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T. FOSTER, Editor.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

### SUMMER MORNING IN THE COUNTRY.

BY W. H. BURLEIGH.

How bright on the hill-side sleeps  
The sunlight with its quickening rays—  
The verdant hills that crown the steep  
Grow greener in its shimmering blaze—  
While all the air that rouseth floats  
With subtle wing, breathes only life;  
And, ringing with a thousand notes,  
The woods with song are rife!

Why, this is Nature's holiday!  
She puts her gayest mantle on—  
And, sparkling o'er their pebbly way,  
With gladness shout the brooklets run!  
The birds and breezes seem to give  
A sweeter cadence to their song—  
A brighter life the insects live,  
And float in light along.

"The cattle on a thousand hills,"  
The fleecy flocks that dot the vale,  
All joy alike in life, that fills  
The air, and breathes in every gale!  
And who, that has a heart and eye,  
To feel the bliss and drink it in,  
But pants, for scenes like these to fly  
To this sun's smile and din—

A sweet companionship to hold  
With Nature in her forest bowers,  
And learn the gentle lessons told  
By singing-birds and opening flowers!  
Nor do they err who love her lore—  
Tho' books have power to stir my heart,  
Yet Nature's varied page can more  
Of rapturous joy impart!

No selfish joy—if duty calls,  
Not sullenly I turn from these—  
Though dear the loss of waterfalls,  
The wind's low voice among the trees—  
Birds, flowers, and flocks—for God hath taught  
—Oh keep, my heart, the lesson still—  
His soul with bliss is fraught,  
Who heeds his FATHER'S will.

## MISCELLANY.

### WONDERS OF MAGNETISM.

It may not be known to all our readers that the most astonishing revelations concerning the history of the Universe, through primeval ages, as well as all particulars of its present conformation, are now making in New York by means of Magnetism. As a part of the history of our times, the following communication in the New York Tribune will interest our readers. Whether they believe in the revelations or not. Should they be well substantiated, they will present a curious chapter in the history of the mind; should they prove to be a humbug, it would not be very surprising. On all such matters, it is well to be slow in believing. It is said the revelations will be published in a volume as soon as the course of lectures shall be completed.

Some three months since your readers were informed of the commencement of a course of lectures and revelations designed for publication, by the independent clairvoyant, A. J. Davis, who is being magnetized for the purpose by Dr. S. S. Loyal. Since the first announcement, the work has made considerable progress, and a brief and general account of the developments thus far, are judged to be due to such of your candid readers as desire solutions of the most important and interesting of all questions.

The lectures are the result of a deeply-laid and well conceived plan, not originating in the interrogatory of man, but from an influx into the mind of a Clairvoyant, the nature of which I cannot here explain. His mind being immeasurably exalted above that of the mere sympathetic somnambulist, he is not impeded by the thoughts and sentiments of others, and he speaks without reference to what he has believed or written, appearing to receive truth directly from the fountain.

The book is to be divided into three parts: first the "Key," second the "Revelation," and third the "Application." The object of the first part is to establish, by a source of reason mainly on known principles, a basis on which the Revelation proper can stand, and be received by the thinking mind, open to the conviction of truth. In this, the mind of the reader is conducted through a process of the most cogent and convincing reasoning, progressively from the simplest to the most profound principles of Nature. And after unfolding the interior and moving principles of all things as being the only real reality in the universe; explaining philosophically the science of Animal Magnetism and Clairvoyance; the state which he is in, and the manner in which he receives his impressions; demonstrating the existence of an infinitely First Cause of all things; the use of Nature as an instrument to individualize the human spirit, which is constitutionally immortal and endlessly progressive—and after developing many ideas that are exceeding interesting and novel, his stupendous generalizations occupying thirty five connected lectures—he commences his Revelation proper, with the origin of the "Universe," (to use his own term,) or at the beginning of all things. "In the beginning," says he, "the Universe was an boundless, undefinable, unimaginable ocean of liquid fire! The most

vigorous and ambitious imagination is not able to conceive of the height and depth, and length and breadth thereof." &c.

In a more particular definition, he shows that the Germ of the Universe existed in the capacity of an immense, inconceivable, and unimaginable *Ses*—surrounded by an igneous atmosphere, or fire-mist, extending into space infinitely beyond all bounds of human imagination. This Great Centre was peculiarly the habitation of the infinitely intelligent First Cause, "the Great Positive Mind"—whose power is the origin and cause of eternal motion. By virtue of this, the whole molten Mass was—in a state of inconceivable undulation. By the mutual association, or gravitation of kindred particles composing the igneous atmosphere of this great body, as well as the constant emanation of particles from it, six surrounding concentric nebulous zones, or rings of vapory matter, were formed. The number of centuries that elapsed between either two of these successive formations, could not be represented by all the minute particles of matter composing this globe—and the distances between them are equally beyond the power of human conception.

By secular refrigeration and association of particles of like affinity, each of these circles was resolved into innumerable millions of suns—the original form of these being angular, this changing to the circular and rectilinear plan—this developing diameters, axis and poles, and progressing to the spherical. These suns by the successive formation of rings, from the nebular materials of their atmosphere, have produced planets; and many of these, by the formation of analogous rings, have produced satellites—The still unbroken and partially condensed rings of a planet in our own solar system, afford an example. Condensation of these bodies, and refinement of particles on their surfaces, have successively developed all the materials composing the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms; and progression of these, according to established laws, has ultimately produced the substance of the human spirit, which was the only object and design of all these inconceivable creations.

His descriptions of the immensity of creation; of the inconceivable cycles of eternity; of the infinite fields of space that are yet to be filled with teeming worlds; of the peaceful harmony and reciprocal action pervading all spheres and systems; of the successive resolutions of all material forms for the creation of new and more glorious Universals; of the ultimate destiny of all things—and his generalizations upon the substances, motions and eternal laws and principles of the universe, are overwhelming beyond all expression.

After conveying a faint conception of the inconceivableness of creation's immensity, he descends to a more particular description of our own solar system; the *modus operandi* of planetary formations; the physical and geological condition of the various planets; the vegetable and animal organizations of these bodies, and their human inhabitants, with their physical and mental constitutions, social conditions, institutions, &c. The constitution of the sun, and the manner of its original production are also explained; this being described as a remote planet of a still more inconceivable centre, around which it revolves in an elliptical orbit, with all its planetary accompaniments. The causes of the phenomena termed gravitation, and also of the rotary and orbital motions of planets are rationally and intelligibly explained. We are unable, in this brief sketch, to give more than the faintest conception of the beauty, order, harmony and consistency of his whole theory of the universe.

From the solar system in general, he descends to a more particular description of the creation of the earth, and of all things it has produced. He finds the original materials of the earth, in the form of an igneous, vapory mass, which by virtue of inherent forces, and the action of the sun, assumed rapidly forms, from the angular to the circular, ascending to that of the oblate spheroid. For ages transcending the utmost power of the imagination, this continued in a state of molten lava, agitated from the centre of the circumference, by the most inconceivable undulations. At length by gradual cooling and condensation, the first elastic granitic coating was produced. The closing of the interior produced some of the most frightful convulsions which elevated mountains, and produced the primary sea-beds. The successive development of elements composing water and atmosphere (totally different from any now existing,) are explained; the why and wherefore being given for every proposition. Ascending through the stratifications of gneiss, mica slate, hornblende slate, &c., he comes to the first vegetable and animal forms. He explains the manner of their production, and also the production of all succeeding strata and organic beings thus far up to the close of the carboniferous formation, which later was the subject of his last communication (May 8.) Nothing which I could here say would convey any just conception of the startling nature of these disclosures, especially of those respecting the production of organic beings, and problems have been already solved, on the most perfectly rational and philosophical principles, which have baffled the wisdom of the profoundest geologist.

Ascending through the various strata of the secondary and tertiary formations, he proposes to reveal the successive physical condition of the earth, with the progressive developments of all beings, whose remains are found fossil in the rocks, until he comes to the creation of Man—revealing also the manner in which this highest of all terrestrial beings came to exist. It will be shown, (as has already been established by reasoning in the Key,) man is a refinement and perfection of the materials of all beings and substances existing below him, and that his organization, designedly produced by an almost endless series of the only instrument employed by the "Great Positive Mind," for the individualization of Spirit.

He proposes to explain the nature of man, his primitive condition, the origin of language, and of creeds and institutions that have no foundation in Nature, or in the constitution of man, and which have given rise to most of the divisions and discord that have so long afflicted our race.

Having thus made the origin, nature and composition of man, with all the inferior forces of his being, familiar to our minds, he proposes in the next progressive steps in the great work, to explain the nature and composition of spir-

its—to reveal man's future condition throughout seven successive spheres of his eternal progress, or until he arrives at the Great Cause which produced him. And the revelation as a whole is intended to involve general answers to all questions which may occur to the mind, respecting the laws and principles of the universe.

By the most irrefragable arguments from facts and analogy, he has already shown that the same harmony, order and reciprocity of offices, which prevail throughout the countless spheres of the Universals, is the designed and natural condition of human society. And in the third and last part of the work, he proposes to present plans of organization and rules of government that will be calculated to bring about the thrice glorious condition of our race. This will be done by generalization and application of the same immutable and eternal laws that have produced the unspeaking harmony of all worlds and systems throughout the universe. When the world repudiates all customs and institutions that have been formed in ignorance and superstition, and practically acknowledges the eternal laws of physical and spiritual nature, as the only foundation of government—then will every part of the human universe, gravitate to its own congenial sphere, employment and associations. There will then be no clashing and conflicting between man and man; but what will be for the interest and happiness of one, will be for the interest and happiness of the whole united mass of mankind; a consummation for which every true philanthropist prays with yearnings that can not be uttered.

The reader will be disposed to inquire, "what ground is there for confidence in the truth of these remarkable developments?" I answer, first, "Facts and phenomena, as well as the Clairvoyant's own explanation and reasoning leaves no doubt that when thoroughly magnetized he is capable of entering the spiritual state, and there receive his information. For in the first place, as almost every day of his past history can be traced, it can be demonstrated beyond all possible doubt, that his education and knowledge of books, while in the normal state, are exceedingly limited. His school tuition was, indeed, confined to five months, and he is now only in the twentieth year of his age. And in the second place, it is absolutely known, that when thoroughly magnetized, he is familiar with all sciences, and when necessary, can speak all languages!" In his lectures, he freely employs the technical terms and phrases of anatomy, physiology, astronomy, geology, palaeontology, &c. &c., knowing absolutely nothing of these when awake. And although there is nothing in these phenomena that is not produced by immutable laws of natural causation, (as explained by himself,) we devoutly and reverently believe that those developments were ordained by final causes, designed in the beginning, for the purpose of dispensing the blessings of this unspoken light to the world, in an age in which it is so much needed. Considering that the flowers and fruits of sanctifying and happy knowledge are sown throughout the boundless fields of the material and spiritual universe, what reason have we to suppose that the channels of spiritual communication were forever closed on the completion of the canon of the Scriptures? The heavens above, the earth beneath, and especially the invisible world, certainly contain truth far beyond the reach of the physical senses, but which are necessary for man to know; and unless some avenues are opened to things that are unseen, future generations will have ultimately progressed to the knowledge of all consistent objects, and no race will come to an eternal intellectual grand. Such cannot be the destiny, even in this state of being, of soaring, aspiring Man, whose every element is eternal progress.

The Lectures as delivered by the Clairvoyant, are being witnessed by Dr. T. Lee Smith, H. G. Cox, J. Kinsman, and others. There will hereafter be no objection to the occasional admittance of one or two additional persons, provided they are candid inquirers after truth, and sufficiently familiar with the phenomena of Animal Magnetism and Clairvoyance not to be unduly excited at any developments that may occur. Such are promissively invited; and those will be admitted who are the first to apply. We invite investigation. Usual hour of commencing the Lectures, half-past 3 o'clock, P. M.

Dr. Lyon also would not object to receiving occasionally three or four candid persons who may desire to witness Mr. Davis's powers of clairvoyance, at his medical examination of patients, whenever the patients themselves do not object. The examination takes place daily at half past 9 o'clock, A. M., and are usually deeply interesting, and philosophical. The human system is perfectly transparent before him, of which fact those securing his services with a leading desire to be benefited, will be satisfied. He will not only describe the feelings of the patient, but the nature, cause and foundation of the real disease, and apply his remedies accordingly; and his prescriptions being given according to actual knowledge, and not mere inference, they are constantly resulting in permanent cures.—Dr. Lyon and Mr. Davis are now permanently established at 22 Spring-st., near Hudson, where the Lectures are also delivered, being reported by

WILLIAM FISHBOURN, 222 Spring-st.  
New York, May 11, 1846.

### MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

From a pressure of business, we were unable to attend the exercises at the annual commencement of the University, which took place on the 5th instant. We take pleasure, however, in compiling an outline of the proceedings copied from different reports.

MR. ENTON.—I had the pleasure to attend the annual Commencement at the University of Michigan, on the fifth instant. The graduating class consisted of seventeen. The exercises were generally of an interesting character. The audience was large, and notwithstanding the extreme heat of the day, listened with attention to the young gentlemen who addressed them. It was pleasing to observe the tone of moral feeling which ran thro' all their addresses. All were creditable to their authors and to the professors; many of them evinced promising talent and correct taste. But I must be pardoned for expressing the opinion that the pieces were generally too long—much longer, certainly, than is usual in the older institutions, where the speaking is seldom allowed more than eight or fifteen minutes in the delivery. Nor do I think the profes-

sors used the critical pruning knife with sufficient vigor upon several of the productions—an instrument the free use of which ought to be considered as imperative on the professor, as beneficial to the student: it is seldom used too much. Another point on which I will venture to remark, is the delivery. It must have struck the audience that this might have been improved; and, without intending the slightest reflection upon any one, I must be allowed to say that this matter seemed to have been too much neglected,—correct inflections of voice, ass of attitude, and appropriateness of gesture are absolutely essential to give force and effect to spoken thought.—In most institutions they constitute a principal element in the educational course. The scholars often suffer more from the want of it, than from more solid acquirements.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

After speaking of the facilities which are afforded to the rich and poor, in the education of their sons at this institution, a correspondent in the Journal writes as follows in reference to the possible difficulties in the way of the University in future.

"But in spite of its fair promise let the public well remember that the University is still threatened with dangers. It is not to be disguised, and it must not be forgotten that it has active, venomous, and interested enemies; while its friends, save a few who have nobly braved the torrent, have been like warm and timid. So late as last winter legislative measures were proposed, and very nearly carried, dispensing to private individuals those funds which were given by Congress as a means of liberally educating our sons, forever! Yet the citizens of our own country, say, our own village, who have a direct and even a monied interest in the matter, gave no expression, called no public meetings, sent no remonstrances; and a fatal blow might have been struck at its vital interests without their knowing or caring a fig about it. We trust that if a similar danger occurs the ensuing winter, the sentinels of the press will give the alarm, and the citizens of our town and county will make themselves heard."

A correspondent in the *Oakland Gazette* writes as follows, in reference to the exercises in the afternoon of the Commencement before the Societies.

"The poem of W. Pitt Palmer, Esq., was read by Jacob M. Howard, Esq., in a clear and forcible manner; although I must be allowed to say he appeared like a sailor on land, so little is there of the mere poetical and sentimental in his manner and voice. The poem, however, was of the more masculine and substantial kind, and Mr Howard did it good justice. The subject was New England, and although such things have become a little too common of late, I think there will be room in the public ear for this new song of praise. The truth is it is an able and poetical production, and when published will be read with interest."

In the above extract it may be seen, that Mr. Howard is spoken of as having read the poem in a "clear and forcible manner." A description of the sufferings and trials of the pilgrims, and a history of our mother country, the correspondent thinks is "too common of late!" He believes the poem of a masculine kind. But he finally concludes the truth is, it is an able and poetical production, and when published will be read with interest." But what is more strange, after Mr. H. had read this "able" and "masculine" "poetical production" with so much "clearness," and yet "appearing like a sailor on land" with so little of the "poetical" and "sentimental in his manners," the reporter is of opinion "Mr. Howard did it good justice."—*Gen of Science.*

### EDUCATION.

The principal object is to store the mind with knowledge of every thing, and the pupil therefore is hurried thro' as many studies as possible; the minutia, which are of the utmost importance, are consequently omitted, the mind being capable of grasping but half of them in the time allotted, and the other half are never presented so as to have any impression upon it. In fact, no subject is fully comprehended by one out of a hundred, for want of knowledge of something that lies at the very basis of it.

Take, for instance, the subject of Grammar—the study of the language.—But is the language studied, except casually, during the time devoted to Grammar? No! All the attention is directed to the relation of words, while the meaning of those words, itself, is neither understood by the pupil, nor explained by the teacher, once in a hundred instances. Nor are the positions of words, with regard to each other, the right and wrong position of emphasis, and the different positions of members of sentences with regard to each other, so as to bring out the meaning in the most perspicuous manner, ever sufficiently illustrated and pressed upon the pupil's attention; and the knowledge acquired of the relation of words is consequently lost for want of application; and want of perspicuity pervades much of the composition of some of our most voluminous and scientific writers, which is afterwards cited as authority to be imitated. We might proceed to show that the mode of teaching other branches of knowledge is quite as defective, considered individually; but prefer to strike at the very root of the evil, by pointing out the defects that lie at the foundation of the system, as a whole.

Now every observer is well aware that action is indispensable to the vigorous health of any organ, either of mind or body; and also that exercise, within certain bounds, is the only means of invigorating any healthy organ. Indeed, all efforts of education are predicated upon this fact, and universal experience attests its truth;—the blacksmith's right arm is both stronger and larger than the left, and a person accustomed to walking can travel fifty miles a day easier than one of our merchants can walk twenty.

We have shown that in our schools but few of the perceptive faculties are exercised, namely, Eventuality, in reading; Locality, in studying Geography and in looking out corresponding ques-

tions and answers; Calculation, where mental arithmetic is taught, and a few others. And even these are exercised only upon objects put upon paper, and upon comparatively few subjects, without a sufficient variety. Nor can the attention of the pupil be riveted by force, as it were, permanently upon any subject so as to make a lasting impression upon his mind. The indispensable attention must be voluntary—it can never be forced; and to excite it you must have recourse to God's own vast storehouse, pointed out in the beauties of creation, and explained in the nice adaptation of things to the purposes for which they were created. The fact is, education must begin and proceed, to considerable extent, in God's own school-house, before it can be perfected by books. But of this hereafter.

The question, however, presents itself forcibly—How is the intellect to manufacture ideas, and to act vigorously, when it is scorched by a set of puny, feeble, case-loving and idle servants sleeping nearly all the time? As well might the manufacturer, with defective machinery, expect to reap a rich harvest of dollars and cents by employing the idle, the dissipated, and the paupers of the town, to attend it, as the parent hope for a vast store of useful knowledge by subjecting his children to such an imperfect system of Education. Every person has become acquainted with others who apparently looked upon things around them, and yet take not sufficient notice of them to recognize them next day.

In fact, the present system (?) of education is directly calculated to enfeeble the human mind, by circumscribing the sphere of observation, and substituting book knowledge for that which nature offers so abundantly without money and without price. And we find accordingly that very few, if any, of those who attend our Colleges and Universities, ever arrive at any eminence, in any of the important pursuits of life. Another objection against the present mode of education is the exclusive exercise of the mental faculties, to the entire neglect of the muscular system, before either of them is matured by age.

Almost all the vital energy of the body is concentrated upon the brain, provided this can be kept in vigorous exercise; and enfeebled health is the inevitable consequence, and an early death may be calculated upon with certainty, if the mental effort be continued too long. But if this be not the consequence a prematurely enfeebled system is inevitable, under which the mind also succumbs in time. A large proportion of University graduates die early. Mr. Fowler says ten out of twelve whom he knew died young—and the rest are generally rendered unfit for any active pursuit during life. The Misses Davidsons, who were poetesses at eight or nine years of age, were both in their graves before they were fifteen; and the eminent mathematical boy of Vermont, only ten years of age, holds life by a very slender thread; whereas Franklin, Rittenhouse, Herschel and many others, who enjoyed active corporeal with mental exercise; or acquired their knowledge after the full development of their physical frames, attained to old age, and great eminence in the literary and scientific world. Men have yet to learn that God's laws cannot be violated without impunity, even from the best and most noble motives.—*B.*

### TAKING A HINT.

It is very surprising to see how slow some men are to take a hint. The frost destroys about one-half the bloom on fruit trees; everybody prognosticates the loss of fruit; instead of that, the half that remain, are larger, fairer, and higher flavored than usual; and the trees, instead of being exhausted, are ready for another crop the next year: Why don't they take the hint, and thin out his fruit every bearing year? But no; the next season sees his orchard overloaded, fruit small, and not well formed; yet he always boasts of that first mentioned crop, without profiting by the lesson which it teaches.

We heard a man saying, "the best crop of celery I ever saw, was raised by old John—on a spot of ground where the wash from the barn-yard ran into it after every hard shower." Did he take the hint, and apply liquid manure to his celery trenches? Not at all.

We knew a case where a farmer sowed a field, and raised crops in consequence, which were the admiration of the whole neighborhood; and for years the field showed the advantages of deep handling. But we could not learn that a single farmer in the neighborhood took the hint. The man who acted thus wisely, sold his farm, and his successor pursued the old way of surface scratching.

A staunch farmer complaining to us of his soil as too loose and light; we mentioned ashes as worth trying; "Well, now you mention it, I believe it will do good. I bought a part of my farm from a man who was a wonderful fellow to save up ashes, and around his cabin it lay in heaps. I took away the house, and to this day I notice that when the plow runs along that spot, the soil turns up moist and close-grained." It is strange that he never took the hint.

A farmer gets a splendid crop of corn or other grain from off a grass or clover-ley. Does he take the hint? Does he adopt the system which shall allow him every year a sward to put his grain on? No, he hates book farming, and scientific farming, and "this notion of rotation;" and plods on the old way.—*Essex Transcript.*

When we see a man kick a horse, we say at once, that he never need to come to court our daughter, for he should not have her if he was worth a million.—*Boston Sun.*

### A BOSTON BOY'S VISIT TO THE POPE.

We copy the following amusing sketch from the private journal of a young American traveller, the extract having been originally published in the Boston Transcript:—

Invited whilst in Rome, to do as the Romans did, I went with a pleasant party, to be presented at an hour duly appointed, 3 o'clock P. M., to his holiness the Pope. The Swiss guard were on duty in full dress, and arriving at the papal residence, we ascended the grand and magnificent stair-cases into the Sala Regia, where we exerted our patience, and looked at the frescoes, until a friend who was to join the party made his appearance. We were then conducted into the Sistine Chapel, where we waited another interval, and then into a hall hung with crimson silk, where we were obliged to undergo a still longer probation. By and by a priest all done up in purple, came and escorted us up several rooms, and finally left us in the hall of Maps, permitting us during his absence to study geography if we chose, and find out "which way the land lay."—Soon a second individual in purple came and beckoned to another party who were waiting like ourselves to follow him. We attempted to do the same, but the door was slammed in our faces, and we turned back again to study geography. I had caught a glimpse of the Pope, however, and of every one entering his presence, all going in on one knee and one foot, like a flock of lame ducks. At last our turn came, and the great Gregory honored us with private audience. Dr. C— was first; Mrs. — followed; Madame — next, whilst I brought up the rear. I could not resist laughing even in the presence of the Pope, at the ludicrous appearance of the presentation party. Dr. C—, in a state of extra humility, threw himself into a recumbent position, and was laying on the floor like a frog, kissing the cross on the Pope's slipper; Mrs. — was waiting to get a chance, and Madame — was on her knees hopping along like a lame duck. For myself, I was satisfied with a bow, this being all that was really requisite.—The first salutation being over, we all stood up in a row, and were duly presented to his Holiness. Fixing his eye upon me, perhaps because I was the youngest of the party, he asked me where I was from? I replied from the United States. He then asked me from what part of that country; and when I said "from Boston," he remarked that in former times, he had heard that in that city they carried images of the pope and the devil in the same procession. He asked me if the custom was still continued. I replied in the negative and he then asked who would be the next President—a question too far ahead to answer satisfactorily. He next inquired whether I knew Mr. Green, the Consul. I told him I did not. He then observed that he formerly introduced many Americans to him, and wondered why, for the last two years, he had presented so few. Dr. C— replied casually, that it might be because few were travelling. (The city, however, is full of them, but the real reason is, that our Consul is not popular, and the Americans have as little as possible to do with him.)

Finally, the Pope gave us his blessing, bid me a particular good-bye as Signor Americano—turned his back, in order that we need not back out, and we departed side ways with our heads over our shoulders, ready to turn in case he should, as it is not allowed in his presence to turn your back to him. Pope Gregory is not handsome, but he seemed to be a kind, well-disposed person, and not wanting in character.—He is eighty years old; never eats meat nor wears linen. He sleeps on a wool mattress, and was dressed in a flannel gown buttoned all the way down; he wore red leather slippers with an embroidered cross on the top of each, and had on a skull cap. It is said that his valet makes a deal of money in the sale of his old slippers, which are much sought after by the faithful and others.

### JUDICIAL REFORM.

It is a common reply to those who advocate Judicial Reform, "you are not a lawyer, and therefore cannot judge what alterations are necessary." Below we give an extract from a speech of J. W. Wilkinson, a veteran lawyer, at a reform meeting held in Syracuse last year. I have, said Mr. W., been engaged in the business of law for 25 years, and have reflected much upon the subject—and view it in a different light from what I have formerly done. Contact with all kinds of business men has elucidated the importance of reform. Lawyers are looked upon with jealousy, sometimes unduly so. While in some cases there is cause for it, yet people are liable to be mistaken in their judgment upon this, as upon other subjects. Many poor men among lawyers, have grown up with inability to view this subject in its true light. Their subsistence may depend upon the orthodoxy of their views and practice. They are often prevented from becoming reformers, by force of circumstances. Some men distrust my motives, when I speak thus plainly on these subjects. But look at the matter candidly. Where did we get the model of our system? From monarchical England, where less than 1000 men own all the land of the nation. The people there, notwithstanding the wisdom, talent and research of their judicial functionaries and the strength of the judiciary system, suffer intolerably. One thousand men control

the labor of the rest of their 15,000,000. The laws of England are employed in the protection of property holders. We have followed the steps of England as far as possible in the erection of our Courts of Law and Equity—as far as our constitution will admit.

The complaints of the people are based upon the belief that there is too much litigation—too much encouragement of it. The people do not want it—it is for the interest of lawyers to promote it. The judicial system requires a large number of public officers, and for their services they are paid out of the litigations under our laws. Few think of this.

All attorneys are officers of our courts—appointed to live upon the violations, or supposed violations of law. The courts make the business. Sweep away the Court of Chancery, and you sweep away that which eats up our resources. I know that some regard that court as the palladium of our liberties, but it is a great delusion, and all who embark in it sooner or later find it out. Let any man who has been through it testify, if indeed he can tell. Very many can hardly tell how they have come out.

Mr. W. here illustrated the effect of legal proceedings upon society. A man has a note to collect—say of fifty dollars. He takes it to a lawyer—it is sued and collected; and perhaps before it is paid, the costs may amount to half the face of the note. Lawyers and Court officers get it, and the signer of the note—perhaps a poor man, and unable to pay the note, is made poorer; his family is made to suffer; the friendship of the parties is broken up, and the lawyers and officers are paid for it. He who instigated the legal proceedings escape censure. What he did was official—it was legal.

No distinction ought to exist in courts. They should all be courts of equity—of justice. Right should be sought in all cases. Perhaps lawyers will say this is contrary to what has been—it is without precedent. Suppose it is? No matter what has been; the question is, what is right? Any of you gentlemen who have frequently been called to act as jurymen in the trial of causes, know how often you have been shackled in your judgments by the rigid formalities of law.—The judge has told what was law—and you have known what was right—and you have often found the law on one side, and right on the other. Why not then, reduce all courts to the principle of equity, as in chancery suits? I know I am liable to be misunderstood, but I shall venture the assertion that the Convention to revise the constitution is composed of lawyers, you will not have a system that will meet the necessities of the case. If I could select the delegates I would send men who would seek the right, in the simplest way on all questions. I would divest legal proceedings of every thing that was complicated and perplexing. There is no need of any thing of the kind. There is no necessary for lumbering up our Statute books with the abstruse questions of English practice.

## ANTI-SLAVERY.

### PRO-SLAVERY BIBLE.

#### CHAPTER I.

1. "He that stealeth a man," except he has African blood in him, "and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand," except the law forbid emancipation, "he shall surely be put to death."

2. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," except when slaveholders enact, that a slave "owes to his master and to all his family a respect without bounds, and an absolute obedience."—*See law of Louisiana.*

3. "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him," unless he is a slaveholder.

4. "Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wicked," except some ecclesiastical body advise you "wholly to refrain."

5. "The Lord executeth righteousness and judgement for all that are oppressed," except slaves and colored people.

6. "He that despiseth his neighbor," except he has a colored skin, "sineth." 7. "Rob not the poor," except they are black, "because he is poor—for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoiled them," except they are slaveholders.

8. "Open thy mouth for the dumb," except they are slaves: "plead the cause of the poor and needy," only don't "desecrate the holy Sabbath" by doing so on that day.

9. "So I returned and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun," except in the slaveholding states.

10. "Relieve the oppressed," except they are slaves.

11. "For they shall cry unto the Lord, because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a Savior and he shall deliver them," if the slaveholders will let him.

12. "He that despiseth the gain of oppression" is a great fanatic.

13. "Cry aloud," [not against slaveholding.] "spare not" [the abolitionist;] "lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people" [except they are members of our church] "their transgression and their sins," except they are slaveholders.

14. "Is not this the fast I have chosen? to loose the bonds of wickedness," when the laws of the state will let you. "to undo the heavy burdens," if slaveholders don't oppose it; "and let the oppressed go free," except they are slaves, "and that ye break every yoke," except it is inequitable.

15. "Thus saith the Lord, execute judgment in the morning and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor," except he is a slaveholder.

16. "Wo unto him that useth his neighbor's service without wages," unless he first made a slave of him.

17. "Search the scriptures," if slaveholders will let you: not without.

18. "What God has joined, let no man put asunder," except slaveholders; they may part husbands and wives at pleasure.

19. "Ye know that they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them.—But so it shall not be among you," except you are owners of slaves, or slave drivers.

20. "Ye devour widows' houses"—"therefore ye shall receive greater damnation," except ye are slaveholders.

21. "Let every man have his own wife," except he is a slave, "and every woman her own husband," except she is a slave.

22. "Wives submit to your own husbands," except you are slaves; in that case you must "submit to any white man," or you may "receive thirty lashes on the bare back well laid on" or if you "shall assault and strike such white persons" you "may be lawfully killed."

23. Keep thyself pure," except you are a slave and white men choose to defile you.

24. Parents, bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," except they are slaves; then bring them up for the market.

25. "Children, obey your parents," unless slaveholders forbid it.

26. "Preach the gospel to every creature," if slaveholders will let you.

27. "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," except where slaveholders choose not to have any.

28. "He that will not work neither shall he eat," unless he is a slaveholder.

29. "Honor all men," except colored people and abolitionists.

30. "Render to all their dues," except slaves.

31. "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal," except they are slaves.

32. "For bearing threatening," except you are slaveholders, or slave drivers, then you could not keep up your "domestic institutions" without.

33. "The law is made for men-stealers," and not for those who inherit stolen men, and baby stealers; for then it would condemn "Dr. Capers, Dr. Pierce and Dr. Olin," and all those "Patriarchal slaveholders," who enslave the babies born on their plantations.

34. "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

Such is the practiced reading of the bible by pro-slavery men. Thus do they derive comfort and encouragement in approving or apologizing for a system of iniquity. With all the foregoing texts before their eyes, says a satirical writer, how can any person be so fanatical, and stupid as not to see that the bible is a pro-slavery book!

\*See Laws of Kentucky, South Carolina and Georgia.

Dr. H. affirmed at the N. E. Conference that Dr. Capers, Pierce, and Olin, were slaveholders.—Ed.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—This Church is in hot water about the money which is begged out of our slaveholders. The European Times says:

At first there arose faint murmurings of discontent, then were heard notes of disapprobation still more loud and deep, and latterly there has burst forth a perfect hurricane of indignation. The cry now is, "Give back the money—give back the money!" This is the watchword at public meetings and processions. It meets the ears of free church clergymen at every turn. In fact, the atmosphere of Scotland is full of one universal roar of "Give back the money."

COMMUNICATIONS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN SCHEME.

SOMMER III.

The facts which have been related in the preceding numbers of these communications, have conclusively shown that the present war with Mexico has been brought on, by the direct instructions of the President of the United States. He, having the power and the purse, has acted according to the dictation of a pro-slavery clique. The injustice of his course, is keenly felt by the Mexicans. In the various declarations and remonstrances, which they have put forth, they have with great force expressed their wrongs.—There is about them that consciousness of truth which adds to their convincing power. At an extra session of their Congress, convened to provide for the emergency, which the war had created, a committee of which Becerra and Valencia, were members, made a report, of which the following is an extract:

"The Extraordinary National Congress of the Mexican Republic considering: That the Republic of the United States of America with notorious violation of all right has instigated and protected openly and perseveringly the insurrection of the colonists of Texas against the nation which had admitted them upon its territory and generously shielded them with the protection of its laws.

That it has incorporated the same territory of Texas into its Union by an act of its Congress notwithstanding it has always belonged by undisputed right to the Mexican nation, has been recognized as such, by the United States themselves, as it appears by the boundary treaties of 1823 and 1836:

That it has not maintained the solemn assurances and reservations in regard to the rights of the Mexican Republic which by means of its agents it had made in conformity with these treaties:

That it has also invaded the Department of Tamaulipas, introducing an army on the left bank of the Rio Bravo, giving occasion and origin to the battles of the 8th and 9th of May of the present year.

That in time of profound peace, and during established relations of amity between the two countries, it has invaded by land and by sea the territories of the Californias:

That it has blockaded the ports of Matamoros, Vera Cruz, and Tampico of Tamaulipas, opening its fire upon the defences of the latter:

That it has authorized a levy of troops against Mexico:

That it has declared war against the Republic, under the pretext that the said States had been invaded, when in fact they made the invasion:

And lastly considering that the nationality of the Mexicans is seriously compromised by the power and the spirit of usurpation, flagrantly manifested by the neighboring nation of the United States—Mexico, &c."

They required that this simple narrative of their wrongs, to show how they have been imposed upon by the might of a superior power. And if by understanding their own rights, the duties one nation owes another, and the state of affairs in this country much better than we generally apprehend. They know their rights too well to be gulled by such Messages as our Commanding General takes the liberty of scattering among them, for the avowed purpose of disaffection them towards their own government. In view of the facts how offensive to them, must appear the recent Proclamation of Gen. Taylor, of which the following is the first paragraph.

By the General Commanding the Army of the United States of America:

After many years of patient endurance, the United States are at length constrained to acknowledge that a war now exists between our Government and the Government of Mexico.

For many years our citizens have been subjected to repeated insults and injuries, our vessels and cargoes have been seized and confiscated, our merchants have been plundered, maimed, imprisoned, without cause and without reparation.

It is no doubt very good generalship in him, to deal in such general statements, when he offers any defence of his course. How very contradictory this appears to the representation which our minister, Mr. Thompson, made of the courtesy and liberality of Mexico. He has been quoted in a former number as saying, "I have been quoted in a former number as saying, 'I have not made a single official demand, or even a simple request which was not granted.' Gen. Taylor knows, as does also his instructor, President Polk, that there is no cause for their aggressive movements, save their necessity as a part of their scheme, to grasp mere territory on the southern portion of this continent, as a set off to Oregon, which may not be stained by the blood of slaves.

President Polk and his party, in prosecuting these measures, do not act in the dark, and as to their character, and the effect they must have. For this scheme, was long ago faithfully exposed, by Mr. Benton, the Ajax of the party, but who had too much conscience to allow him to favor such wholesale robbery. In the speech he made, May, 1844, in the Senate, on the treaty submitted by Mr. Tyler for the annexation of Texas—among other good things, he said, "Can we legitimize the seizure of two thousand miles of our neighbor's domain with whom we have treaties of peace and friendship and commerce? I wash my hands of all attempts, to dismember the Mexican republic, by seizing her dominions in New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas. The treaty in all that relates to the boundary of the Rio Grande is an act of UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE VERSUS MEXICO. Our Secretary of State shows full well that he was conscious of the enormity of the outrage, and knew it was war." He then proposed the following as an additional resolution upon which he asked the vote of the Senate.

"Resolved, That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, would be an act of DIRECT AGGRESSION ON MEXICO: for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible."

But if the incorporation into the American Union, of the left bank of the Rio del Norte was such an enormous outrage, what shall be said of the present scheme to subdue nearly the whole of Mexico, together with the Californias, and annex them to the United States? When can we be pointed to usurpation parallel to this, in the history, even of the most despotic governments that have had an existence?

Let us see what are the indications, that this scheme hath such an extent? The report made to the Mexican Congress which is quoted above, states that our government "has invaded by land and sea the territories of the Californias." It now appears that our powerful Pacific fleet had orders to capture their forts, on the first breath of war, and they have done so. At this time all of California that our Commodore chooses to have, is in his hands. A letter has recently found its way into the papers, written by Mr. Marcy, Secretary of war, to one J. D. Stevens of New York authorizing him, to raise a regiment of soldiers in this region of the country, whose destination is to be the Californias. He is specially directed to enlist such as will be suit-

able for, and willing to become, permanent settlers in that country. And they are to be told, that they are to go prepared, to remain there as citizens when that country "shall be annexed to the United States." It seems that they are now enlisting, from this paragraph taken from the Albany Argus.

"We only regret that Col. Stevenson's command will take from our immediate vicinity, and from other parts of the State an active and intelligent portion of our own population, which generally we should prefer not to spare."

In order to induce such a class of persons to emigrate with such a purpose in view, very liberal conditions are offered to them. They are to receive high wages, and their equipment to be made out on a large scale, and in superior style.

Among other things it is specified that each company may be accompanied by four women, ostensibly, for the sake of washing their clothes, and who are to receive regular pay from the Government. If the regiment should consist of ten companies, they will be attended by forty women. All this is certainly making arrangements on a large scale, and for extensive operation, and means something more, than merely the protection of our troops on the Rio Grande.

The editor of the Tribune, when recently addressing the Morning News, said this: "You are hereby respectfully and distinctly informed that the President himself, clearly and explicitly, some weeks since stated to a gentleman, of the highest respectability, that it was the fixed determination of the Government, to take and to hold permanently, New Mexico, Chihuahua and California, and to annex them ultimately to the United States."

Indeed, there is evidence, most ample, that this war scheme has been planned upon no small scale. What memeth the invitation to the Governor of every State in the Union to issue a call for volunteers? What memeth the raising of an army of some forty or fifty thousand strong? With what design is it that an agent of the Government is stationed, to have made at Pittsburgh, several costly expeditions expressly for the war?

For what end was another agent at Newark on the 24th inst., contracting for wagons, to be sent to the seat of war, and yet another travelling through Ohio and Kentucky, and giving the highest prices for mules to draw these wagons? And moreover, why are the wits of the whole Cabinet set to work to regulate the revenue so that the Government may not be bankrupt before the expiration of another twelve months, on account of the large drains now made upon the Treasury by the war expenditures?

All these preparations, grow out of a war of conquest, which the President of the United States has designedly brought about, the ultimate object of which is to strengthen the falling power of the slaveocracy.

J. B. New Haven, Conn. Aug. 15, 1846.

GENESSEE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty in the County of Genessee met in the Court House in the village of Flin, on the 10th inst., when Lewis Buckingham was called to the Chair, and J. N. Robinson was appointed Secretary. After which the following persons were chosen as candidates for office at the Fall election.

For Representatives; J. W. King, and A. W. Hart. For Sheriff; Nelson H. Chittenden. For County Clerk; Harlow Whitley. " " Register; D. C. Leach. " " Treasurer; Isaiah Merriam. " Coroners; Benajah Tupper, Daniel S. Freeman.

For Associate Judges; Alfred Brainard, S. Atherton. For Judge of Probate; Jeremiah Hitchcock. For County Surveyor; J. Merriam.

The following persons were then chosen as delegates to the Senatorial Convention to be held in Genessee, on the 28th of Aug. inst. viz: J. C. Gallup, Chauncey S. Marvin, Lewis Buckingham and Newell Tupper. For the Congressional Convention at the same time and place—Percy Atherton, Alanson Dickenson, Ira Chase and Francis King.

After which the following resolutions were briefly but ably discussed by different individuals, present, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we regard our wicked enslavement of 3,000,000 of colored people in this nation, as the great political monopoly in the hands of 250,000 slaveholders, by which our own liberties are in a great measure subverted by a righteous retribution of providence.

Resolved, That while the northern people—constituting as they do the numerical power of the nation—continue to exercise this power in any manner to sustain and extend slavery, they are virtually, practical slaveholders, and pursue a course suicidal to their own and their country's liberties.

Resolved, That in as much as slavery is morally the great crying sin of the nation, and politically the great power that controls the destinies of our country, "right or wrong," it becomes all the lovers of humanity and their country to forego for the time, their minor private interests, to unite for its speedy and effectual overthrow.

Resolved, That if our revolutionary fathers submerged all their private interests for the time in the great question of the redemption of their liberties from the tyranny of a foreign foe, it much more becomes us, their descendants to do so, to redeem our liberties from a still more noxious and dangerous foe to us all—the slave power of this land.

Resolved, That the present unjust war in which our government is engaged, to enlarge and strengthen slavery and the slave power, carried on as it is under the sacred motto, "right or wrong," ought to alarm every friend of liberty and his country.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly invite every lover of liberty in our country, to unite with us at the approaching election, to support men only for Representatives to our State Legislature and for county officers, as will never in any manner by their acts sustain Slavery, by voting for slaveholders, proslavery men, proslavery parties, or proslavery measures.

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommended to all the true friends of liberty in our country, to meet in their respective towns as often as once a week to devise ways and means for the speedy overthrow of slavery—the greatest foe to man and our common country.

On motion, Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn.

L. BUCKINGHAM, Cha'n. J. N. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

A printing-machine, set up at the London Times office, prints the enormous number of 5,670 sheets per hour.

THE CHURCHES AND SLAVERY.

For the Signal of Liberty. Br. H. says, secondly, it is not the Clergy. What does he mean by "that as a class they are not backward on the subject?" I must confess I do not understand Br. H. What do facts say.—Was the M. E. Conference of '44 forward, when they bid a bounty on slaveholding, by saying to Andrews; you may work or not as you choose, you shall be paid the princely salary of a Bishop, out of the Church? Was the O. S. Assembly of Ministers forward last May, when within hearing of the mail of ire, that is borne on each Southern breeze, they said, we will do nothing? Is any good object forwarded by doing nothing? Or did the N. S. Ministers forward the good work by their conversion to the Malock of Slavery, in directing a body under their control to restore a man they had deposed for teaching that Slavery was a Bible institution? The clergy of that branch of the Church are forward and not backward on the subject! But it is this class fault-finding that is hated.—Condemn individuals, not classes. Hark, my Brother, it is classes that is doing the mischief? Why condemn the Whigs as a class, or the Locofocos, or the class of Slaveholders and Sinners? Can you condemn individuals without condemning classes? You have condemned each slave of which the tub is composed.—Moreover you here show that the foundation principle, the very bottom is corrupt, and you have condemned it, and so we must "let every tub stand on its own bottom."

Brethren, be consistent. The true antislavery doctrine is, "Deny thyself and take thy cross;" your influence is but small on the side of human rights, while you fellowship slaveholders as Christians. Why not act upon sterling principle—I do insist upon it that you had better not pretend to hate Slavery, while you fellowship slaveholding.

J. F. D. Raisin, Aug. 1, '46.

NOVEL MODE OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS. The Con. (N. H.) Pat. gives a letter from a friend travelling abroad, who says, in speaking of Rouen, France, "There is a baker's boy coming along the street with a basket of bread and a large bundle of notched sticks on his shoulder. He rings at the door of a regular customer. Stop a moment and see how he keeps his account. The servant girl brings a notched stick with her. The boy searches the bundle till he has found one which belongs to that house. He hands out a leaf, puts the sticks both together, and cuts a notch across with his knife. Here is a very simple mode of book-keeping by double entry."

LA FAYETTE AND SLAVERY.—In a letter written for the Liberty Bell, Oct. 3, 1845, Thomas Clarkson says:—"He (La Fayette) was decidedly as uncompromising an enemy to the slave trade and slavery, as any man I ever knew. He held all his slaves in French Cayenne, who had come to him by inheritance, in 1785, and showed me all his rules and regulations for his estate when they were emancipated. I was with him no less than four different times in Paris. He was a real gentleman, and of soft and gentle manners. I have seen him put out of temper, but never at any time except when slavery was the subject. He has said frequently, 'I would never have drawn my sword in the cause of America, if I could have conceived that thereby I was founding a land of slavery.'"

VALUE OF LADIES.—It was stated at an anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Bible Association in England, that a calculation has been made at Birmingham respecting the proportionate value of the services of gentlemen and ladies, as collectors for charitable and religious purposes, and it was found that one lady was worth thirteen gentlemen and a half!

"Pray, madam, said a young, romantic looking gentleman, addressing the daughter of one of our booksellers, whom her father deputed to stop in the store just while he went next door—an amiable creature, about the age of sweet sixteen—"pray madam," he said, "may I ask if you have Ten Thousand a Year?"

"No, sir," she said sweetly but simply, letting her finely fringed eyelids fall; no, sir; but father says he'll settle the house in Magazine street on me; that, though, isn't worth more than two thousand a year!"

AN EXPENSIVE TRAVELLER.—Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali the present ruler of Egypt, and heir apparent to the throne of the Pharaohs has been visiting England and France, and at the latest account, was about to sail for Constantinople. The sum of one million of dollars had been furnished for the trip, but it is said it will not be more than half enough.

500,000,000 gallons of strong beer are annually consumed in England; and these swallowed gallons of liquor ruin in their turn consume thousands of human beings. Beer brings many a poor wretch to his bier. [A shocking pun, nevertheless very true.]

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Aug. 22.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The Liberty party is the only antislavery party in the country. Both the others bow down to southern dictation. Both the others are in alliance with slaveholders. Both support slaveholders for the highest national offices. Both, for aught that appears to the contrary, intend to continue the policy they have formerly followed. Both parties sustain the present war with Mexico. Both parties voted that the war existed, and then voted the supplies to carry it on. Both parties will stand ready to dismember the Mexican republic, and annex new states stamped with the curse of Slavery. Both parties perpetuate Slavery in our national domains. Both parties sustain monstrous abuses in the various departments of the government, and resist with perseverance the calls of the people for reform.

Now the Liberty party is composed of the known and avowed opponents of all these wrongs. By their votes and their influence they oppose them, and raise the standard of united resistance. True, the party is but few in numbers; yet its influence has been felt every where, in contending for the right. It has concentrated public attention on the necessity of overthrowing the SLAVE POWER, or seeing our free institutions converted into mere forms, preserved by tyrants for the purpose of rendering tyranny more available. How important, then, that this party, which is the only one that avowedly advocates Liberty for all, should receive a general and vigorous support!—Let not the cause languish in our state, nor let the friends of humanity and justice grow weary in well doing. The next election should see our votes, with large accession of numbers, again registered in support of our noble cause. We have nothing to gain by looking back, many things encourage us to go forward with alacrity and manly courage. The rapid progress that is making in antislavery principles by great numbers who do not yet vote with us, is mainly attributed to the consistent support we have given to those principles from year to year.

The State Central Committee, as is known to our readers, are using greater exertions than ever before to spread a knowledge of our principles through all parts of the state. Let their exertions be seconded by the efforts of Liberty men every where. Let nominations be made generally, seasonably, and judiciously. Especially let exertions be made to get out all classes to antislavery meetings. By a diligent use of these means, our cause will be nobly sustained, and in a short period we may look for co-operation and aid from large portions of the community who have never yet acted with us. We are enlisted in this war against Human Slavery for life, and our motto, carried out by consistent action, must still be—Onward.

GOOD TREATMENT OF SLAVES. Some weeks since we noticed in the Coldwater Sentinel an article attempting to show that Southern Slaves were "well treated" because it was the interest of the masters to treat them well. In illustration of this, the writer compared the condition of the slave to that of the horse, and asked, with great simplicity, whether it is not most decidedly for the interest of the owner to take good care of his horse and provide for him abundantly? Well, what is the fact in the case? Are ALL horses well treated? Are not some shamefully abused from drunken, passionate and hard masters? Are they not sometimes turned out to die of hunger when old? Are they never unreasonably rode or driven, or worked? But leaving all comparisons, consider the actual condition of the slave.

The argument declares that the interest of the master preserves the slaves from ill treatment: and fairly implies that the slave will receive that treatment which the interest of his master may demand.—"Pray madam," he said, "may I ask if you have Ten Thousand a Year?"

1. It is the interest of the masters that old and worn out slaves should die as quick a possible. It would be economical to shorten their days by direct means, or to let them die of neglect.

2. In reference to the maimed and incurably diseased, it would be cheaper for the master to buy poison than medicine.

3. The same is true of all that are a tax on the master, as the blind, lunatics and idiots. It is the interest of the master that their days be as few as possible.

4. The same is true of the deaf and dumb, and persons greatly deformed, who could not earn their living.

5. Feeble infants. In some sections it is the interest of the master to let them die, as he can buy slaves cheaper than he can raise them.

6. Incurable slaves. There are some slaves that have the love of Liberty

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The argument declares that the interest of the master preserves the slaves from ill treatment: and fairly implies that the slave will receive that treatment which the interest of his master may demand.—"Pray madam," he said, "may I ask if you have Ten Thousand a Year?"

1. It is the interest of the masters that old and worn out slaves should die as quick a possible. It would be economical to shorten their days by direct means, or to let them die of neglect.

2. In reference to the maimed and incurably diseased, it would be cheaper for the master to buy poison than medicine.

3. The same is true of all that are a tax on the master, as the blind, lunatics and idiots. It is the interest of the master that their days be as few as possible.

4. The same is true of the deaf and dumb, and persons greatly deformed, who could not earn their living.

5. Feeble infants. In some sections it is the interest of the master to let them die, as he can buy slaves cheaper than he can raise them.

6. Incurable slaves. There are some slaves that have the love of Liberty

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Aug. 22.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The Liberty party is the only antislavery party in the country. Both the others bow down to southern dictation. Both the others are in alliance with slaveholders. Both support slaveholders for the highest national offices. Both, for aught that appears to the contrary, intend to continue the policy they have formerly followed. Both parties sustain the present war with Mexico. Both parties voted that the war existed, and then voted the supplies to carry it on. Both parties will stand ready to dismember the Mexican republic, and annex new states stamped with the curse of Slavery. Both parties perpetuate Slavery in our national domains. Both parties sustain monstrous abuses in the various departments of the government, and resist with perseverance the calls of the people for reform.

Now the Liberty party is composed of the known and avowed opponents of all these wrongs. By their votes and their influence they oppose them, and raise the standard of united resistance. True, the party is but few in numbers; yet its influence has been felt every where, in contending for the right. It has concentrated public attention on the necessity of overthrowing the SLAVE POWER, or seeing our free institutions converted into mere forms, preserved by tyrants for the purpose of rendering tyranny more available. How important, then, that this party, which is the only one that avowedly advocates Liberty for all, should receive a general and vigorous support!—Let not the cause languish in our state, nor let the friends of humanity and justice grow weary in well doing. The next election should see our votes, with large accession of numbers, again registered in support of our noble cause. We have nothing to gain by looking back, many things encourage us to go forward with alacrity and manly courage. The rapid progress that is making in antislavery principles by great numbers who do not yet vote with us, is mainly attributed to the consistent support we have given to those principles from year to year.

The State Central Committee, as is known to our readers, are using greater exertions than ever before to spread a knowledge of our principles through all parts of the state. Let their exertions be seconded by the efforts of Liberty men every where. Let nominations be made generally, seasonably, and judiciously. Especially let exertions be made to get out all classes to antislavery meetings. By a diligent use of these means, our cause will be nobly sustained, and in a short period we may look for co-operation and aid from large portions of the community who have never yet acted with us. We are enlisted in this war against Human Slavery for life, and our motto, carried out by consistent action, must still be—Onward.

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quishes all other business as far as possible, for the sake of devouring, rather than of reading it. He pores over it till his brain aches, his senses are confused, his ideas disordered: he becomes discouraged: thinks he has not a genius for that kind of learning; and without any accurate knowledge of the system of the author, or any distinct recollections of scientific truths, after a few days he throws the work aside in indifference or disgust, and wonders that he cannot fully comprehend, digest, and remember, by a few hours' study, those great principles and facts which were only developed in the mind of the author by long years of wide observation, and laborious thought. Persons who pursue their researches in this hasty and unmethodical manner, although they may be sometimes brilliant or smart, will never become truly great men or profound investigators.

By looking through all nature, we may find in her operations a lesson of patience and perseverance. She takes time to accomplish all her purposes in the best manner: and usually a time proportionate to the greatness of the work to be done. When a fragile flower is to be produced, it grows and perishes in a few days: when the towering oak is wanted to stand as the monarch of the forest, she takes centuries to perfect its growth. Most of her productions, that are great and permanent, are slow in coming to maturity. Even the storm and the hurricane, which desolate a land in a few hours, are long in previous preparation. Isaiah, learn this great lesson of nature. She is never in a hurry, but in all her operations, she takes just so much time for accomplishing her plans, as will bring them to maturity at the right time, and in the highest possible degree of excellence.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE

It is right enough to pay the law makers of the nation their expenses in going to and from the seat of Government; and though the time and expenses of travelling are wonderfully reduced from what they were when the mileage was established, the people can afford not to be over particular as to the amount of the mileage bills. But the constructive mileage charged and paid every four years, when Congress adjourns on the 3d of March and the Senate convenes again on the 4th, is a matter for just complaint and reproach by the people. It is unfair also to the Senators themselves, those who live near Washington getting but a trifling amount, while those from the remote States, Louisiana, for instance, and Michigan, pocketing their hundreds and even thousands. If the gift must be made, it should be equally distributed among the Senators and called by its right name—a present on the accession of a President.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury gives the following lists of Senators who refused the constructive mileage on the accession of Mr. Polk:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names of Democrats and Whigs with their respective mileage amounts.

Those who refused to take this constructive mileage, were the following: Democrats: Alex. Barrow, La. \$1288 00; I. C. Bates, Mass. 360; J. M. Borrien, Ga. 608; W. L. Dayton, N. J. 104 50; G. Evans, Me. 514; S. Jarragin, Tenn. 792 50; H. Johnson, La. 1883 20; J. W. Miller, N. J. 225 60; J. T. Morehead, Ky. 640; J. A. Pearce, Md. 104; S. S. Phelps, Vt. 424; J. F. Simmons, R. I. 360; W. Upham, Vt. 450; W. Woodbridge, Mich. 903 20

Whigs: Wm. Allan, Oo. Wm. S. Archer, Va. C. H. Atterton, N. H. T. Clayton, Del. T. H. Benton Mo. J. Crittenden, Ky. J. A. Dix, N. Y. J. Huntington Ct. J. Fairfield, Me. W. Mangum, N. C. Wm. H. Haywood, N. C. Daniel Huger, S. C. Geo. McDuffie, S. C. Levi Woodbury, N. H.

It is worthy of note that among those who received this mileage, being paid for constructive coming to Washington and returning home, we found the name of Mr. Bates the deceased Senator from Mass., who died during the special session, and the expense of conveying his body to his home were paid by the Senate in addition to his having received his mileage twice over.—Buffalo Pilot.

We have before alluded to the constructive mileage of Senators; and here we have the amount paid out—\$22,373,40—equal to twenty two thousand three hundred and seventy eight hundred and thirty seven dollars and forty cents. This was voted to themselves by the Senators, for constructive mileage. Well, what is that? asks the reader. The session of the last Congress expired on the third of March, and a session of the Senate for a few days was necessary on the accession of Polk to confirm the Cabinet nominations, &c. Such a session was called to meet the next day. The Senate met, The newly elected Senators travelled

from home to attend this session and of course received pay for doing so; while the other Senators, whose term of office had not expired, and who were already in Washington, received an equal amount of travelling fees for a journey home and back, supposed to have been performed by them between the third and fourth of March. Fourteen of them, however, refused the allowance. Senator Woodbridge, it will be seen pocketed nearly a thousand dollars of the earnings of his constituents for which he did just nothing in return. It is worthy of remark that only one Northern Whig refused to receive this allowance, while Woodbury, Atherton, Allen and Fairfield refused it.

Some action prohibiting such allowances in future was proposed during the late session of Congress, but whether any thing effectual for prevention was done we cannot now say.

Abuses of this character will not only exist in various shapes, but will continue to multiply until the producing classes take the reins of government into their own hands. The politicians and the newspapers are now leagued together to keep a knowledge of such transactions from the people, or to smooth them over when their injustice is exposed. The party papers find it for their interest to extol and glorify the leading men of the party: and hence you can rarely find one with courage enough to expose such abuses of power: and when here and there a paper attempts it, the party politicians and papers curse them for it. "It injures the party," they say: and an editor who would say any thing that would injure his party they regard as a fool or a traitor. For instance: should the Detroit Advertiser blame Senator Woodbridge for taking Nine Hundred Dollars from the pockets of his constituents for a pretext so flimsy that it would disgrace a village pettifogger, the Free Press would trumpet it far and near as an acknowledgement of Whig corruption; and the fact thus acknowledged would be used as a handle against the Whig party, and, as Whigs think, would injure it.—Hence the Whig papers generally are very still on cases of injustice or wrong perpetrated by Whigs. The same course is pursued by the Democratic papers in screening the rascalities of their party from public censure, and for the same reason. The more we observe and reflect on these matters, the more fully are we convinced that no great and permanent reform in the administration of the government will be made, till the great mass of the people can so far direct themselves of party spirit as to approve and sustain all that is right, and condemn and oppose all that is wrong, without reference to party distinctions. That time has not yet come.

On the last day of the session, Rufus Choate, W. C. Preston, Richard Rush, A. Bache, Gideon Hawley, &c., was confirmed by the Senate as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the bill for its establishment having been signed by the President.

The French Spoilation Bill was lost in the Senate after it had been vetoed, not quite two-thirds voting for it. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, as compromised by a committee of the two houses, passed the House.

The Post route bill passed the House, after striking out all but the routes, but failed in the Senate for want of time.

NEW ZEALAND.

A friend has loaned us a copy of the "New Zealander," a paper printed at Auckland, the principal English settlement in New Zealand. It is dated Dec. 13, 1845, and being printed on the borders of Cannibalism, is quite a curiosity. It contains several columns of advertisements: shipping news: a summary of English news: the message of the Colonial Governor, and the doings of the Legislative council: several communications on the condition of the natives: the donation of five guineas to the Wesleyan Mission of the Governor: the address of the order of Odd Fellows to the Governor on his arrival, and his Excellency's reply: and notices of the preparations in the Colony for subduing the hostile and "rebellious natives" to English subjection; with accounts of the quarrels of the natives among themselves. The Anglo Saxon race, there as elsewhere, will in time either exterminate the natives or incorporate them into the nationality of the victors. The price of this paper, which is published weekly, is 26 shillings per annum. It is about half the size of ours, and is well printed. It lacks, however, one evidence of civilization very common in American papers—there was not a slave advertised in it!

THE ELECTIONS.

There is nothing of very unusual interest in the August elections. In North Carolina, the Governor and Legislature are Whig by a considerable majority.—Kentucky was carried by the Whigs about as usual. In Indiana, Whitcomb, Dem. was re-elected Governor. There will be small Whig majority in the Legislature. We have no returns of the Liberty vote except in New Garden, where it stood Liberty 104, Whig 40, Dem. 26. Townships of this political complexion, however, are scarce in this State.

The Democrats have carried Illinois as usual. We learn that in the Fourth District the Liberty vote greatly increased, while the Whig vote fell off. We have not the particulars. In Chicago, the vote stood for Congressman, Dem. 1320, Whig, 477, Liberty, 326.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

The Democratic Central Committee have issued a circular for the information of their party, stating the arrangement of the Senatorial and Representative Dis-

tricts made last winter. As many Liberty men may not be informed on the matter, we subjoin their statement as follows:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st District—Wayne, Macomb, St. Clair—whole number of Senators, four—number to be elected in November, three.
3d Dist.—Jackson, Washtenaw, Livingston—no. of Senators, four—to be elected, three.
3d Dist.—Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch—number of Senators, four—to be elected, one.
4th Dist.—St Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren—no. of Senators, two—to be elected, two.
5th Dist.—Allegan, Kalamazoo, Calhoun—no. of Senators, two—to be elected, one.
6th Dist.—Oakland, Lapeer, Genesee, Shiawassee, Saginaw, Mackinac, Chippewa—no. of Senators, four—to be elected, two.
7th Dist.—Ingham, Eaton, Barry, Clinton, Ionia, Kent, Ottawa—no. of Senators, two—to be elected, one.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The several counties are entitled to Representatives as follows:—Wayne and Oakland, 6 each; Washtenaw and Lenawee 5 each; Monroe, Macomb, Jackson and Calhoun, 3 each; Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Kalamazoo, Livingston, St. Clair, and Genesee, 2 each; Chippewa, Mackinac, Saginaw, Lapeer, Shiawassee, Clinton, Ionia, Eaton, Barry, Ingham, Allegan and Van Buren, 1 each; and the counties of Kent and Ottawa constitute one district with two representatives. Unorganized counties vote with the county to which they are attached for judicial purposes.

SAD CASUALTY.—We learn that on the 17th inst. Mr. William North, of Saline, was killed by a fall from his wagon.—While driving his team, a wheel of the wagon struck a stump with great force, and threw him from the wagon against the sharp edge of a log. He lived but a few minutes. Mr. North we believe left a wife and one or two children.

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VARIETY.

DIVORCE OF AN ATHEIST.—Mr. Aston, of London, a resident in Berlin, has obtained from the tribunal of that city a judgment of divorce, on the ground of his wife being an atheist, which she avowed in court. Mrs. Aston was immediately ordered to quit the Prussian territory.

A new engine with passenger train of 100 tons, lately performed the distance from Bristol (Eng.) to London,—113 miles,—in two hours and twenty-six minutes, including stops.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING AT SEA.—The N. Y. Evangelist states that two intelligent and right minded young ladies, passengers in the ship Rainbow, recently arrived from China, regulated the tedium of the passage by editing a weekly paper, which was printed in the fore-castle and distributed throughout the ship.

Religion in Mexico.—It appears from the Catholic News Letter, that in Mexico, there is 1 archbishop and 10 bishops, 10,000 priests, and 7,000,000 members, distributed in 1,075 parishes.

COMMERCIAL.

ANS ARBOR, Aug. 21, 1846. Yesterday morning the face of nature was refreshed by a fine shower—the first in several weeks. Buyers offer in this market for Wheat from 50 to 55 cents; and there seems to be a better disposition to purchase for exportation. Buffalo, Aug. 17. Michigan Flour brings \$3.34; Western Wheat, 69 to 70 cents. New York, Aug. 14. Genesee Flour, \$4.00; Michigan, \$3.94. Potatoes, \$3.50; Pearls, \$4.00.

DIED.

In Tuscola, Liv. Co. July 23, 1846. ALA. TRICK ROBINSON, wife of Abiel Robinson, aged 37 years.

NOTICES.

STATE AGENCY APPOINTMENTS FOR MESSRS. TRAILWELL AND BIRD. MACOMB COUNTY. Bay Centre August 27th. Utica, Aug. 28th. Mr. Clemens, Aug. 30th. LENAWEE COUNTY. Clinton, Wednesday, Sept. 2d. Franklin, Thursday, " 3d. Tecumseh, Saturday, " 5th. Blissfield, Monday, " 7th. Palmyra, Wednesday, " 9th. Adrian, Thursday, Sept. 10th, at 1 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Canandaigua, Saturday, Sept. 12, at 7 o'clock P. M. Medina, Monday, Sept. 14, at 7 o'clock P. M. Hudson, Wednesday, Sept. 16, at 7 o'clock P. M. Rollin, Thursday, Sept. 17, at 7 o'clock P. M. Woodstock Institute, Saturday, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. Each appointment is for 7 o'clock P. M.—Friends will please make the necessary arrangements and circulate notice as widely and timely as possible. C. H. STEWART, Cha'n.

STATE LIBERTY FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Amount previously acknowledged and Total. Lists contributions from Columbia, Hillsdale, and other counties.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Amount previously acknowledged and Total. Shows total amount of \$180.24.

CONNECTIONS.—For Almont, Lenawee County, Elliptical Park, Cha'n, as published: read Almont, Lapeer County, Elliptical Park.

Correspondents will please always to give county as well as town in their communications and there will be no errors. C. H. STEWART, Cha'n. Detroit, Aug. 17, 1846.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Liberty men of the 31 Congressional District, are requested to meet in Convention at Pontiac on Friday the 25th of Aug. at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to be supported at the ensuing election. E. P. GAY, Wm. CASTLE, J. B. BARNES, NATHAN POWERS, J. W. KING, J. A. PECK, J. C. GALEFF, Fentonville, Aug. 7th, 1846.

NOTICE TO WESLEYANS.

The District Meeting for Ann Arbor District will be held at Ann Arbor, Lower Town, on Saturday, Sept. 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M. G. BECKLEY, Cha'n. Ann Arbor, Aug. 10th, 1846.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

There will be a Convention of Delegates from the several counties in the 6th Senatorial District, in Pontiac, on Friday the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Senate, to be supported by the friends of Liberty at the ensuing election. J. B. BARNES, J. W. KING, J. A. PECK, NATHAN POWERS, J. C. GALEFF, Fentonville, Aug. 7, 1846.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber in Ann Arbor, about July 1, a large red Ox, with a white face, some white under the belly, 11 years old. Whoever will return said Ox, or give information where he may be found to the subscriber, on the Barbours farm, in Ann Arbor, shall be liberally rewarded. J. M. WILDER. Ann Arbor, Aug. 17, 1846.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbidden trusting my wife Margaret Vaughan, on my account, as she has left my house and board without any just cause or provocation. HUGH VAUGHAN. 278-1w

NEW MUSIC.

THE MOZART COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC, a collection of new Church music, consisting of Psalm and Hymn tunes, anthems, chants &c., adapted to the various metres now in use, containing a new method of notation in the rudiments of Music, designed for Singing Schools, Musical Associations, Church Choirs and private Institutions. Being the publishers believe, the best collection of new Music ever published in this country. The Book will be circulated in all the month of September. Teachers who cannot call on the Publishers will find copies for examination at the principal Bookellers throughout the United States. PAINE & BURGESS, Publishers, 60, Nass St. New York. New York, Aug. 8, 1846. 275-1w

IVES MUSICAL SERIES.

The Musical A B C, a method for teaching the rudiments of Music, with songs to sweeten study. 20c. The Musical Spelling Book for Schools, with Musical recitation as a relief from study. The Musical Reader. 1.00 The Bethoven Collection. 1.00 Consisting of new and pleasing tunes adapted to the use of Singing Schools and Church Choirs. For sale at FERRY'S BOOKSTORE, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A. C. MCGRAW & CO.

Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Boots & Shoes Which have been selected with much care for the Wholesale Trade.

THEY now respectfully request the Merchants of Michigan and adjacent States, to examine their extensive stock which will be sold at very low prices for cash or approved credit. Having for the last fifteen years sold more Goods at retail than any other House in Michigan, they feel fully persuaded that their selection, as to price, quality, and size, will suit the wants of the people. Their stock of Leather and Findings is also complete. The retail trade continues as usual on the first floor, CORNER OF JEFFERSON AND WOODWARD AVENUES. A. C. MCGRAW & CO. 218-1w Detroit, Aug. 22, 1846.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of D. & E. LESUER, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All those who are indebted to said firm by note or otherwise are requested to call and settle the same without delay with E. LESUER, who is authorized to adjust the business. DAVID LESUER, ERASTUS LESUER. Ann Arbor, Aug. 13, 1846. 275-6w

TAKE NOTICE!

E. LESUER will continue business at the old stand, where he will hold himself in readiness to wait on his customers in the best style and at the shortest notice. Goods plenty—prices low—call and see for yourselves. 275-6w

MEDICAL BOOKS.

A NEW lot of Medical Books, just opened and for sale cheap for cash at June 15. 270-4f FERRY'S.

TO FARMERS!

A SCREW suitable for a Cider Press, for sale very low at the Machine Shop of H. & R. PARTHIDGE. Ann Arbor, Aug. 10, 1846. 277-1f

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.

ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth edition of this highly popular work are for sale at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or \$4.50 per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for Liberty chiefs to supply themselves.

Leather! Leather!!

1000 Sides Sole Leather, 500 do Harness do, 200 do Bridle do, 100 do Harness do, 100 do Harness do, 100 do Harness do. For sale by ELDRD & CO. 276-1f 123 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

ANN ARBOR MARBLE YARD.



THE undersigned having purchased the interests of his partner in the Marble Business, 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, Paint 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 proof. W. M. ROCKWELL. Ann Arbor, July 8, 1846. 272-1y

WILLIAM R. NOYES, JR.

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware and Cutlery, Nails, Glass, Carpenters, Cooper's and Blacksmith's Tools. Also, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin Ware. No. 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. 248-1y

E. G. BURGER, Dentist.

FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. BROTHERS STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK. 261-1f ANN ARBOR.

TO LAWYERS.

JUST opening, a first rate lot of Law Books, for sale at the publishers prices, for cash at June 15, 1846. FERRY'S BOOKSTORE. 270-1f

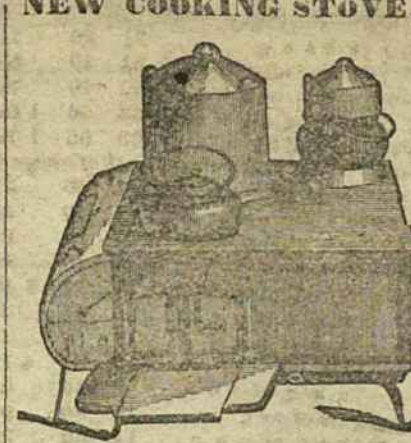
FRANKLIN

COLD WATER HOUSE! BATES STREET, one door North of JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. S. FINNEY. 263-1y

CLOVER MACHINES.

THRASHING MACHINES and Separators are made and sold by the subscribers at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor. KNAPO & HAVLAND. Jan. 13, 1846. 247-1f

NEW COOKING STOVE,



And Stoves of all kinds.

The subscriber would call the attention of the Public to Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE. Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use. For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel, and for unequalled BAKING and ROASTING qualities, it is unrivalled. The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves. WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 73 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Dec. 12, 1845. 242

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 understood this side Lake Erie! Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron, Zinc, &c. T. N. WARE! Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low. P. S.—Furnishings will be well to call and examine for their own satisfaction. J. M. BROWN. Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846. 271-f

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that he has just received from New York, and opened a choice and well selected assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at Very Low Prices for Ready Pay in Cash, or Produce. Cases of Goods will be paid for WOOL in any quantities. ROBERT DAVIDSON. Ann Arbor, June 10, 1846. 263

Hats and Caps.

IN all their varieties, also Camo, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Snapenders, rich Silk Scarfs and Gravets, Silks, Linen and Kid Gloves, with every article in that line can be had at low prices and warranted to suit by sending your wishes by letter or by calling at No. 65, Woodward Avenue, 3-doors north of City's Auction room, Detroit. N. B. Ministers and Liberty men supplied at a small advance from cost. JAMES G. CRANE. 266-2m

Cheap Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old customers and the public generally that he still continues to keep a large and general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. Also, Spikes, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zinc, Bright and Anvils, Vices, Measuring Gages and Fastenings, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adze, Cooper's Tools, Drawing Knives, Spikes, Shovels, Tin Barrels, Cast Steel Axes, Common Axes, Augers, Augur Bits, Hollow Augers, Steel and Iron Saws, Ground Planes, Water Limes, Grindstones, Poles, Calibron and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log, Trace and Hauling Chains, Broad, Hand and Groove Axes, Spirit and Fluid Levels, together with a general assortment of Hollow Ware, which will be sold low for Cash or approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Eldred's Block. R. MARVIN. Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. 248-1y

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber has constantly for sale a good assortment of heavy WOOLEN CLOTHS, well adapted to the country market which he will sell at wholesale or retail, very low. Call and see them at the MANHATTAN STORE. W. A. RAYMOND. Detroit. 275-1f

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan, also for Stock and securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds. Call on advice. Dec. 1, 1845. 241-1f

FOR SALE

CHEAP for CASH, or every kind of country Produce, Saddles, Brilles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bage, &c. Also a good assortment of Hardware, &c., which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at COOK & ROBINSON'S. Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-1f

LOSS BY FIRE!!

MITCHELL HACKER, successor of M. Howard, as Agent for the Protection of Merchants, Consignees of Hartford, will insure insurable property on as low terms as any other good company in the United States. FARMER'S BARN INSURED AGAINST LIGHTNING! Office in the Second Story of New Post Office Building, north of Court House. Ann Arbor, July 16, 1846. 260-1f

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 here 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 copper's work, lumber or a good team. Apply to the subscriber in Ann Arbor. S. D. NOBLE. Ann Arbor, July 18, 1846. 274-13w

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the friends of Temperance, that he has called the Temperance House, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to wait on them. They and Oats and Suddling to accommodate them. Detroit, January 1, 1846. 265-1f

Paper Hangings.

A LARGE lot of Paper Hangings, and Box lining for sale cheaper than ever offered in this Village, at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. June 15, 270-1f

Chatel Mortgages.

JUST printed and for sale at the office in 80 quantity.

J. HOLMES & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpets, and paper Hangings, No. 63, Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit. J. HOLMES, New York. J. HOLMES, Detroit.

WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our way, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for procuring Goods are unobscured by any concern in the State—One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the seasons and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for procuring Goods are unobscured by any concern in the State—One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the seasons and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for procuring Goods are unobscured by any concern in the State—One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the seasons and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Import

NOTICE—So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of land lying in the county of Washtenaw delinquent for unpaid taxes for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes, interest and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said county on the first Monday in October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Ann Arbor, the county seat of said county, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

D. V. BELL, Auditor General.

Table with columns: Section, Acres, 100ths of an acre, Taxes, Interest, 100ths of a dollar, Total. Includes entries for Village of Scio, S. W. Foster's Plat.

Village of Scio, S. W. Foster's Plat. Lot 1, block 9. 1 41 54 70 2 65

1843. Town one south of range four east. n w q of s e q 9 40 54 22 70 1 46

1843. Town two south of range six east. A tract of land commencing at the quarter post on the south line section 32, thence east 100 rods, thence north 40 rods, thence west 100 rods, south 40 rods to the place of beginning, being 25 acres, in the south west part of the south east quarter of said sec. 32, acres 25, tax 1 42, interest 57, expenses of sale 70, total 2 69.

1843. Town four south of range seven east. n h of s w q 27 80 17 28 70 1 69

1843. Village of Ann Arbor.—North of Huron street. Lot 13, blk 3, range 3, 3 23 1 29 70 5 22

1843. Village of Ypsilanti. w 3 fifths of a piece of land decided by Abram Lazellier to A. Hawkins, March 14, 1836, on French claim, no. 690, containing 3 acres.

1843. Town one south of range three east. s e of r of f r l 1 894 05 01 70 76

1843. Town two south of range four east. s e of r of f r l 3 77 27 26 5 70 3 99

1843. Town three south of range five east. s e of r of f r l 3 40 1 86 34 70 2 40

1843. Town four south of range six east. s e of r of f r l 3 42 1 43 86 70 2 49

1843. Town five south of range seven east. s e of r of f r l 4 73 07 3 45 86 70 5 01

1843. Town six south of range eight east. s e of r of f r l 4 40 2 05 51 70 3 26

1843. Town seven south of range nine east. s e of r of f r l 5 80 2 18 54 70 3 42

1843. Town eight south of range ten east. s e of r of f r l 9 40 1 36 34 70 2 40

1843. Town nine south of range eleven east. s e of r of f r l 10 80 5 14 1 28 70 7 12

1843. Town ten south of range twelve east. s e of r of f r l 15 40 1 44 26 70 2 50

1843. Town eleven south of range thirteen east. s e of r of f r l 21 80 1 61 40 70 2 71

1843. Town twelve south of range fourteen east. s e of r of f r l 22 40 1 08 27 70 2 05

1843. Town thirteen south of range fifteen east. s e of r of f r l 22 40 1 05 41 70 2 06

1843. Town fourteen south of range sixteen east. s e of r of f r l 22 40 1 05 41 70 2 06

1843. Town fifteen south of range seventeen east. s e of r of f r l 22 40 1 05 41 70 2 06

1843. Town sixteen south of range eighteen east. s e of r of f r l 22 40 1 05 41 70 2 06

1843. Town seventeen south of range nineteen east. s e of r of f r l 22 40 1 05 41 70 2 06

1843. Town eighteen south of range twenty east. s e of r of f r l 22 40 1 05 41 70 2 06

1843. Town nineteen south of range twenty one east. s e of r of f r l 22 40 1 05 41 70 2 06

1843. Town twenty south of range twenty two east. s e of r of f r l 22 40 1 05 41 70 2 06

1843. Town twenty one south of range twenty three east. s e of r of f r l 22 40 1 05 41 70 2 06

h s e q 31 80 71 18 70 1 59

n w q of s e q 32 40 53 18 70 1 36

s w q of s e q 32 40 71 18 70 1 59

n p t of h o f n e q 33 50 1 60 40 70 2 70

s p t of n e q 33 50 1 72 43 70 2 85

1843. Town one south of range four east. w p t of s e f r l 1 60 57 14 70 1 41

1843. Town two south of range six east. s e q of s w q 1 40 45 11 70 1 26

1843. Town three south of range eight east. s w q of n w q 2 15 14 03 70 87

1843. Town four south of range ten east. e h of n w q 3 80 92 23 70 1 85

1843. Town five south of range twelve east. w h o f n e q 3 80 2 46 61 70 3 77

1843. Town six south of range fourteen east. n w q of s e q 6 40 46 11 70 1 27

1843. Town seven south of range sixteen east. w h o f s w q 7 80 77 19 70 1 66

1843. Town eight south of range eighteen east. e h of n e q 9 40 4 13 03 70 5 86

1843. Town nine south of range twenty east. n w q of s e q 9 40 39 10 70 1 19

1843. Town ten south of range twenty two east. c h o f s e q 11 80 92 23 70 1 85

1843. Town eleven south of range twenty four east. s e q of n e q 11 40 85 09 70 1 17

1843. Town twelve south of range twenty six east. s w q 12 60 1 54 38 70 2 62

1843. Town thirteen south of range twenty eight east. n w q 12 60 1 64 41 70 2 75

1843. Town fourteen south of range thirty east. n w q 12 60 1 64 41 70 2 75

1843. Town fifteen south of range thirty two east. s e q of s e q 15 40 1 76 44 70 2 80

1843. Town sixteen south of range thirty four east. w h o f n w q 18 80 2 46 61 70 3 77

1843. Town seventeen south of range thirty six east. n e q of s e q 19 40 97 24 70 1 91

1843. Town eighteen south of range thirty eight east. s e q of n e q 19 40 46 11 70 1 27

1843. Town nineteen south of range forty east. e h o f s w q 19 20 23 06 70 99

1843. Town twenty south of range forty two east. w h o f n w q 23 80 1 93 48 70 3 11

1843. Town twenty one south of range forty four east. s e q of n w q 23 80 97 24 70 1 91

1843. Town twenty two south of range forty six east. s e q of s w q 23 80 97 24 70 1 91

1843. Town twenty three south of range forty eight east. w h o f n w q 23 80 97 24 70 1 91

1843. Town twenty four south of range fifty east. s e q of n e q 23 80 97 24 70 1 91

1843. Town twenty five south of range fifty two east. s e q of s w q 23 80 97 24 70 1 91

1843. Town twenty six south of range fifty four east. w h o f n w q 23 80 97 24 70 1 91

w p t of w h o f n e q 13 33 80 20 70 1 70

n e q except 20 15 140 5 60 1 40 70 7 70

acres on n p t of e h 15 140 5 60 1 40 70 7 70

s p t of n w f l q 17 67 1 85 40 70 2 80

e h of s w q 18 80 2 00 50 70 3 20

n p t of e h o f s w q 21 21 1 63 42 70 2 80

s e q of s w q 21 27 1 25 31 70 2 26

n h of w h o f s w q 35 80 2 00 50 70 3 20

1843. Town three south of range six east. n h o f w h o f s w q 36 41 1 00 25 70 1 95

1843. Town four south of range eight east. s e n d w h o f s e q 5 15 42 10 70 1 22

1843. Town five south of range ten east. s e q of n w q 5 40 2 19 55 70 3 44

1843. Town six south of range twelve east. e h o f w h o f n e q 6 33 1 81 45 70 2 96

1843. Town seven south of range fourteen east. s e n d w h o f s e q 19 48 5 00 1 25 70 6 95

1843. Town eight south of range sixteen east. n p t of e h o f n e q 23 26 96 24 70 1 90

1843. Town nine south of range eighteen east. n e n d o f e h o f s e q 36 50 2 45 61 70 3 76

1843. Town ten south of range twenty east. e h o f e h o f s w q 5 39 1 38 34 70 2 42

1843. Town eleven south of range twenty two east. w h o f n w q 6 75 4 52 113 70 6 35

1843. Town twelve south of range twenty four east. s h o f n w q 8 80 1 30 32 70 2 32

1843. Town thirteen south of range twenty six east. w h o f n e q 11 73 2 19 52 70 3 32

1843. Town fourteen south of range twenty eight east. s e q of s w q 22 89 7 19 70 1 64

1843. Town fifteen south of range thirty east. w h o f s e q of s w q 24 20 33 03 70 1 11

1843. Town sixteen south of range thirty two east. s e q of s e q 25 39 4 31 03 70 6 09

1843. Town seventeen south of range thirty four east. p t of n w q of s w q bounded west and south by Saline river and east by lands of Noah Whitcomb and north by lots No. 7 and 8, blk one south range 1 west, in the village of Mooreville, section 23, acres 2, tax 05, interest 01, expenses of sale 70, total 76.

1843. Town eighteen south of range thirty six east. e h o f e h o f s e q 31 20 3 30 32 70 1 11

1843. Town nineteen south of range thirty eight east. e h o f s w q 32 80 1 30 32 70 2 32

1843. Town twenty south of range forty east. n w q of n e q 36 70 8 65 2 16 1 40 11 21

1843. Town twenty one south of range forty two east. n e q of n w q 32 80 1 30 32 70 2 32

1843. Town twenty two south of range forty four east. e h o f s e q 32 79 2 92 73 70 4 35

1843. Town twenty three south of range forty six east. s w q of n e q 4 40 32 08 70 1 10

1843. Town twenty four south of range forty eight east. e h o f n e q 16 80 1 42 35 70 2 47

1843. Town twenty five south of range fifty east. w h o f s w q 18 58 1 77 44 70 2 91

BOOKS! BOOKS

At Perry's Book Store. TO THE PUBLIC!! THE undersigned having returned from New York with a new, large and valuable stock of Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings...

WILLSON'S CORN MILL. (McKnight's Patent.) The subscriber would hereby say to the public that he is now prepared to furnish on short notice...

W. S. Hutchinson's Addition. lots 12, 13, 14, 15, & 16, lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, lots 20 & 27.

A. G. Dickinson's Addition. s h of lot 2 3 07 02 70 79

J. D. Hill would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he will continue the business in the old stand Hawkins' Block...

EXCHANGE HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. (Directly opposite the Cataract Hotel.) BY CYRUS F. SMITH, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Medical Notice. The undersigned, in accordance to Washtenaw and the adjoining Counties, a Homoeopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the principles as taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Homoeopathy...

1846. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. MILTON BARNEY OF THE Steamboat Hotel, DETROIT.

1846. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. MILTON BARNEY OF THE Steamboat Hotel, DETROIT.

500 Kegs of Eastern Nails, just received and for sale by WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 776, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has completed his new Brick Building in the Village of Howell, and has fitted it up...

WILLSON'S CORN MILL. (McKnight's Patent.) The subscriber would hereby say to the public that he is now prepared to furnish on short notice...

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