitly admitted. The only remaining question is, do these changes make the Free Press to resemble the moon? Opinions may vary on this. We leave it to our readers to judge.

We have not "taken up the cudgels in defence of the moon organ," as the Free Press alleges. We are not aware of any reason why we should cherish a very special affection for the Advertiser. We know its character well. We quoted the article from that paper, supposing it to be at least substantially true, as rather a happy illustration of the fact that most party papers will change as often and in as many directions as their interests may dictate.

We have thus made the "*amende honorable*" to the Free Press, although the matter is not worth the words necessarily consumed in answering the "demand" upon us.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

We have come to the unalterable determination never to support another man for office, who is not avowedly and at heart an enemy to slavery, and will not do all he can constitutionally for its removal; and who, if a candidate for a State office, is not in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the laws of this State, that make any distinction on account of color.—*True Dem., (Ohio.)*

We find the preceding in an editorial article of a Whig paper, Ohio; and the inquiry arises at once, is there a Whig paper in Michigan that has ever said as much? Not one! We have several that profess to belong to the "true liberty party," &c., but not one has ever proposed to take a fair and manly personal stand. Our neighbor of the State Journal we esteem to be honest at heart; but we are not certain but he means to support another slaveholder in 1848! How is it, neighbor? Can you answer yea or nay?

The Oakland Gazette, Jackson Gazette, and Marshall Statesman, also profess antislavery at least once a year.—We should like to know whether they dare say as much as this Whig paper of Ohio?

Sevier, of Arkansas, is spoken of as our new Minister to Russia, and Bagby, of Ala., to France. This is right. All our present prominent foreign Ministers are slaveholders; and why should any changes be made, except to give others of the faithful, their portion in due season.—*Pontiac Jacksonian.*

The word "prominent" should be stricken out of the preceding, as all our foreign Ministers are from Slave States, and are probably slaveholders. The Jacksonian, being named after a Slaveholder who would not release his tyrannical grasp on his slaves even in death, ought of course to defend the exclusive right of Slaveholders to national offices. How else could it be a Democratic paper?

THE AMERICAN BARBARY.

We have often adduced evidence to show that a slaveholding society naturally tends to barbarism. Here is a specimen of the way they punish boys and girls in Louisiana. We find it in an exchange paper. If the girl and boy do not become perfect beasts or devils under such treatment, it will be most "remarkable."

REMARKABLE.—An old negro named Hannah was sentenced to be hanged on the 3d inst. in Alexandria, La., for attempting to poison an overseer and his wife, named Sheffield. A boy and girl who abetted the work he murdered were convicted, and their punishments are remarkable. The boy was sentenced to wear around his neck a five pound iron collar for twelve months; and the girl to wear a similar collar, and to receive twenty-five lashes per month for the same period.

Christianity with a Vengeance.—The "Christian Intelligencer and Southern Methodist" is the title of a monthly magazine, published at Georgetown, Ky., and edited by the Rev. Evan Stevenson, of the M. E. Church, South. The June number has come to hand, from which we will make a few extracts. The following editorial article we copy entire.—*True Wesleyan.*

Hear it, Soldiers and Citizens, Patriots and Friends!—While the war continues, we cannot and will not discuss the question of Slavery, as we honestly feel more like discussing roast beef and yams, or if service is required, national rights, with our sword on the Rio Grande; and if this we must do, there is no man under whom we should more freely essay to run through a troop and jump over a wall, than the same gallant little Doctor, whose Captivity was rendered him by the unanimous vote of every member of our company present; and if yet called on, nothing but family afflictions, sickness or death shall prevent us from a willing surrender of our feeble energies to this cause. This, too, is the feeling of every volunteer. We entreat our correspondents that they forward to us for publication, no religious controversies pending this conflict with Mexico. Let us drop our denominational prejudices.—Fight the good fight of Faith, and lay hold upon eternal life!

Another article contains the following sentence:

"We deprecate war as much as any man should; we regard it as a lamentable system, by which widows and orphans are thrown upon the charity of the world by scores, yet, if it must come—and if it prove inevitable, the prayer of every man should be, 'Teach my hands to war, and my fingers to fight.'"

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

We cut the following from the correspondence of the "True Democrat," a Whig paper of Ohio. It will show in what light the discussions of the Northwestern Convention appeared to the eyes of a Whig.

"On the morning of the second day resolutions were reported by the committee appointed for that purpose. Upon one of these resolutions a very interesting discussion arose as to whether it was best for the Liberty party to define their position upon various matters of public policy now agitating the country. It was admitted that the discussion was out of order, as the Convention was not called to build up that party or pull it down. It would have been arrested, but no one objected. The various Liberty men present seemed anxious for a tilt, and the Whigs and Democrats had no objection to see it go on.—The discussion was a very warm one but conducted in good temper. It was perfectly apparent that a large majority were for adhering to the one idea only. The shrewdest politicians among them were for assuming ground upon all political questions now in agitation. They declared that the party in the States where it had long existed, had come to a dead stand, and would remain there, until it was defined itself: that it never could get the power to administer the government, and that some other party would take Liberty party ground on the subject of slavery, and draw from thence the great mass of their numbers. The opposers declared that this was all they wanted, that they cared not how soon the Liberty party died, when any other party would lead off on their ground against slavery, which they declared was nothing more than that we should go to the utmost verge of our constitutional powers, for the overthrow of that institution, a principal, sanctified, you know, by a vast majority of the Whigs on the Western Reserve. I am satisfied that the Liberty party will have to remain as it is with the one idea. There are too many ministers setting in for it, for it to change. These could not act in Conventions &c., in it, if it embraced other than the simple slavery question. They will vote and argue against any addition to their principles, and will carry the majority with them."

PHONOGRAPHY.

This new science seems to be going ahead at a very rapid rate. We find notices of it in papers in various parts of the country, but we have not had an opportunity of seeing it practically tested.—We are happy to say, however, that a gentleman who has been teaching it in Cincinnati intends to commence a class in Ann Arbor in a few weeks. The following statement from the correspondence of the New York Evening Post will show its reception in Albany.

"About two months since, Phonography was brought under the notice of the Board of School Commissioners, and after proper consideration by that body, it was voted unanimously, that it be experimentally introduced into all the public schools in the city. Mr. Boyle, one of the leaders of the reform in this country, was appointed to conduct the experiment, and two months were allowed him to show what could be done towards giving the scholars a knowledge of Phonography, and the teachers such a farther insight

into its principles, as would enable them to continue it in their schools, teaching it themselves as a regular branch of study. The liberal, independent, yet cautious course pursued by the School Commissioners in this reformatory step, certainly deserves great praise.

Although, as above stated, Mr. Boyle was allowed two months to test the merits of Phonography, at the end of one month the scholars had made such proficiency that the principals, who, in the mean time, had been studying the principles and practical application of the art, thoroughly convinced of its adaptation to the juvenile mind, petitioned to the commissioners for its permanent adoption in their schools, and recommended at the same time a handsome remuneration to be made to Mr. Boyle for his services. The whole of this the Board have done, and Phonography is now regularly taught in the schools as a branch of common school education—each school by its own teachers. There are now not less than a thousand scholars who are able to read quite readily in the new characters, and who thoroughly understand the nature and number of the elementary sounds of the language. A visit to any of these schools, will satisfy the most incredulous that this new branch of education, works as well practically as theoretically, and that its adoption in all of our schools would not fail to bring about like beneficial effects, elsewhere as here.

The introduction of Phonography into the Normal School may also be considered as another step which will materially aid in the propagation, not of the art alone, but of those great phonetic truths upon which it is based. Mr. Page, the able Principal of the Institution; and perhaps one of the best practical elocutionists in the state, thinks it a highly important branch of education, if for no other purpose than to cultivate the voices of children, and made them familiar with the elementary sounds of the language."

THE NATIONAL REFORMERS.

We have received several communications on the subject of Land Monopoly, and we have had repeated applications from subscribers who regard the projects of this party favorably, to publish something on the subject by which the reader could get an accurate view of the Land Reform sought for by them. For these reasons we shall make room next week for an article from the N. Y. Tribune by H. Greeley, addressed to the N. Y. Convention. It is written with ability, and is well worth reading and consideration. We are not now prepared to express any opinion on the principles it advocates.

The European race will ultimately fill the whole earth. The barbarous and uncivilized nations, are every where giving way before them, and either become extinct, or become incorporated with their conquerors. The latest attempt to make new acquisitions is by the English in the East Indies. It appears that they intend to take possession of Borneo, the largest island in the world excepting New Holland, and fertile in every thing produced within the tropics. A Mr. Brooke, an Englishman, fitted out an expedition at his own expense, landed upon one of the native tribes, aided him against his neighbors, and finally rendered himself indispensable. He then threatened to leave the island, but finally consented to remain, upon condition of receiving in full sovereignty, a large tract of territory. Quite characteristic! He immediately began to civilize his new subjects; and having weaned them from piracy, undertook to subdue all the pirates who infested the coast. In this he was successful, being joined in the midst of his efforts, by a British frigate, sent out against those pirates. The British government then took possession of a small island on the Northwest coast of Borneo, and began a settlement, with the ultimate intention of settling Borneo likewise. They will doubtless succeed in this.

A friend writes us from Paw Paw, July 12:

"A female Anti-Slavery Society was organized by the Ladies of Paw Paw and Lawrence July 7th in this village, at a meeting convened by previous public notice, to be called the 'Van Buren County Ladies Anti-Slavery Society.' After deliberate and free discussion on the best apparent mode of procedure, a constitution was adopted and officers for the ensuing year elected. Business meeting to be held semi-monthly and county quarterly. It is hoped that auxiliary societies will be formed in various places in the County to extend our operations and strengthen our influence in this effort on behalf of the suffering and oppressed portion of mankind who are held in bondage for no crime, save that they are guilty 'of a skin not colored like our own.' While we leave to our Fathers and brethren in the Republic, the exciting arena of political action, we cannot but feel that woman is appropriately employed in aiding the cause of humanity, though so gently as to be almost imperceptible to the multitude, yet as effectual as the little silent rills are in forming the mighty torrent which eventually shall proudly bear in its progress the rightful boon of FREEDOM TO ALL."

We have received a lengthy communication in answer to a position in Mr. Hammond's Address, that the church is not responsible for slavery. We intended to publish most of it, but cannot, because part of it is illegible.

GRADUATION LAND BILL.

This bill in the form following has passed the Senate, and is expected to obtain the concurrence of the House.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That all public lands which shall have been offered for sale ten years or more on the first day of March, 1847 shall thereafter be subject to entry at one dollar per acre until the first day of 1850; all then remaining unsold shall be subject to entry at seventy-five cents per acre until the first day of March, 1853, all then remaining unsold, shall be subject to entry at fifty cents per acre until the first day of March, 1856, when they shall be subject to entry at twenty-five cents per acre until the first day of March, 1859.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all public lands which, after the first day of March, 1847 shall have been offered for sale ten years or more on the first day of March, 1850, shall then be subject to graduation, entry and cession in like manner and at like periods of three years; and that all public lands which shall have been offered for sale ten years or more at the next succeeding period, or any subsequent one, shall be subject in like manner to graduation entry; at like periods of three years as they consecutively occur: *Provided*, That no one person, under the provisions of this act shall be authorized to purchase more than one section at the two lowest rates of fifty and twenty-five cents per acre.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon every reduction in the prices of said lands which will take place by the graduating process of this act, the occupants or settlers upon any of the said lands shall have the right of preemption at such graduated or reduced prices, which right shall extend to a period of six months from and after the dates at which the respective graduations shall take place; and any land not entered by the respective occupants or settlers within that period, shall be liable to be entered or purchased by any other person until the next graduation or reduction shall take place, when it shall, if not purchased, be again subject to the right of preemption for six months, and so on from time to time as said reduction shall take place: *Provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to interfere with any right which has accrued or may accrue by virtue of any act granting preemption to actual settlers upon the public lands.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts which provide for an exemption from the imposition of taxes upon land sold by the United States for five years from and after the day of sale, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Pass them round.—It has been suggested by some of our warlike brethren of the press, that the names of all those editors who oppose the present war should be passed round by their more patriotic brethren, through their papers, as a caution to traitors in all future time. A good idea that, but we doubt if the most violent advocates of the war are patriotic enough to publish such a list, after all, unless it is paid for as an advertisement. If some of them will only start the thing, we will agree to correct the list weekly, in good price current style, from all the papers that come under our notice.—*Christian Citizen.*

We think the Detroit Free Press strongly counselled this measure. If that paper will commence a list, it shall have our name to fill any nook and corner of it whatever. For our part, should our name go down to "all future time," we would wish it to be in full expression of our condemnation of the present unjust and abominable war, and as an advocate of that glorious declaration which heralded the Savior's birth, and proclaimed the nature of his mission, eighteen centuries ago, through the voices of celestial messengers—"PEACE ON EARTH, AND GOOD-WILL TO MEN!"

The letter writers from Washington insist that the government has determined on the permanent conquest of a part of Mexico. Such reports, however, are not to be readily credited. The correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

"The dismemberment of Mexico is the design of the Administration, and that not only by the invasion of California, but by seizure and possession of the entire country beyond the line of Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico, and the same parallel on the Pacific. This seizure embraces the richest and most valuable Provinces of Mexico."

It includes all of California, from the head to the cape, and not alone the Provinces bordering on the Rio Grande.—Parts of Jalisco, Guadalupe, and Zacatecos, and all of Sonora, Durango, San Luis Potosi, New Leon, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas are to be the fruits of this conquest."

State Agency.

Messrs Trendwell and Bibb will hold meetings without fail at Green Oak on Tuesday, August 4: at Hartland Centre, on Wednesday, Aug. 5: at Fentonville, on Friday, Aug. 7: at Grand Blank, on Saturday, Aug. 8. Meeting at 7 o'clock in the evening. Further appointments next week.

OUR INQUIRY MEETING.

No. 2.

We are happy to find so many young gentlemen and ladies at our meeting to night, notwithstanding the sneers of the fashionable cigar-puffing backsliders who filled the streets. We overheard also some simpering misses exclaim, with a loss of the head! dear me, how insipid! Do not reproach their folly, but try to get them to come in and improve their stock of Lilliputian ideas.

But to what extent can the mind improve itself and how out its own way in any given course? This is an important question. We ought to know what we can do, and what we cannot. Some things are wholly in our power, some are partially so, and some are entirely beyond our control. Yet some people talk as though a man, by his mere will, could do any thing. "It is a poor story," says Foster, in his Essay on Decision of Character, "when a rational being cannot answer the simple inquiries—What will you do—what will you be?" But these questions after all, are more easily asked than answered. We presume there was a time when the writer could not have responded to them very readily.

But what hinders us from doing in all things just as we please? Two obstacles hedge us in on either hand, making barriers utterly impassable: the original Weakness of our Faculties on the one hand, and the uncontrollable nature of surrounding Circumstances on the other. But in the district included between these heaven-appointed walls, the mind is free to act as it will. For example: you cannot say, I will be the strongest man in the world, because others may have a better physical endowment to begin with. Your most you can do is to improve all your physical faculties to the highest degree. So of attainments of a different kind. You can, if you please, acquire twenty five dollars: but when you say, I will become as rich as John Jacob Astor, and have twenty five millions, you have no certainty or probability of succeeding. Why? Because such an amount of wealth cannot be attained without a concurrence of Circumstances.—Your will alone, carried out in the most strenuous efforts, cannot certainly accomplish the object. So of political success.

No one can say, I will become President of the United States: for no amount of will or effort, without the co-operation of favoring Circumstances, can certainly attain that office, although it is true at the same time, that it cannot be attained without labor and effort. But talent, industry and perseverance, in their highest degree, are not of themselves, sufficient.

We see this in the case of Polk's election. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Benton had all evinced powers superior to Polk, yet circumstances enabled an inferior man to succeed. But it is still true that if Polk had been an idle, lazy, shiftless fellow, he could not have been President.

But what does that blue-eyed youth wish to say that sits so uneasy in his seat, rolling his eyes around, and biting his fingers? There is evidently an idea in him! Out with it, friend. Let it go for just what it is worth. With thinking persons it will be rightly appreciated. Hear him:

"It appears to me that there are some kinds of excellence that do not require the concurrence of circumstances, but depend altogether on ourselves. Cannot a person be as pious as he pleases? Can he not be as just, or as benevolent in his feelings? And with ordinary opportunities, can he not say, I will have a greater knowledge of numbers, faces, names, dates and facts, than any other person? Can he not excel all others as a mathematician or moralist, or fine writer? Is not his field of action here as boundless and unobstructed as that of the eagle when he soars in the heavens?"

You are right, friend. Your thought and comparison are both good. In some things, the progress of the mind is little hampered by circumstances. It is true that the eagle, with abundance of food and strength, can soar very high into the heavens. There is no visible obstacle to hinder him from going even to the stars: but the limitation of his faculties cuts down his ambition to certain bounds beyond which he cannot go. He must eat and rest occasionally; and to do either he must come down to the earth again.—So it is with the flights of the mind.—The fields of metaphysics, morals, theology, and other similar branches are boundless, and may be pursued to a great extent under ordinary circumstances; but the explorations of the mind are necessarily limited by the measure of its faculties.

We can be benevolent and pious, if we please, in all situations: but we cannot certainly comprehend all our relations to God or our fellow men. So we can remember facts, names and dates, and our memory can be improved by use: yet we cannot remember all facts, nor all names or dates. We might write stately poems, like those of Milton or Pollock: but owing to our imperfect faculties, they would necessarily be imperfect and faulty productions.

Thus we see that we can do much within certain limits, and yet we cannot do everything. We can use all our faculties to the best advantage; and we can

excel as accomplished orators, poets, logicians, artists, politicians, or in any other capacity, so far as the strength of our faculties, and the concurrence of circumstances, will permit. Beyond this we cannot go, and all expectations of transcending these limits will prove visionary and idle.

COTTON MATRASSES.—Mr. Ellsworth, in his Report as Commissioner of Patents, says: "Cotton is the cheapest, and most comfortable, and most healthy material for bedding that is known in the civilized world." The following is his computation:

Cost of their matrs 5 1/2 pr lb at 30x40 lbs \$15x20
" Wool " 3 " " Cost 11x20
" Feather " 30 " 40 lbs " 12
" Moss " " " " 12
" Cotton " " " 6 lbs with cost of filling, at 1 1/2c per yard, labor, thread &c. \$8,65
The advantages, says the report, of this bedding are: "Vermin will not bite in them; there is no grease in them as in hair and wool; they do not get stale and acquire an unpleasant odour, as feathers often do. Besides the advantages in all these particulars, they are in many cases medicinal, it being a well known fact that raw cotton worn on parts affected, is one of the best and most effectual cures for rheumatic affections."

METHODIST PREACHER FOR SALE!

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following item connected with the celebration of the 4th of July in that city. What a libel on Free Institutions, that such things should be of every day occurrence in the Capitol of the Nation:—

The colored people here of the Methodist persuasion, are about holding a Fair for the purchase of their preacher! The price asked by his master is \$500. What a commentary upon the roaring cannon of the 4th of July, in commemoration of the day when it was asserted that all men are free and equal! A congregation cannot worship their Maker without purchasing their preacher! How these things make Europe laugh!

The blighting effects of slavery are becoming more and more apparent, throughout the whole country. Its influence is felt in a decided manner, in the action of Congress on most important measures, and though it may be doubted if a separate political organization is best calculated to effect its abolition, it is proper that we seriously consider what may be done to avert the curse which must eventually fall upon the nation that nourishes such a God-offending system.—*Hillsdale Gazette.*

It would have been well if you had long ago "considered," and by this time were prepared to act. Do you intend to "avert the curse" by voting again for James K. Polk, or some other slaveholder?

Both Houses of Congress have voted to adjourn on the tenth of August.

NOTICE.

The public examination of the Chinese in the University of Michigan will commence on Thursday, the 20th inst. at 8 1/2 o'clock A. M. and close on Tuesday following.

The annual commencement of the Institution will occur on Wednesday, the 5th of August next. The procession will be formed at the University at 8 1/2 o'clock, A. M. The public services will commence at 9 o'clock.

ANDREW TEN BROOK,

President of the Faculty.

The Anniversary of the Literary Societies of the University will occur on Tuesday Evening, the 4th of August, on which occasion an address is expected from Hon. Lewis Cass, of the United States Senate.

The first Anniversary of the Association of Alumni will occur on Commencement day. A meeting of the Association will be held at 4 o'clock on that day, at which an oration is expected from Hon. John G. Atterbury, of this State; and a Poem from William Pitt Palmer, of New York city.

The subscriber takes the responsibility to suggest that the Graduates of Colleges, wishing to become members of this Association, be on hand, so as to hold a meeting for business, on Tuesday afternoon, or Wednesday morning.

ANDREW TEN BROOK,

One of the Committee.

More of the Revolution.—General Green in his despatches, after battle of Eutaw, says:

"Hundreds of my men were naked as they were born! Judge Johnson in his life of Green, says: 'Posterity will scarcely believe that the bare loins of many men who carried death among the enemy's ranks at the Eutaw, were galled by their crotch boxes, while a older or a rag or a tuft of moss protected the shoulder from sustaining the same injury from the musket. General Green says in his letters to the Secretary of War: 'We have three hundred men without arms, and more than one thousand soaked that they can be put on duty only cases of a desperate nature. Our duties are so numerous, and our work so pressing, that I have not a moment's relief from the most painful anxiety. I have more embarrassments than I proper to disclose to the world.'"

A man as often gets two dollars for the one he spends informing his mind as he does for a dollar he lays out in other way. A man eats up a pound sugar, and it is gone; and the pleasure enjoyed has ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be enjoyed an and to be used whenever occasion and inclination calls for it. A newspaper is the wisdom of this age, and the ages, too.

A boy was asked:—"Doe loop and change his spots?"
"Oh yes, when he is tired he spot he goes to another."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Passage of the Corn Law Bill—Defeat of the Irish Coercion Bill—Resignation of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry—New Ministry under Lord John Russell—Reception of the Oregon treaty—New Pope elected.

The Steamship *Cambria* left Liverpool on the 4th, and arrived at Boston on Friday.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 25th ult., the new Corn Bill brought forward by Sir Robert Peel and heretofore passed by the lower House passed its third reading without a division. The triumph of this great free trade measure is therefore complete.

On the same night the above passed, the House of Commons refused to pass the Irish Coercion Bill, and left Sir Robert Peel's ministry in a minority of 73 in the vote thereon. On Saturday, the 27th, Peel proceeded to the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of rendering his own and his colleagues' resignation to the Queen, who was at that place. It was accepted—most graciously, probably.—On Monday night, Peel made a lengthened exposition of his motive for resigning in the House of Commons.

The new Cabinet is not yet definitely formed, but the Whigs are again to hold the seals of office. Lord John Russell is to be at the Head of the new Ministry.

The Duke of Wellington remains at the head of the army, without a seat in the Cabinet. The London *Times* regards the new Ministry favorably. Sir Robert Peel views it not only without jealousy, but with a friendly eye. The general impression was that the new Premier will hastily wind up the business of the session, and dissolve Parliament in the course of the Autumn.

The cotton market was in a healthy but not a very active state. Prices have improved a shade. The contemplated change in the sugar duties has had an injurious effect upon sales, as on the eve of change.

Markets, considering the ministerial interregnum, were firm.

The news of the settlement of the Oregon question had reached England and produced general joy throughout the country. It arrived on the day of the dissolution of the Peel Ministry. It is understood that the navigation of the Columbia River is secured to that nation by the treaty in perpetuity, and not only during the remainder of the Hudson Bay Co.'s Charter.

Peel himself so understood it. The London *Times* and *Chronicle*, speak favorably of the settlement of the Oregon question. Wilmer and Smith's *Times* contains 24 columns of Peel's speech on the subject of the Oregon question, Mexican relations and his resignation.

He said, "I do rejoice before surrendering power that I have the authority of giving the official assurance, that every cause of quarrel with that great country on the other side of the Atlantic, is terminated before I retire from office." (Loud cheers.)

"I feel that I have executed the task which my public duty imposed upon me. I trust I have said nothing which can by possibility lead to the recurrence of those controversies which we have deprecated."

Attention is now fixed in England upon the American Tariff.

Cardinal Ferretti has been elected Pope under the name of Pius IX.

Domestic News.

Maine.—The Whigs of Maine have got a candidate for governor. Their state Convention was held on the 8th inst.—small in numbers, slimmer in enthusiasm. On the second, Mr. Bronson had 54 votes, Allen 25.—*Pilot*.

The income of the Maine state prison was last year \$252 60 more than the expenses, exclusive of the salaries of the officers, which amount to nearly \$6000. We understand it to be a "fixed fact," in the minds of liberty men in Maine, that we are to increase largely our vote this year. Are we right? We have a fair chance to do it, only let there be the energy and activity of '43 and '44. Within about one year 30,000 tracts and extra papers were circulated.—*Standard*.

New Hampshire.—Manchester is the only city in the State of New Hampshire, and the bill for its incorporation has but recently passed the Legislature.

Among the last acts of the legislature of New Hampshire, was the passage of a new militia law, which abolishes all trainings of the militia companies except the annual inspection in May, (for which service they are to receive fifty cents,) but requires the usual duty to be performed by the volunteer companies, and pays them according to the old law, except that instead of coming from the town treasury, it is to come from the State Treasury.

Andrew Howard was hung by the neck according to law in the manner and form duly provided, on the 8th inst. A strong

effort was made for the commutation of his sentence, but in vain. A correspondent of the Boston *Bee* says that nearly 10,000 persons were assembled around the jail to witness the horrid spectacle.

Massachusetts.—The largest piece of ordnance cast, it is said, has just been turned out at Alger's foundry, South Boston. It is heavier by 5000 pounds than the "Peace maker." The weight of the gun, when finished, will be 25,000 pounds. Length, ten feet; diameter, at the base ring, 39 inches; length of chamber, 13 inches; diameter of chamber, 9 inches; length of bore, 9 feet 1 inch; diameter of bore, 12 inches. Will carry 230 pounds round shot, and 180 pounds of shell. Range of shot or shell 3 1/2 miles—being a quarter of a mile greater than the recorded performance of the largest and latest invented mortar in England; and 1 mile beyond the reach of any gun in the Castle of San Juan de Ullon.

A Society has been formed by the convicts in the State prison at Charlestown, with the title of "Massachusetts State Prison Society for Mutual Improvement and Moral Aid." The Society held its first public meeting on the 4th inst.

Mr. Garrison, editor of the *Liberator*, leaves for England, in the steamer of July 16.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have decided that a bar-tender is liable to the penalties for selling spirituous liquors "to be drunk in his shop," although they do not own nor have any interest in the profits of the establishment where they sell.

No less than 221 female operatives have been married in Lowell during the past year. The price of hymen's stock in that place is on the rise. Capitalists would do well to invest extensively.

A man named Isaac Bacon, recovered damages from the city of Boston, to the amount of \$10,000, as compensation for injuries received by falling into a hole in the sidewalk of one of the streets.

New York.—Handbills were posted in every part of the city of Rochester, on the Fourth, headed "Young Sam Patch!" in which it was announced that at 2 o'clock, P. M. Mons. Joseph La Bou, of the sch. Catharine, would leap from the Peak of the Genesee Falls!—Of course, says the American, long before the hour appointed, a large concourse of people were at the falls, anxiously waiting the arrival of the heroic successor of the illustrious Sam Patch. Punctually at his appointment, the undaunted La Bou made his appearance before the delighted multitude, dressed in light sailor style, with a sky blue handkerchief about his waist, while a turkey red confined his jet black hair, which fell in graceful ringlets upon his shoulders. Without any bravado or bluster, and yet without betraying the slightest symptom of fear, he quietly walked to the very brink, the fearful brink from which Sam Patch took his last and fatal leap. The assembly was now in the highest state of excitement. Before there had been a buzz of applause, now perfect stillness reigned.—He stood upon the brink, he looked into the abyss below, raised his arms above his head—turned round and quietly walked away.

Nothing was said by the spectators, but each looked those stood nearest him in the face, with a look that said "we've been hoaxed."

The liabilities of one of the suspended flour dealers in New York are a million and a half of dollars, and those of another, a million.

Georgia.—The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 13th inst. says: "We were shown, yesterday a full grown Crow, perfectly white. It was caught, a few days ago, by a servant on the plantation of Mr. Coleman, near this city, and appears now quite domesticated."

A grand Work.—In a month, the Macon and Western Railroad will be in operation its entire length to Atlanta.—There will then be, says the Savannah Republican, a connected line of communication from Savannah, a distance of three hundred and twenty-two miles, stretching diagonally across the State to the Oostanaun River, within forty miles of the Tennessee line.

Louisiana.—A New Orleans paper says that about a dozen negroes were arrested by Captain Younes on Tuesday night in an illegal assembly. Six of them were fined \$2, which their masters paid. The rest were ordered to be summarily punished. Oh! what a free country this is, where the Constitution guarantees the right of the people to assemble, to speak, to write, and to petition for a redress of grievances! It is indeed, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," except "niggers," and all who truly believe man has rights! *Ibid.*

More fruits of War.—The New Orleans Commercial Times calls upon the authorities of that city to put in force the law against carrying arms about the person, and states that within a few weeks repeated affrays have arisen, in which "several deaths have occurred." Those murderous scenes are charged upon the "volunteers" who throng the city.

Texas.—The Houston *Telegraph* says that the section of country lying west of the Neches, bordering on the sea coast, is intersected by numerous shallow inlets and bays, into which the salt water of the Gulf flows during winter, but in summer, owing to intense solar evaporation, they become dry, and are covered with a crust of salt three or four inches thick, equal in every respect to Turk's Island, which is the best for preserving meat and fish. The dry climate of Western Texas—rain seldom falling in the summer months—makes the process of evaporation exceedingly rapid and millions of bushels may be procured for the mere trouble of collecting it.

The season, so far, has been very favorable. Along the valley of the Gaudaloupe, the corn crops are represented as giving extraordinary promise. The people expect to be ready to provision a very heavy number of emigrants.

The State has furnished it is said about 2000 men for the army.

The Texas Register says: "Miss Parker, who was captured at her father's fort, on the Navasota, ten or twelve years ago, has married an Indian Chief, and is so wedded to the Indian mode of life, that she is unwilling to return to her white kindred."

The commissioners made every effort in their power to reclaim her, but she would not listen to their kind offers; but fled with her husband to the prairies.—Even if she should be restored to her kindred here, she would probably take advantage of the first opportunity, and flee away to the wilds of Northern Texas."

Alabama.—A Mobile paper says that a company of the Alabama volunteers amused themselves in that city, on the eve of their departure for the Rio Grande, by ill-treating two helpless, offensive negro boys who were seated upon the wharf, fishing. After pelting them with melons to their heart's content, they concluded the entertainment by knocking both lads into the river.—One of them was drowned, the other escaped.

South Carolina.—A slave has been condemned to be hung Charleston, S. C., for "grossly insulting" a white man, by a German, by the name of Rimrod, who was attempting to arrest him as a runaway!

The punishment of Pillory was on the 6th inst. upon Andrew Muselman and Wm. Marks, who were sentenced to endure this punishment, so little beneficial to the criminal, so disgusting to the spectators, and so disgraceful to the age of the country. The prisoners remained in the frame about half an hour exposed to the view of about 500 white persons and three times that number of negroes. It is twenty years since this punishment has been inflicted in Charleston, and having been again revived, we trust it is only to receive its death blow from our legislature at its next session.—*Charleston News*.

Tennessee.—The political papers have commenced the work of President making, or of presenting the names of candidates for that distinguished post.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Tribune* brings forward John Bell, of Tennessee, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1858. This is the third or fourth candidate already named on that side.

The New York Sun says that Government is now paying one hundred dollars a head for mules, in Tennessee, and one hundred more for their transportation to the borders of Mexico, for the use of the army, when they can be had on the spot, acclimated and trained to the roads for one quarter of the money. President Polk came from Tennessee, and the secret of this economical trade may probably be found in the circumstance that many of his neighbors have mules to sell.

Missouri.—A liberal minded store keeper in St. Louis, presented every member of a regiment of soldiers, recently organized in that city, with a whole plug of tobacco as a testimonial of the high estimation he put upon their prompt response to the requisition of the Governor. The company gave the merchant their thanks, and accepted his gift with three cheers. R. W. Emerson spoke the truth when he said that "patriotism is dog cheap."

Ohio.—Another case of "Love and Suicide," (or rather folly and suicide,) is chronicled in the Cleveland papers. A young German, wealthy and respectable, named Hazzler, killed himself on account of being slighted by a young girl. He was found hanging in a tree with a ball hole through his neck. It appears that after adjusting the rope he managed to present the muzzle of a gun to his mouth, and, discharging it, his lifeless body was left swinging by the neck.

Indiana.—A large stout hoosier from Putnam, Indiana, walked barefoot to Louisville to join the volunteers. The distance was over one hundred miles.

Wisconsin.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus, writing from Milwaukee, says: "The marshals of the different counties are taking the census of the Territory, and from present appearances, our population will vary but little from 150,000, being an increase of over one hundred thousand within five years."

The city of Voree, where the New Mormon prophet Strange has established his headquarters, is rapidly filling up. Its inhabitants already number ten thousand. It is represented to be a most beautiful place, and its water power is immense; sufficient to make it the first manufacturing place in the West. It is on the borders of the Racine and Wolf-orth counties.

It is estimated that the population of Wisconsin has increased 100,000 during the last five years.

Iowa.—The State Convention of Iowa adopted a Constitution after being in session fourteen days.

VARIETY.

Cure for sore eyes.—Roast four eggs, take the white and press the juice through a fine cloth, put in the liquid a piece of sugar of lead and white vitrol, the size of a small shot, and of alum as much as of the two, and of loaf sugar the size of a chestnut.

A lady recommends the above from much experience.

Justice.—Ritchie, for the murder of Pleasant at Richmond; Tirrell, for the murder of his mistress at Boston; and Polly Bodine for the murder of her paramour at New York, have all been tried and acquitted. The slave Pauline, at New Orleans, for striking a white woman who had often beaten her with impunity, has been tried and hung. Great country! as Briggs says.

More.—Baker, convicted at Baltimore of slave trading and piracy, has been pardoned by the President. Torrey, convicted at the same place of obeying the golden rule, is left by the Governor of Maryland, to pine and die in prison. A very great country!

More still.—Petronia, a colored woman, convicted of stealing a white child, was pilloried and flogged in the market place. Polk, a white man who stole 60 colored persons (at least, they were "found in his hand") was made President. A very great country indeed!—*Cleveland American*.

Editors.—"How seldom it happens," said one friend to another, "that we find editors who are bred to the business." "Very," replied the other, "and have you not remarked how seldom the business is bread to the editors?"

A Newspaper in Oregon.—The St. Louis *Reveille* has received the first number of the Oregon Spectator, the first newspaper ever published in the Oregon Territory. Its motto is, "Westward the star of empire takes its way." The editor, (who, by the way, we used to know out in the Hoosier state,) is W. G. T. Vault. In his opening leader he says the paper will be neutral in politics, and devoted to the general interests of the territory; but he at the same time informs them that he is a democrat of the Jefferson school—(we can testify to that.) Besides being editor of the Spectator, he is Prosecuting Attorney and Postmaster General of the territory. The last time we saw T. Vault, he was the only practicing attorney in the little town of Plymouth, Indiana. The place contained perhaps one hundred inhabitants. Now he is a great man in a great territory.—*Jackson Patriot*.

On the sides of Mount Etna are about 77 cities, towns and villages, containing about 115,000 inhabitants. The excess of females over males in the whole population of Great Britain, is said to be 590,539. People like a paper that is independent of all but themselves. A Scotch peasant girl, said to her brother, "She could not see just what it was that made him gang so often and stay so late to see one lassie; for her part she had rather have the company of ane lad than twenty lasses!" "I wish the ladies had the privilege of voting," said a politician the other day. "Why," said a bystander, "do you think our party would gain strength thereby?" "Not particularly that," was the reply, "but it would be so interesting to electioneer them!" "Annexation and war—that's true, every word of it," said a pert old naid: "no sooner do you get married than you begin to fight!" "He that desireth the office of a Bishop, desireth a good thing." The combined revenue of the two Arch-Bishops and twenty-five Bishops of England, is computed at £3,153,460.

READY.—A young man stepped into a book-store and said he wanted to get "A Young Man's Companion." "Well, sir," said the bookseller, "Here's my Daughter!"

A COMPLIMENT TO THE LADIES.—A minister, a short time ago held forth to his female auditors in the manner following:—"Be not proud that our Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of first appearing to a female after his resurrection, for it was only done that the glad tidings might spread the sooner!"

DEATH.—In Ann Arbor, on the 18th inst., SARAH FRANCES, only daughter of Augustus R. and Hilda Hall, aged five months and twelve days.

"Death found strange beauty on that cherub's brow."

On check and lip, he touched the veins with ice. And the rose faded forth, from those blue eyes.

"There spake a wishful tenderness—a doubt Whether to grieve or sleep, which innocence Alone can wear. With ruthless haste, he bound The silken fringes of their curtaining 'tis."

"For ever—there had been a murmuring sound With which the babe would claim its mother's ear. Chattering her even to tears. The spoiler set His seal of silence.—But there bearded a smile!"

"So fixed and holy from that marble brow,— Death gazed, and left it there; he dared not steal The signal—ring of Heaven!"

In this village on the 17th inst., of inflammation, ARTHUR WILLIS, only son of Governor FULTON, aged one year and five months.

On the 19th instant, MARTHA ANN WILMOT, aged twenty years.

A Brush with England at last.—In Troy, Wisconsin, 2,000 acres of broom corn were planted last year, and 80,000 brooms manufactured for a special market, Liverpool.

True Sentiment.—The power of the sword perish with the arm that wields it, but a good book lives and works forever.

The Bogus Democracy in Illinois are evidently a very meek and trusting people. At a late convention, they passed a resolution, approving of "all the measures Congress has adopted, or may hereafter adopt!"—*Transcript*.

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, July 24, 1846.

The weather for the last week has been warm and dry, but very favorable for securing the harvest. Wheat in this vicinity is all cut, and most of it in the barn.

The millers are paying 50 cents a bushel. Yesterday, July 21, 17,000 bushels Wheat sold at 70 cents. The market was firmer. Flour sold at \$3.25.

Advices from New York and from other States represent that the crops of breadstuffs this season will be good.

The result of the late flour speculations, has been highly disastrous to the heavy dealers.—One in Albany failed to the amount of \$600,000, one in New York for \$700,000.

The *Cambria* reports that on the 30th ult., in the Liverpool market, the sales of American and Canadian flour, were by no means large—264,000, and 274,000 barrels for superfine western canal, and 254,000 to 214,000 for second quality.—Very little Indian corn appears to have been sold.

Detroit Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.	
ASHES—100 lbs.	38 40
Barrel	3 25 3 50
Pot	3 00
Salerates 3 50 or 4 00	METALS.
CANDLES—lb.	30 35
Sperma	30 35
Tallow, mould	10 00
"dipped	9 00
COFFEE—lb.	5 00
Java	12 14
Laguira	8 1/2 9 1/2
Rio	8 1/2 9 1/2
St. Domingo	7 1/2
FURS—	
Raccoon, prime	25 75
Muskats, prime	8 1/2
R. Fox, prime	7 1/2
G. Fox	2 1/2
Mink, prime	25 50
Martin	1 00 1 15
Fisher	2 00 2 25
Wild Cat	3 75 4 00
Oter, prime	3 00 4 00
Cone Fox	3 00 4 00
Wolf	25 3 75
Bear prime	3 00 4 50
FLAX—	
White per bbl	6 50 7 00
Black " "	6 50 7 00
Mac's " "	6 50 7 00
Mac's No 1	10 00
No 2	5 50 6 00
Cod 100 lbs	4 00 4 50
FEATHERS—lb.	
Live Geese	37 1/2
FRUIT	
Apples d. 1 1/2	
"green bbl	1 00
"red bbl	1 00
FLOUR—bbl.	
From wagon	9 00
"store	9 25
Retain	3 12 1/2 3 25
GRAIN—per bu.	
Wheat	50
Corn	40
Oats	30
Oats from wagon	18 20
Barley	44 1/2
HIDES & SKINS, lb.	
Green slaughter	6 1/2
Day	6 1/2
Shorn skins, green	6 1/2
Calf	6 1/2
LEATHER—	
Slough, a. s. b. 16	1 1/2
Spanish	15 1/2 17 00
7 Leather doz	22 1/2 30 1/2
Calf skins 16	3 1/2 4 1/2
MOLASSES—gallon	Common 16 1/2

DETROIT BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.	
MICHIGAN.	
E. & M. B. & Branch,	65 1/2
Bank of St. Clair,	65 1/2
Michigan State Bank,	65 1/2
Michigan Insurance Co.,	65 1/2
Oakland County Bank,	65 1/2
River Raisin Bank,	65 1/2
Bank of Michigan,	65 1/2
State Scrip,	65 1/2
City due bills and warrants,	3 1/2 5 1/2
Wayne county Order,	3 1/2 5 1/2
OHIO.	
Specie paying Banks,	1 1/2
INDIANA.	
State Bank & Branches,	1 1/2
State Scrip,	24 1/2
KENTUCKY.	
All good Banks,	1 1/2
Specie paying,	2 1/2
Refuse Notes,	5 1/2
Lehigh County Bank,	5 1/2
NEW JERSEY.	
Plainfield bank,	5 1/2
WISCONSIN.	
Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Checks,	1 1/2
MISSOURI.	
State Bank,	2 1/2
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND NEW ENGLAND.	
CANADA.	
Good Banks,	1 1/2 2

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, on the 18th inst., SARAH FRANCES, only daughter of Augustus R. and Hilda Hall, aged five months and twelve days.

"Death found strange beauty on that cherub's brow."

On check and lip, he touched the veins with ice. And the rose faded forth, from those blue eyes.

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OUR ADVERTISERS.

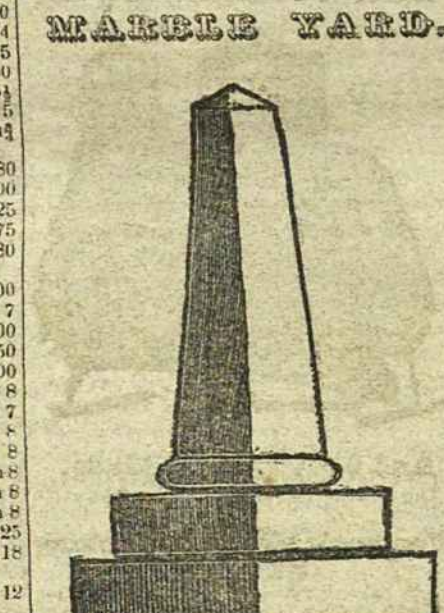
Under this head, we propose to continue the name, business, and place, of all who advertise in the Signal, free of charge, during the time their advertisements continue in the paper. **ADVERTISERS.** Manufacturers, Bookkeepers, Machinists, Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, will send the Signal the best possible medium of communication in the State. **J. M. ROCKWELL,** Marble Yard, Ann Arbor. **W. S. & J. W. MATTHEW,** Druggists, Ann Arbor. **HALLIDAY & RAYMOND,** Clothing Store, Detroit. **S. W. FOSTER,** & Co., Woollen Manufacturers, Scio. **E. O. & A. CRITTENDEN,** Sash Machines, Ann Arbor. **E. G. HILL,** Merchant, Ann Arbor. **T. H. FARR,** Groceries, Detroit. **J. DORRANCE,** Homopaths, Ypsilanti. **J. G. CHASE,** Hatter, Detroit. **J. H. LUND & Co.,** Merchants, Ann Arbor. **J. H. GRIFFIN,** Real Estate, Ann Arbor. **R. DAVISON,** Merchant, Ann Arbor. **G. F. LEWIS,** Exchange Broker, Detroit. **T. BLACKMAN,** Homopaths, Ypsilanti. **C. W. 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. BURGESS,** Dentist, Ann Arbor. **F. JONES & Co.,** Dry Goods, Detroit. **FLURD & Co.,** Tannery, Detroit. **F. WETMORE,** Crockery, Detroit. **R. MARVIN,** Hardware, Detroit. **H. & R. PORTIDGE,** Machinists, Ann Arbor. **KEMP & HANLON,** Machinists, Ypsilanti. **A. C. MCGUAW & Co.,** Leather, Detroit. **WARDWELL & DIXON,** Hardware, N. Y. City. **WATKINS & BISS,** Forwarding, Detroit. **C. F. SMITH,** Hotel, Niagara Falls. **J. T. WALSH,** Corn Mills, Jackson. **S. FINNEY,** Temperance Hotel, Detroit. **P. F. GAY,** Temperance Hotel, Howell. **S. W. FOSTER,** Scio, Thrashing Machines. **J. M. BROWN,** Scio, Ypsilanti, Mich.

LOOK HERE!!

THE Subscriber offers to sell Forty Acres of good land in the County of Livingston.—The land is timbered, and within two miles of where a steam Saw mill is erecting. Ten acres are cleared, and there are ten acres more ready for logging. There is a good log house and some fruit trees on the premises. The terms will be liberal, and payment may be made in carpenter's work, lumber or a good team. Apply to the subscriber in Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor, July 18, 1846. 274 12w

ANN ARBOR MARBLE YARD.



THE undersigned having purchased the interests of his partner in the Marble Yard, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he continues the business at the old stand in Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, where he will manufacture to order, Monuments, Grave Stones, Painted Stone, Tablets, &c. &c.

Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has an assortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style; and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get the price

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in offering his services to the community, has the honor to announce that he has been practicing medicine on the principles of the new school of medicine, and has been successful in curing many of the most difficult cases. He has been successful in curing many of the most difficult cases. He has been successful in curing many of the most difficult cases.

Without further delay, the undersigned would feel it his duty to say, on behalf of the community, that he has been successful in curing many of the most difficult cases. He has been successful in curing many of the most difficult cases. He has been successful in curing many of the most difficult cases.

THOS. BLACKWELL, M. D.
Ypsilanti, 26th Nov. 1845.

Wardwell & Dixon,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
No. 4, Cedar Street, 2 doors above Pearl at
New York.

W. & D. are receiving a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting of all the latest styles of Axes, Saws, and other tools. They are also receiving a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting of all the latest styles of Axes, Saws, and other tools.

To Wool Growers.
We beg leave to inform our Wool Growers that we have received a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting of all the latest styles of Axes, Saws, and other tools.

100,000 lbs.
of a good clean merchantable article, as soon as the season for selling commences, as we are connected with Eastern Wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the highest price for the Eastern wool. We are also receiving a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting of all the latest styles of Axes, Saws, and other tools.

J. HOLMES & CO.
Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block.
Detroit, March 26, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!
The undersigned would inform the public that they have received a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting of all the latest styles of Axes, Saws, and other tools.

CLOTH! CLOTH!!
The undersigned would inform the public that they have received a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting of all the latest styles of Axes, Saws, and other tools.

TERMS.
The price of manufactured White Flannel will be 20 cents. Full cloth 37 1/2 cents and Cassimere 44 cents per yard, or half the cloth Wool will make. We will also exchange Cloth for Wool on reasonable terms.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have received a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting of all the latest styles of Axes, Saws, and other tools.

"Steam Foundry."
The undersigned would inform the public that they have received a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting of all the latest styles of Axes, Saws, and other tools.

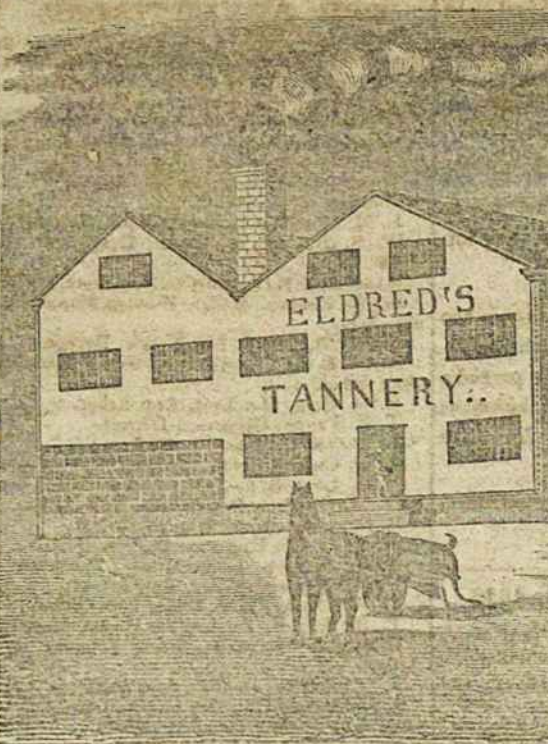
COUNTY ORDERS.
The highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for all the latest styles of Axes, Saws, and other tools.

To Sportsmen.
A GENERAL assortment of Castles and Iron Shot Guns, Pistols, Gun Locks, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, etc., etc.

MICHIGAN LAND AND TAX AGENCY,
H. D. POST,
Mason, Ingham County, Michigan.

WILL attend to the payment of Taxes, examination of Titles, purchase and sale of Lands, &c. &c.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,
FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT'S STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK,
261-1/2 ANN ARBOR.



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 Saddle Leather, Slaughtered and Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, French tanned Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock tanned do, Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Oak, Pig and Top Leather, Slaughtered and Hemlock tanned do, and Kit of all kinds.

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.

DETROIT, Jan. 1846. ELDRED & CO. 248-1/2

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.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have received a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting of all the latest styles of Axes, Saws, and other tools.

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.
70 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.
Dec. 12, 1845.

Wholesale Groceries.
THE undersigned would inform the public that they have received a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting of all the latest styles of Axes, Saws, and other tools.

190 chests tea—assorted packages, 30 lbs. each, 120 lbs. each, 22 lbs. each, 20 bags pepper, 15 do sugar, 60 boxes tobacco, 150 do raisins, 20 do loaf sugar, 100 do pipes, 100 do soap, 200 do herring, 35 barrels spermin oil, 35 barrels lard, 50 boxes coffee, 50 boxes rice, 35 bags ginger, 35 bags sugar, 300 barrels dry wood, 3 cases indigo, 2 barrels camphor, 2 barrels spearmint, 20 do madder, 200 bags white lime, 40 barrels linseed oil, 15 do spirits turpentine.

THEO. H. EATON,
Wholesale Druggist and Grocer,
Stores, 181 and 190 Jefferson Avenue.
May 26, 1846.

Hats and Caps.
In all their varieties, also Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Suspenders, rich Silk Scarves and Gravels, Silk Linen and Kid Gloves, with every article in that line can be had at fair prices. Orders may be sent by letter or by calling at No. 58, Woodward Avenue, 3 doors north of Doty's Auction room, Detroit.

N. B. Ministers and Liberty men supplied at a small advance from cost.

JAMES G. CRANE.

READY MADE CLOTHING!!
HALLOCK & RAYMOND,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and the citizens of the State generally to their fresh & extensive assortment of Ready Made Clothing,

just manufactured in the latest style, and best possible manner. They are prepared to sell either at Wholesale or Retail at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction, and would respectfully solicit a call from those visiting the city in want of Ready Made Clothing or general garments made to order, at their "Fashionable Clothing Emporium," corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

Also a very large supply of fresh Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they are prepared to manufacture in the latest style and best possible manner. They are prepared to sell either at Wholesale or Retail at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction, and would respectfully solicit a call from those visiting the city in want of Ready Made Clothing or general garments made to order, at their "Fashionable Clothing Emporium," corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

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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 SHUT 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 the estimation in which those who have been using them hold them.

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

1. As it combines the *Beating, Scurring, and Blowing* Principles, it cleans the surface of the wheat, and discharges the chaff 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 to this Machine the preference, with those who have tried it. About a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business, who might be named, the following have used the Machines, and certified to their excellence and superiority:

H. N. HOWARD, Pontiac, Mich.
W. P. CONK, Rochester, do
F. B. DAVENPORT, Mason, do
M. F. PARK, Barab, do
H. H. CONROCK, Conrocks, do
References may also be had to
J. B. BACON, Auburn, Mich.
W. RYAN, do
H. C. FENNELL, do
J. D. DUNN, do
A. BEACH, Waterville, do
G. KIRKMAN, Marshall, do
H. HAYWARD, 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.

"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 Wick-

ing, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c. &c.

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

By 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.

CLOVER MACHINES.
THURGOOD MACHINES and Separators made and sold by the subscribers at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor. KNAPP & HAYLAND, Jan. 19, 1846.

1846.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL 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, Stationery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes, and Book News and Camellia Ink, of various kinds. Also, a large stock of Blank Books, full and half bound, of every variety of Ruled, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a liberal discount made.

Sabbath School and Bible Society Depot.

Select School.
MISS J. B. SMITH, assisted by Miss S. P. FIELD, announces to the public that she is prepared to receive young ladies into a school in the basement room of the Episcopal Church.

Terms.—For quarter of 12 weeks, for English, French and Latin each \$5 extra, for French and Latin each \$3 extra, if pursued together with the English studies, or separately, \$5 each. The school will be furnished with a Philosophical apparatus, and occasional lectures given on the Natural Sciences.

Mrs. Hughes will give instruction to all who desire it, in Music, Drawing, Painting and Needlework.

Professors Williams, Ten Frook, and Wharton of the University; Rev. W. S. CURRIE, Rev. M. SIMONS, Rev. C. C. TAYLOR, Hon. E. M. DUNN, Wm. S. MAYNARD, Esq., Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS.
THE subscribers offer for sale a Farm, in the town of Dexter, of 160 acres, about 20 acres improved. Also a Farm at the mouth of Honey Creek in Sec. 2, miles from this village, of 140 acres, 90 acres improved. Also a Farm one mile from this village of 160 acres, 100 acres improved. Each of these Farms are desirably located for residences; have good buildings and are all well watered. Also two dwelling houses and lots in this village.

Also 2000 acres of land, about one acre each, in the immediate vicinity of this village, of 10 acres timbered land, and 30 acres improved of a mile from this village.

Also 5 slips in the Presbyterian meeting house. Any of the above mentioned property will be sold at fair prices and on a credit of 3 of the purchase money.

Wanted.—SPAN OF GOOD HORSES IN PAYMENT.

WILLIAM S. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor, May 19, 1846.

CHEAP STOVES!
AT YPSILANTI!
125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES.

Just received by the Subscriber, (mostly from Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Prices not to be undersold this side Lake Erie.

Also, Copper Furniture, Cast Iron Kettles, Grind Stones, Toilets, Grinders and Saws, and all other articles in that line, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices, "though it should demand some pecuniary sacrifice to sustain it."

To the friends of Liberty and equal right, the "Banner House" is now offered you with the motto: "Liberty & Temperance."

J. M. BROWN, Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846.

MEDICAL BOOKS.
A NEW lot of Medical Books, just opened and for sale cheap for cash at

PERRY'S, June 15.

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.

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

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr., 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Dec. 12, 1844.

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. Whetton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabling to be supplied. No. 10, Woodward Avenue, Detroit, January 1, 1846.



This excellent compound is for sale by the proprietors Agents, J. MAYNARDS.

Willson's Corn Mill.
(McKnight's Patent.)

The subscriber would like to say to the public that he is now prepared to furnish, on short notice, those who wish, a portable mill, capable of grinding 30 bushels of corn per hour, or 2000 lbs. of meal for feed, or 1000 lbs. of meal for a family, all out of corn, and, &c. &c. and will be able to offer to his customers on or about the 20th day of May.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS at the lowest possible rates for Cash, Wheat, Wool, and all other kinds of produce.

All persons wanting to buy goods will find it to their advantage to call on their friends who will be able to advise them of the best place to buy.

The Subscriber will also pay the highest market price for 100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL.

G. D. HILL, Ann Arbor, May 11, 1846.

Notice.
G. D. HILL would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity that the firm of G. D. Hill & Co., having dissolved, he will continue the business at the old stand in Howard's Block, on the old and established principles of the house. "Small profits and quick sales." He will be able to offer to his customers on or about the 20th day of May.

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EXCHANGE HOTEL TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
(Directly opposite the Cataract Hotel.)

BY CYRUS F. SMITH, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

This House is not of the largest class, but it is well kept, upon the same plan that it has been for several years past, and affords ample and very comfortable accommodations for those stopping at the Falls.

This Hotel is situated in the pleasant part of the Village, on May Street, and but a few minutes walk from the Cataract, Goat Island or the Ferry.

1846. Watkins & Bissell, 1846 FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DETROIT.

Agents for the Troy and Erie Line, For Freight and Passage, apply to ASA C. TERRY, N. CHAMBERLIN, 29 Counties Slip, N. Y.

IDE, COIT & Co., Troy. KIMBERLY, PEASE & Co., Buffalo. S. DRILLARD, Mark Packages a Troy and Erie Line. Ship Daily, (Sundays excepted) from Counties Slip, N. Y., by Troy and Erie Iron Tow 254-6m

Valuable Water Power for Sale.
The subscriber will sell or rent his interest in the Water Power in the village of Delhi, 5 miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River, consisting of a shop suitable for blacksmithing, furnace or scythe factory, with two forges and three trip hammers. The Water Power is 150 inches under nearly nine feet head. Also, a Water Power, and village sufficient to power four or five mills, and a large house, which will also be sold with the above, if desired. For further particulars enquire on the premises of JACOB DOREMUS.

May 18, 1846.

Dissolution.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Lund & McCollum, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all notes and accounts due said firm must be paid to D. T. McCollum who is duly authorized to settle the same.

D. T. McCollum, Dated, Ann Arbor, May 20, 1846.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. H. LUND & Co. who are now ready to receive large and extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Bunnets, Paints and Oils, Drugs and Medicines, &c. The public are invited to call and examine quality and prices.

J. H. LUND & Co. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 20, 1846.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscribers wish to inform the public that he has taken the new Brick Hotel, and has fitted it up together with Barns and other out buildings, for a permanent Tavern stand. He has now opened the same for the accommodation of the public; and will endeavor to make his house a quiet resting place for the traveler. The House will be kept upon strictly Temperance principles, at charges which will compare with the most reasonable, "though it should demand some pecuniary sacrifice to sustain it."

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