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erwise they will be charged for till ordered out.

POETRY.

Strive On.

Strive on-the ocean ne'er was crossed, Repining on the shore : A nation's freedom ne'er was won When Sloth the banner bore.

Strive on-'tis cowardly to shrink When dangers rise around : 'Tis sweeter far, though linked with pain, To gain the vantage-ground.

Bright names are on the roll of Fame, Like stars they shine on high; They may be hid with brighter rays, But never, never die !

And these were lighted 'mid the gloom Of low obscurity, Struggling through years of pain and toil, And joyless poverty.

But strive-this world's not all a waste, A wilderness of care ; Green spots are on the field of life, And flowerets blooming fair.

Then strive-but, oh, let Virtue be The guardian of your aim ! Let pure, unclouded love illume The path that leads to fame !

MISCELLANY.

Machinery.

In spinning cotton, Baines informs us that one man can produce as much yarn as two hundred and fifty could have done under the old systems. This machine spun yarn, says Ure, possesses a more uniform twist, and is in every respect superior to hand spun yarn. As in spinning so in weaving. One water wheel will set one thousand looms to work. One of these looms will make as much cloth as four looms worked by hand .-One female superintends a loom merely to supply full bobbins, and mend thread that happens to break in the process of weaving.

Nails, says Dr. Ure, are manufactured with little or no aid from the human hand. The making of nails is no longer a handieraft operation, but belongs to a dictionary of Arts.

Not long ago bread stuffs were ground in a hand mill. Two men might be able with great labor, to grind a bushel of grain in a day. Now one water mill turns out one thousand bushels in twenty-four hours.

In book-binding, Ure informs us that a machine has been recently invented by an Englishman named Hancock, which entirely dispense with the operation of stitching, sewing, sawing. and hammering the back, or the use of paste or

Calico printing was formerly a long and tedious handicraft operation. It is now performed by cylindrical machines revolving with the rapidity of light.

In manufacturing steam-boilers, much of the labor is now performed by machinery. Thus we see the iron monster has facility of reproducing itself.

The employment which our lakes and rivers promised to afford a numerous population will be almost wholly suspended by the steam engines

In the craft of boot and shoe making, machine ry is beginning to show itself, and we may no estimate the progress it will make in this department even in our day. Certainly skill in this handieraft will afford a very insecure dependence for our children.

Machinery, says Dr. Ure, is ready to accom plish every thing in the manufacture of hats but he adds that it is kept down for the present by what he calls lawless combinations of journey men. This is in Britain, and the Doctor predicts that this combination will soon be broken down by the genius of machinery.

In rope making the machine has taken almos entire possession. The recent improvements enable four or five hands to do the work of ten times that number of regular hands. Such is the distress and desperation that this change has created among the working men, that several machine houses have recently been destroyed in the neighborhood of London, by incendiary fires.-They were, however, immediately rebuilt, and now in full operation.

Even the bakers are not safe-a powerful kneading machine is coming into use in Eng-

Two thirds of our carpenter's work is perform ed by machinery. To this also it is coming with our ship builders.

The letter press printer belongs almost to past order of things; macninery is even trying its hand at type-setting. In currying leather Heavy cloth garments' of an elegant style are now made in England by the batting process thereby dispensing with the thimble and shears. Steam coaches now navigate the streets of London, to the great dismay of the cabmen; our very scavengers are jostled out of the way by the same power; and while the Yankee Paddy moves the hills with all the ease of a Titan, the same power

the precise machinery of Yankee clocks. Indeed, we find that science has already en tered the field of agriculture. Already are steam-ploughs in profitable employment even in District.

is hard at work in another quarter, cutting ou

the British islands where manual labor can be had for almost nothing. Already is a machine at work on our southern plantations, that can in cultivating sugar, perform the work of forty negroes. Already do we observe that several patents have been taken out at Washington for machines to be used in the cutting down and gathering in of field crops.

Communications

For the Signal of Liberty.

Female Benevolent Society. Agreeable to a previous call, favorable to the Anti-lavery Society, convened at the Methodist Church, in the village of Adrian, Wednesday August 26th, 1846.

Mrs. C. P. N. Barrows, of Franklin, was cho-Raisin, was nominated Secretary, pro tem. Elder Henry Tripp of Franklin, opened the beeting by prayer, after which, we listened to n able and highly interesting address delivered by Rev. John M. Barrows of Franklin.

Business Committee. LAURA S. HAVILAND of Raisin, SARAH B. SMITH, 41 MARY B. ALLEN of Madison,

M. W. Davis of Franklin. The following Preamble and Constitution was mesented. PREAMBLE.

As we have looked abroad upon the mass of uman suffering and want, and whereas, a very large proportion of that suffering and want, is produced by that nefarious system, Slavery-And whereas, we deem it our bounden duty, not only to say to the poor and needy, be ye warmed and clothed, but also to impart of our substance to the destitute fugitive-we therefore, agree to form ourselves into a society for the purpose of concentrating more effectually our efforts for the elief of suffering humanity. CONSTITUTION.

ATT. I. The object of this Association shall be to promote the abolition of American Slavery by moral and Christian efforts. It shall operate by using moral and christian persuasion to conince all of the sin and iniquity of Slavery, of their duty to use every proper means in their power to promote its emancipation, and exert their influence in all proper ways, and at all times against Slavery, and in behalf of liberty. It shall disseminate information by tracts, period icals, and lecturers or otherwise, and devise ways and means, to promote its great object, in accordance with the laws of the land, and the will of Almighty God.

ART. 2. The officers shall be a President. three or more Vice Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and Ex scutive Committee of five. The Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, with three others, shall be members of the Executive Committee, which shall be chosen annually.

ART. 3. The duties of the officers shall be hose usually devolving on such officers. ALT. 4. Meetings of the Society, shall be

held semi-annually, and at all meetings, a majority of the members present shall decide all ques-ART. 5. Extra meetings may be called at

ART, 6. The funds of this Association shall be appointed by vote of the members present at a regular meeting.

ART. 7. All persons signing this Constituon, shall be considered members of the Asso

ciation, and shall be entitled to vote at meetings After the adoption of the above, the following

licers were chosen by vote. President. C. P. N. BARROWS, of Franklin.

Treasurer. LAURA S. HAVILAND. Vice Presidents.

B. C. BRADISH, of Adrian, Mrs. Budlang, : " SOPHIA W. DAVIS, of Franklin, Mrs. TRIPP. Recording Secretaries

ELIZA A. DALBEARE, of Raisin, DEBORAH ALLEN, of Madison, MARY B. ALLEN, of " MRS. DURFEE, of Medina, SARAH B. SMITH, of Raisin. Corresponding Secretary.

SARAH B. HAVILAND. Executive Committee. Mrs. Sudborough, of Adrian, " BUDLANG.

LETITIA BACKUS,

Esther Allen.

SELINA BURELL, After the Society organized, one of the memers offered the following resolution. Resolved, That we will petition our Legislaure to erase from the State Constitution the

We solicit our eisters through the State to oin with us in this petition-which was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Names. C. P. N. Barrows, Sarah B. Smith, Letitia Backus, Mrs. Sudboraugh, Mrs. Budlang Mrs. Durfee, Eliza Ann Dalbeare, Sophia W. Davis, Mary B. Allen, Deborah Allen,

Lydia Smith. Abby Bebee, Anna C. Haviland, Harriet L. Bebee, Abiah Peters, Esther Hampton, Laura S. Haviland, Catherine E. Perkins. Huldah W. Haviland, Esther M. Camburn, Lydia L. Smith, Nancy C. Coleman, Phebe G. Thorn, Abiah Comstock, Ann Mills, Ann Taber. Phebe Emery, Eliza II. Caratan LAURA S. HAVILAND.

Cor. Secretary. For the Signal of Liberty.

L. P. Perkins.

Grand Rapids Convention. At a Convention of the Liberty party, held at Grand Rapids, Sept. 23, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the office of Representative for the District composed of the countiles of Kent and Ottawa, RICE H. PRESCOTT, and George M. BARKER, were unanimously nomnated as such candidates. Measures were then concerted and agreed upon to hold Liberty meetings in the several organized townships in this

The Convention then went into Committee of the whole upon resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; when after some discussion and a little opposition on the ground of expediency, but none upon principle, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously

Whereas, the Government of this republic manates directly from and is responsible to the cople thereof, and whereas, the people are resconsible for all the abuses of such Government unless they speak and vote directly against

And whereas, the sins of omission are so nearly allied to commission that to refuse or neglect to ormation of a County Female Benevolent and speak and vote against the unjust measures of Government is nearly the same as speaking and voting in favor of them:

And whereas, the joining this or any other political party cannot possibly release us from any en president pro tem, and Laura S. Haviland of our obligations or responsibilies or abrogate any of the duties we may owe to ourselves, our posterity, our country, or our God:

And whereas, it is as much the duty of the Liberty party as of any other party to be constantly and vigilantly on the watch, to search out and expose all the wrongs, corruptions and usurpations that may from time to time have crept into our Government, and to oppose all unjust and unconstitutional laws that may be enacted or proposed :

And whereas, it is a piece of superlative inconsistency to expose and denounce the corrup tions and abominations that may have been brought into any Government by other parties without ourselves proposing to reform them : and nominating and supporting for office men who are pledged to carry out such reformations

And whereas, the system of American Slavey is a gross and shameful violation of all the principles upon which the Constitution of he United States was based:

And whereas, all attempts to reconcile su ch Constitution with slavery results in construing the noble instrument to death in reducing it to a hopeless ruin, a form without a substance, body without a soul, a caput mortuum, a mere Resolved, That first and foremost, and para-

nount to every other object shall be our "eternal oscility" to Slavery and that we will both morally and politically, with all our Constitutiona powers, oppose the extension or continuation of the foul curse. Resolved, That taxation without representa

on or any system of taxation which is unequal and consequently unjust, is a direct violation of he inclienable rights of individuals, and contrary o the first principles by which we professed to e governed.

n time of peace is wrong in principle, dangerous o our liberties and to the purity of our Governnent, and it obliges us to pay a heavy and onerous tax without the least shadow of benefit.

Resolved. That we will favor a reduction in he salaries of most of our national and state ofcers, believing it absolutely necessary to save he country from the great and increasing evils of excessive legislation, and the disgraceful scrambles for office.

Resolved, That we will favor such alterations n the forms of our Government as shall render all the principal officers elective by the people. Resolved. That we will or slation, exclusive privileges or legalized monoplies, as they are incompatible with the doctrine

Resolved, That in WM. GOODELL of New York, we behold a good jurist of the most profound wi sdom and knowledge a Statesman of nost broad and comprehensive views, and above all a most firm, consistent and exemplary Christan, and a man every way well qualified to fill the Presidential chair, and one we would gladly see nominated by the Liberty party.

Resolved. That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the proceedings to the Signal

G. M. BARKER, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty. St. Joseph County Convention.

CENTREVILLE, Oct. 2, 1846. EDITOR OF THE SIGNAL :

We have just had a most glorious in cetting a this place, for the Liberty cause. The friends, from all parts of the county, turned out in good numbers, and at an early hour-our Court House Hall was filled to ove flowing.

The meeting was organized by calling C. Gur ney to the chair, James L. Bishop, and John Haward, to assist him, and appointing Charles R. Monroe and S. J. M. Hammond, Secre-

A committee, appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose, reported a constitution for a County Liberty Association which was accepted and adopted. A committee was then appointed o bring in county nominations, and also names for officers of the Association.

Charles H. Stewart of Detroit, being loudly called for, addressed us in short speech. severe in facts, but mild in language; showing how low our Government, has bent its knee to the the slave power. After a song from Bibb we adjourned to half-past one P. M.

AFTERNOON. A jam full house besnoke the anxiety to hear Bibb. After the committee had reported county nominations, which report was unanimously ratified, Bibb took the stand, and from personal experience, told us what slavery cas and is. The half stifled sigh, the falling ears, on the one hand; on the other, the loud peals of laughter, the clapping of hands, testified to the interest of the story and the power of the spoaker. The same scene was witnessed in the evening, only, as the negro said, "a little more so," until past 10 o'clock. After thanking our village papers for their courtesy and kindness in oublishing our notices and proceedings, from time o time; and on motion of a leading Locofoco of our county, by acclimation, thanking Mr. Bibb for his story, the Convention adjourned to meet at Colon, on the 3d Wednesday of October at I o'clock P. M.

You may assure your readers, that old St. Jo. will give an increased vote this fall. Slavery and Antislavery are the only questions of political interest in our county this fall, except to office seekers. The following persons were nominated for our support this Fall.

For Representatives-Harrison Kelly, and Wm. Woodruff.

For County Clerk-Calvin H. Starr. Treasurer-Charles R. Monroe.

" Register-William R. Brown. For Sheriff-Albert II. Strong. Fer Coroners-Joel Redway, and Hiram Ja-

For County Judges-1st, Chester Gurney, 2d. Robert Campbell. This ticket, we are willing to compare with the

best our opponents can produce. S. J. M. HAMMOND.

For the Signal of Liberty. Washtenaw Convention. The Washtenaw County Liberty Convention rsuant to a call, met at the Court House, Sept.

0, to nominate County officers. Munnis Kenny was called to the chair, and . D. Noble appointed Secretary. After balloting for the several candidates, the

ollowing persons were nominated. 1st County Judge-Geo. W. Jewett. 21 " -John Peebles. For Sheriff-George Millerd.

" County Clerk-John Chandler. " County Treasurer-Horace Carpenter. " Register of Deeds-C. J. Garland. " Judge of Probate-George Hill. For Coroners-Jacob Sherman and M. H.

For Surveyor -- Samuel W. Foster. For Representatives-Chandler Carter, Alnd Charles Tripp.

County Central Committee-George W lewett, George Hill, and Samuel B. Noble. MUNNIS KENNY, Cha'n. S. D. Noble, Sec'y.

Ann Arbor Oet 3 1846

For the Signal of Liberty. Senatorial Convention.

Pursuant to a call from the Committee, th liberty party of the Second Senatorial District convened at the Court House at Ann Arbor Sepember 30th, for the nomination of three Senstors to our State Legislature.

Col. Geo. W. Jewett was called to the Chair S. D. Noble, Secretary.

A committee consisting of three, viz : Hill. Smith and Wilcox was appointed to report the ames of three candidates for Senators, to the meeting. They reported the following : MUNNIS KENNY, FRANCIS M. LANSING,

S. B. TREADWELL, who were unanimously nominated by the Con-G. W. JEWETT, Chain. S. D. Noble, Sec'y.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 3, 1846,

For the Signal of Liberty. Congressional Convention. The Convention of the Liberty party of the First Congressional District met at the Cong House in Ann Arbor, Sep. 30, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent us in ur National Council.

Munnis Kenny was called to the Chair, and S. B. Noble chosen Secretary. The first balloting resulted in

CHALES H. STEWART, of Wayne Co. MUNNIS KENNY, Cha'n. S. B. Nosle, Sec'y.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 3, 1846. For the Signal of Liberty. PONTIAC, Oct. 2, 1846. MR. EDITOR :-

Being sick on the 28th of August last, I did ot attend the Liberty Convention held at Per.iac on that day. I perceive by the last Signa that Joseph Morrison and Henry Waldron were nominated for Associate Judges, and Elijah S Fish for Judge of Probate at that Convention.

Now, as the Associate Judges and Judge o Probate are elected for four years, and as the resent incumbents were elected two years ago. he nomination alluded to should not have been nade. You will be good enough to drop it from the list in your future publication. This very careless blunder is to be regretted as it may be made the subject of sarcastic if not contemptuous

> Yours respectfully. JOSEPH MORRISON

ANTI-SLAVERY.

Speech of John P. Hale, Upon the Slavery Resolutions in the New

(Concluded.)

June 25, 1846.

To illustrate this doctrine of demowith scarcely any restriction whatever .without the shadow of compensation .-This was democracy then. But time rollracy had provided that roads should not controversy! consent of the owners. The southern government was insincere in its declara- precisely the same ground.—Some time might commend itself to whatever of part of the State was satisfied with this, tions-that it did not mean what it pro- ago I chanced to speak on this subject at conscience there may be in that party its people had roads already, and cared fessed to mean-that in this Oregon ques- Keene, and at the close of the meeting a which professes to reprobate slavery and little about the matter. But the northern tion Great Britain would take what she whig said to a democrat friend-"Well, yet upholds the institution. Yet I have sections were not so easily pleased .- wanted and leave us what she didn't want. what do you think of this ? Your party no hope, no expectation-I had almost They wanted roads as well as their breth- For this, I was denounced as a falsifier dare not touch this question for fear of said no desire-that any argument on ren, and wanted then, too, upon the both of what had gone before and of political injury." "But," asked the oth- this subject can produce the least effect same advantageous terms. That, how- what was to come after. I was branded er, "how is it with you?" "Oh!" was upon those who remember that they are ever, could not be allowed. Democracy as every thing that was base-stigma. the reply, "the whigs have always been democrats, but forget that they are also had been newly enlightened, and all tised as a traducer, liar, slanderer, and I right on the matter."-So it is. The men. And I am forcibly reminded, in such provisions t before had been de- know not what-only because I dared democrats do not care how far this ques- this connection, of an incident that occurmocratic, were now mere bantlings of publicly to express what every man of tion may split up the whigs the whigs red the other day when the bill to divide federalism. It would not do however, to common sonse knew, that our govern are willing it should entirely distract the the State into Congressional Districts was

domain, and could run a road where it that, too, without any change. enacted that wherever, the road and the the matter.

two words are as intimately connected plain at all about it. Hampshire House of Representatives, believe that our Legislature once resolv- strasns of mortal power, or had he even God be their God, let them serve him. corrected Mr. H., it was up to 54 deg. dark-all dark. cratic unchangeableneess, take the legis- Mr. Hale resumed.] Well, sir, up to But the gentleman from Sandbornton consistency of professing to abhor slavelation upon the right of way, here, in New 54 deg. then. A little softening down, is opposed to slavery! So he may be-ry, and yet striving for its perpetua-Hampshire. Some years ago it was a slight declension, preparatory, perhaps, so he is, as far as many others are option. democratic to go for "the largest liber- to the final settlement on 49 deg. But, posed to it, and that is just so far as such Mr. Speaker, I hope that what I have ty" on all such matters, and a railroad at any rate, President Polk has repeated opposition will not affect the democratic had the honor of saying to the House charter from the White Mountains to by declared that our title to 54 deg. 40 party. Tell him that slavery is an evil, has satisfied the gentleman from Exeter, the Isle of Shoals might easily have been min. was clear and unquestionable, and a curse and a wrong-he assents of that the statements in this preamble are obtained by any one that chose to ask for should not be relinquished, and the demo- course. Say to him that it ought to be true, and that he will acknowledge so it, so he was a good democrat—and that cratic party throughout the Union have re- abolished—he agrees without hesitation. much—unless, indeed, he should rely upsolved the same thing over & over again. But ask him to help place New Hamp- on the legal maxim that "the suppression He could take any man's land, almost And if I do not mistake, our New Hamp- shire right on this subject, and he stops of the truth is in itself a falsehood." It shire Legislature has passed resolutions snort. That would hurt the democratic is certain that the preamble does not tell ed on, and a few years afterwards democ- ness in conducting and maintaining the case with him, and he is not singular in I should be willing to go much further. take lands for their purpose except by Mr. Speaker, I said last year that the whig and democratic ranks occupy fied form, in order that the resolution

deny the north what the south had, and | ment would give up Oregon-the whole | democrats-the abolitionists like to see in this dilemma what was to be done ?- of it-and throw Massachusetts, Faneuil both parties crumble. Each looks out The doctors in the Legislature were some- Hall, Bunker Hill and all, into the bar- for himself, while the common cry iswhat at a loss, but finally they went to gain-if it were necessary to the main- "don't touch our party-let our party work and cooked up an act on the subject, tenance of the "peculiar institution."- alone." The gentleman from Sanbornwhich-and I say it with all due respect Since then, sir, what we claimed of Ore- ton says so himself, and is honest in so to the General Court-contained more gon has been garrisoned by British saying. absolute folly than was ever before con- troops; American traders have pursued Never, indeed, was a poor bantling centrated into one measure by the utmost their avocations under the walls of British more unceremoniously kicked into the effort of human ingenuity .- Railroads forts and the folds of British flags, and street by its own friends and fathers, with the right of way, reasoned these sa- have been protected by the gleam of than the democratic policy of this State pient doctors, were at present mere fede- British bayonets. But what of all that? has been, since the last election, by the ral, private monopolies -- and it was ne- Government has settled the boundary on democrats themselves. The only danger cessary to convert them into pro-slavery, the line of 49 deg., and if a man wants the other side have now to apprehend is pro-Texas, democratic public institutions. to stay in "the party," he must come from the recoil. Democracy may take the Now the State had the right of eminent 54 deg. 40 min. down to that line-and back track, perhaps, and seek to outstrip

chose and take what land it chose. All The Texas question, however,—says may possibly go ahead of us in our own that was requisite, therefore, was to make the gentleman from Weare-is settled road, but that it will never again be orthe roads nominally public roads, and the finally, the time for opposition has gone ganized under the dictation of the Patriot,

thing would be settled. To do this, they by, and we have nothing more to do with or upon the platform of 1839, I have no land-holders could not or would not agree, How is it settled ? Only twenty per it may with the Texas question. the former might surrender to the State, cent of it is settled. One State has been But these same gentlemen, sir, do which, by virtue of its sovereignty, could admitted from Texas, but there are four great and monstrous injustice to their do what it chose. All then that the road more-four fifths of the whole-yet to friends abroad. Their conduct towards companies had to do was to get into dif- come. Settled ?-Gentlemen need not their southern brethren is mean in the ficulty with the landholders, knock one not "lay that flattering unction to their extreme. Why don't they come out with ah Pratt, Daniel Pomeroy, Joseph Bennett, or two of them down, bring about a quar- souls." The question is not settled. It the openness and candor of the south on rel, send a certificate of its existence to never will be settled-so long as a God this subject? I wish, while they have the Secretary of state, and they instantly of righteousness sits upon the throne of all Mr. Calhoun's pernicious opinions and became the components of a democratic eternity and holds, as he assuredly will, erroneous views, they had half his honesinstitution of the very first water, with au- nations as well as individuals to a just ac- ty and straight forwardness in avowing thority to go where they liked and do count-until the nation shall have re- and defending them. It is refreshing to pretty much as they saw fit. This, sir, pented of its sin in sackcloth and ashes, read such language as we find from Mr. is an example of the unchanging nature and "brought forth fruits meet to repen- Calhoun and Gov. Hammond, after the of New Hampshire democracy and dem- tance." The gentleman cannot evade miserable and contemptible twaddle we the question. It will follow him to the are surfeited with here at the north.-Now for another point. The gentle- fireside hearth-it will haunt him in the Hearken to the last gentleman I named : men from Sanbornton is horror-stricken daily avocations of life-it will press it- "I think, then, I may safely conclude, at the idea of the disunion of these United self upon him even before the altars of and I firmly believe that American Slave-States. So am I. But who first intro- the Most High-and not in the wildest ry is not only not a sin, but especially

> ERT J. WALKER, the present Secretary of he hope to escape it, or hide from it. - what God ordained and Christ sanctifies, the Treasury. In his letter to the citi- Settled ? Suppose that in 1776, when should surely command the respect and zens of Carroll county, Ky., dated Jan. the fathers of our country met in Fanenil toleration of man." 8th, 1844, he says-speaking of the an- Hall, to concert measures for resisting I like that. Gov. Hammond thinks the tyrany of England-suppose that then so, and he says so boldly. There is no "One of these results is certain to fol- one of these settling politicians had asked evasion, no dodging, no skulking here. low the refusal of re-annexation. 1st. them what they could do. Parliament He marches up to the line and lavs that the separation of the south and southwest had passed the stamp act and the tea tax, doctrine right down, without reservation from the north, and their re-union with both Lords and Commons had voted the or quibbling. And the gentleman from the tariff—or 3d—a system of unbounded bills, and the King had signed them.— Sanbornton, too, must march right up and smuggling through Texas into the west The question was all settled-and what face the mark, or he will be excommucould they do but submit ? What would nicated and driven out of the party .-The first and grand result, according have been their answer but this-that Again the Governor saysto Mr. WALKER, of a refusal to annex they would have a settlement with the Texas, would be the separation of the settlers. That is what we want and abused sentiment of Gov. McDuffie, that south and south-west from the north.— what the people will have. Or suppose "Slavery is the corner stone of our re-That is, if we should decline to annex that you, sir, entrust to an attorney the ridiculously absurd, that much lauded, Texas to us, they would go off and annex conduct of a suit against a dishonest debt- but no wi hemselves to her. Now, do not let it be or. The two league together, the debtor Jefferson, that "all men are born equal." cast in our teeth that we are the advocates pays over a sum of money to the attorney of disunion upon this ground. It was the -and when you ask of the latter how nonsense for the Democracy of New father of the scheme himself-now the the business is going on, you are told Secretary of the Treasury-who first that "its all right, the matter is settled." threw out the insolent threat of disunion Would you not be likely, sir, to have a at the same time pretend to have anyagainst the north. Let the indignation settlement with that attorney? Accord- thing to do with that "dogma" of Jefof my frined be visited where it justly ing to the system of ethics, morals and ferson's. Gov. Hammond throws it en-It is said, again, that this matter of his friends, if a man threatens to burn the car moves on. But how are our Texan annexation was all settled by the your dwelling-so long as he only threat- northern democrats to reconcile these neonle at the last election. Mr. Polk ens, you can deal with him by course of two Jeffersons, the one with the other ?went before them as the champion of the law; but when he goes on to apply the They acknowledge the authority of both

its opponents in that path. The party fears. That question is settled, be it as

duced the idea of disunion in this con- and most inaccessible recess of New commanded by God, through Moses, and duced the idea of disunion in this con-nection? It was no one else than Ros-Hampshire's cloud-capped mountains can And here I might close its defence; for

"I endorse without reserve, the much publican edifice;" while I repudate as

Right, sir, right! What wretched Hampshire to resolve that the abolition of slavery would be a public calamity, and politics now set up by the genlteman and tirely aside, and under his management scheme, and was chosen. Nothing more, torch, when the flames crackle, and the -how are they to be made to appear ther fore can be said. I am glad to hear smoke ascends to Heaven, and the fruits consistent? Sir, the party is sadly in that too. But was there not something of a life's industry are laid in ruin in an need of some powerful apparatus, some else also settled by that election ? Did hour-oh! then the mischief is done, the grand alembic, in which discordant comanybody ever hear of "Texas and Ore- thing is settled, and you must be an ex- ponents may be brought together, and by gou!" In my recollection at least, the ceedingly unreasonable person to com- some patent process of political alchemy transformed into a harmonious, beautiful as were the names of "Tippecanoe and Sir, the gentleman from Weare does pro-slavery, pro-Texas, conglomerated Tyler too" in 1840. And I think we all me the honor to dignify my poor talk and aggregate democracy! Mr. Speakremember what loving twins these same with the name of eloquence, and regrets er, gentlemen cannot reconcile their Texas and Oregon were at the Baltimore that he does not possess it, that he might actions with their professions, their con-Convention. Well, we have got Texas, portray the beauties of this measure. - duct with their creed-nor can they debut where is Oregon?-Have we got Beauties! Sir, if he had eloquence so fend their course on any ground of that too ? I rather guess we have! I that he might speak in the highest consistency. It cannot be done. If ed that we owned the whole of Oregon an angel's tongue, he would still fail of but if Baal, let them serve Baal, But up to 54 deg. 40 min. [Some gentleman demonstrating any beauty in it; it is do not let us, the Legislature of New Hampshire, be guilty of the miserable in-

commendatory of the President's firm- party-he can't stand that. Such is the the whole truth, and for my single self. the position either. Thousands in both But I have put it in this mild and modinumber of thirty-five !

honest convictions, and come up to what the Hartford Convention is not to extend pressed throb high with hope that now, at recorded there, even without his own he believes to be the truth. But I make over all time, and that a period will come least, some truth will be told that shall rolition. no threat. I presume not to dictate. I when a man may declare his opinion of a strike conviction to the mind of the opshall neither misrepresent nor abuse public war, without being branded as an pressor, some considerations urged that patience of the House. I have endeavorthose who vote against the proposition .- enemy to his country if he does not see shall lighten the galling yoke of bondage. ed to treat this subject candidly and Thus far I have carefully endeavored to fit to unite in singing peans to the pow- He speaks-and what is it? Cold, heart- dispassionately, and to avoid personalities keep clear of all personalities, and such ers that be. But if this is not to be al- less, worthless, commonplace. He is in in debate. But let no one suppose that I will continue to be my course. But if lowed, how easy will it be for any adminisany one on the opposite side has aught tration, in fear that its hold upon the fickle to gain by personal attacks upon my favor of the public may be loosed, to humble self-the field is wide open before plunge the country into war upon any him. I have no laurels to gain by such pretext, or no pretext, and thus secure to a contest. The expriment has been tried itself a continuance of power. The upon me again and again, but I have not weaker, the move imbecile and wicked yet descended into the arena of personal the administration, the better for this purcalumniation, and I do not intend to .- pose, and consequently the more popular. Sir, I was absolutely driven into my pres- But I trust that such a doctrine will nevent position. God knows that in this er be fixed in the public mind. Look instance I regretted to leave my party, at the example of Lord Chatham in the It was no agreeable thing to me to en- revolutionary war. He knew the war counter cold and clouded looks or averted to be unrighteous, but did he think that, faces, from those with whom I had so therefore, government was to be eulolong acted, and who had heretofore cloth- gized and to be praised on account of it? ed their countenances with smiles and Nosir, no! He denounced it as wicked. their lips with words of welcome and en- unjust and unholy-and everybody now couragement. But when it came to this allows him to have been right. --that I was to make myself part and Mr. Benton, in the Senate of the U parcel of the greatest wrong recorded in States,, has ably treated this matter, and modern history or else lose caste with it were to be wished that some of his polithe democracry, I could not hestiate which tical allies were half as honest in regard alternative to take. I chose my path, to it. Before the treaty of annexation and party denunciation was instantly let was ratified and the present war had loose upon me, as it will be upon every arisen, he assumed these four positions northern democrat who pretends to think and he proved them tooand speak for himself on this accursed institution of slavery. But, thank Heaven, the people are superior to the party, and States and Mexico. the people have at last become aroused to this subject.

There is another topic, sir, connected tutionally made. with this, on which the people have a right to know the sentiments of their weak and groundless pretext. public men. I mean the present war not want me to stand up here and attempt | but I should have been wrong. be assailed-whether in the legislature tion. hall or upon the field of battle-whether by the tongue of an opponent in debate on this subject, and I have spoken of it at

speak out upon it. I said before that this war-the result of Texan annexation, was "unparalleled in infamy in the annals of modern histosome dispensing power now to proffer me the chance to retract that declaration. I would not do it. I repeat it, sir, this war is unparalleled in infamy in modern history. I care not who fights its battles, or who strive to vindicate its origin .--The pent up thunders against federal--I abide by it-the war is unparalleled the contrary. And, sir, if it shall so happen that when I am called from life, I the consequent war are unequalled in men whose chief qualification it is, that their infamy, and will be so regarded by they will uphold such measures. future ages. Some may look upon the partition of Poland as a parallel to this case. Sir, it is no touch to it. There is this difference between the two-Russia ing tongues, to talk about "extending the rule, the Mexican war and everything taken up; there is room enough in free-

was about to be taken on the measure, a out boldly and avowed their real object what avail is all this? He exercises no come, work enough-places enough. member came up stairs in almost breath- and motives—they said what they meant, influence—not a particle—except so far For those anxious to shine as party leadless hade, and inquired of a friend at yonder door what course "the party" had py a higher place in history than we shall he is pleading his own case. Slavery is Every man in the battle of liberty, is of concluded to adopt in regard to it. Be- -at least in regard to this transaction. his peculiar institution. He must sup- himself a leader as well as a soldier.ing answered that no decision had been Mr. Calhoun, indeed, was bold enough port it—he cannot do otherwise. But Each and all are fighting for freedom arrived at, his remark was-"oh, then, I to tell the truth. He took Texas to excan vote as I have a mind to!" It was tend the area of slavery, and he honestly shire. Every eye is fixed upon him- freedom will be their reward.

1st-That the ratification of the treaty would be, of itself, war between the U

2nd-That it would be an unjust war. 3rd-That it would be war unconsti

4th-That it would be a war upon a

This was what Mr. Benton declared with Mexico. I had occasion to say Well, sir, we have the war now-and let something about it the other day, and the me ask if it be not all he said it would be gentleman of Weare seems to think that Is it not unjust? I think so, and many o I have got into an embarrassing dilemma, the people think so likewise. Was it because I denounced the war and its au- not made inconsistently with the provisthors, while at the same time my friend jous of the constitution? If these pro from Keene (Gen. Wilson) has volun- visions mean anything at all, or have any teered for it. As to that, I tell the mem- force whatever, it clearly was. Was it ber from Weare, and everybody else, that not made upon a weak and groudless pre-I am sure my friend from Keene does tence? Sir, I was about to say it was, any defence of his course. He is to ministration had not ingenuity enough to able to protect himself, fully, and amply; get up a "groundless pretext." They and it would be an insult to him and the couldn't raise one, and therefore they re House, for me to offer a syllable in his sorted to an absolute and bare-faced falseaid. Whenever and however he may hood in the preamble of their declara-

Sir, it gives me no pleasure to dwell

or the sword of an enemy in conflict- all only because I have been compelled the creative arm of the Almighty has to do so. But in view of the whole quesnever yet made that man on whom the tion as it stands, in view of the action of gentleman from Keene would call for the Legislature of this State in 1839, in help. I say nothing concerning him. view of the tone of the public press and But I will say, that as regards myself- of the sentiment of the people at largeand I say so with all due humility-I am let me ask if the time has not come neither unable nor afraid to speak, and to when New Hampshire should wake up on this matter? When she should look to see if she is in her true position with regard to it? If it be true that her citizens are opposed to slavery, why should ry." That was my expression, and were they not say so in the most effective way it can be said? What a singular anomaly would the condition of things here present to the view of an impartial and disinterested stranger? Coming among us-meeting with the people, talking upon this subject-apparently he hears but one voice; he finds at least just now, ism and all that, which more than thirty one unanimous expression of feeling in years ago were hurled at the Hartford opposition to Slavery. It is the same in Convention, may now all be hurled at the street, in the public meeting, in the me, I care not. I repeat the declaration house of worship. Might he not well conclude that he had fallen on the chosen in infamy! I never can or will admit home, the very temple of liberty? But let him wait till March, and on the day of election he will see hundreds, and thoushall leave behind me a friend who shall sand, and tens of thousands of the very think me of importance enough to have men so earnest in their abhorrence of a stone to mark my grave, I am entirely slavery, go up to the polls and knowingwilling to let it be recorded upon it,- ly and wittingly deposit their ballots for "the man who denounced the Mexican measures directly and palpably intended war." The scheme of annexation and for the support of the institution, and for

Sir, if God were to-night, to judge the people for the sin of slavery, New Hampbitter cup of retribution than South Caro- I do not pretend to be advised of the cours Austria and Prussia, never pretended to lina herself. Last year New Hampshire of the whigs on this measure, nor of the be free countries; their sovereigns said was a greater bar to Liberty, stood more democrats, (except so far as they say they that rulers were responsible to heaven in the way of freedom, than South Caro- never change) but I say to them both, that for the government of the earth, and as lina. And why? I will tell you why. force of freedom will be too strong for the they did not much like the then govern- When the subject of slavery is introduced both of them. The great hosts in favor ment of Poland, they cut her in pieces on the floor of Congress, a member from of liberty are marshalling for the contest Queens Co. alone over 400 horses have and shared her territory between them. South Carolina rises and addresses the -and they will conquer whatever be But they made no lying pretences about House. He goes, of course, in favor of opposed. To be successful all parties the matter-they did the deed under no slavery-he speaks for it and votes for must join with them. There is ground veil of hypocrisy. They did not come it-upholds it in all its relations-and enough-higher ground than has yet before the world with long faces and cant- supports, in order to sustain it, the gag- been occupied, tho' destined soon to be

under consideration. Just as the vote area of freedom!" No, sir, they came else which tends in its favor. But of dom's ranks for all soldiers that may ten thousand times more potent than any done.

> new experiment of annexing a foreign be found this passage. does exist, and because this experiment has been trted-this is the very reason rise up in their might within those States, shall go no further. Let us do so here. And when the second Texan State shall come to ask admission into the republic, do not let it be a member from New Hampshire that shall rise in his place and object to the very entertainment of discussion on the question of slavery within the limits ardship." of the new comer. That was the case in the last Congress, let it never happen again! It is ours to prevent it, and when we remember that it was left to a New Hampshire Representative-to the everasting honor or disgrace (I will not a tempt to say which, gentlemen can judge for themselves) of the State-to object to the reception of a resolution concerning portion of free territory in Texaswhen we recollect this, I say we are called upon by every consideration to take all care, within the constitutional sphere

taken, the resolution proposes none .-But the passage of the resolution will itself be action. There is an influence going abroad on this subject, and spreadng wider and wider every day-with a force and effect, compared to which the conflicts of armed hosts and the decrees of battle are but as dust in the balance .-It is the result of a sound public opinion, and it cannot be overthrown. It will work. There is no statute of treason that can avail to arrest or to quel! it .-And aiding the progress of this sound public opinion we have much to do. Let us not suppose that we are sitting here in a dark corner, or that what we do will not tell elsewhere. It will tell. It has told with tremendous energy already .-The very beginning of the result in New Hampshire has even now told to great effect. It has made the chain hang more lightly on the limb; it has given encouragement and hope where all before was darkness and despair!

Sir, I stand here to speak, not to par ties, but to men. Yet, I will tell both whigs and democrats, that if they attach themselves to the principles of slavery. there is no salvation for them. The car which has started on its progress will crush to atoms beneath its ponderous wheels, whatever obstacle may intervene. The democrats have already experienced a part of the effects, and let not the whigs flatter themselves that their efforts can avail to stop that onward progress shire would drink more deeply of the which has ground their rivals to powder.

owing only to the party failure to lay says so. If his friends at the north had every ear is opened wide to hear what he Mr. Speaker, I shall not go out of my 1st DIST. CHA'S. H. STEWART. down a rule in that case, and the conse- been equally candid, they would not have may utter. Here—this is the feeling— way to denounce party, though party has 20 pist. ERASTUS HUSSEY. quent liberty to every one to vote "as he rendered themselves liable to the charge here comes one from the "Gibraltar of denounced me. There is higher ground had a mind to"—that the opposition to of contemptible hypocrisy. No fault could Democracy"—the mountain home of lib- than party in this question. And I could the bill barely reached the respectable have been found with them on that erty—whose winds breathe of liberty as wish—an idle wish indeed, and which they sweep through her vallies, whose perhaps had better not be spoken-I I hope, sir, that there has been no par- Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt and no eagles scream of liberty as they soar could wish that when this vote is taken, it ty decision upon this matter. I trust fear as to how this subject will stand in above her towering hills. What has he be not by yeas and nays, but that every that every man will act from his own the future. I trust that the shadow of to say? The panting breasts of the op- member's heart should give in the vote

I have trespassed too long upon the favor of what? Why, of liberty in the say this with any view of begging off for abstract-until the assertion of liberal myself. No, sir. If there be, on the doctrine touches the democratic party, other side, any great gun or any small when lo! he turns round, and votes side gun to be discharged at me-let it come. by side with the member from South Gentlemen may say what they choose-Carolina, just exactly, and just so far, as may be as bitter and as personal as it the slave-holder wishes him to vote. Do may to them seem good. I care not for you not see that this man exerts far more that. I only say that, in such a contest, iufluence in favor of slavery than the I have no arms to contend with them .other? Is it not plain that his voice is And now, sir, one word more and I have

voice from the south, to perpetuate the The preamble to the original resoluaccursed institution and rivet still more tions introduced by my colleague (Mr. tightly the fetters on the thrall-bowed Low) declared that "pending the choice" slave ? Let any gentleman deny it, if of a Senator in Congress it was expedient he can. Would to God it could be de- to make certain declarations, seemed to me to look something like holding a rod But, say gentlemen, we should confine over the heads of the candidates. I said our action to our own State. Well, sir, nothing about it at the time, for the that is precisely what this rosolution does. delicacy of my own position forbade.-It was the good old doctrine, sir, to con- But if it was intended as an instruction, fine action on this subject to the States an admonition, a premonitory hint, or themselves, and I wish it had remained to any thing of that nature-I have this to this day. Because, then, the present state say, now, in regard to it. In my letter of things would not have occured. This to my constituents in January 1845, will

country to the Union, for the purpose of "I acknowledge, in its broadest latiperpetuating slavery, would not have been tude and most unlimited application, the ried. But because this state of things doctrine that "a representative is bound by the will of his constituents; " not that he is bound to render a cold, formal, and heartless compliance with their plainly why the people of the free States should declared intentions, but that he is at all times cheerfully, zealously, and, as far as and declare their will that the experiment may be, effectually to carry out their designs and purposes. I believe in the right and the duty of the people to hold their representatives to a strict account for the manner in which they execute the trust committed to them, and in the corresponding obligation of the representative to be at all times ready to render a strict and honest account of his stew

To this doctrine I adhere. As to instructions, I am always willing to be instructed by those who can instruct me -and if, when in Congress, any portion of my constituents shall send me instrucon or advice I shall receive it most gladly, I will give it careful and respectful consideration, and I shall be most happy if, on such consideration, I can conscientiously comply with it. But if, on calm, careful and deliberate reflection, I cannot of action, that such a thing shall not again instructions from the Legislature, as such articles we considered the number, char-If no action can be constitutionally respect, but I shall claim to read for holders who have seized the reins of our my self the evidence of public sentiment and opinion, and to indge for myself upon

> The representative to Congress and the representative here, are alike servants of the people, and are responsible, to the people. If there be any right of instruction between them, it is a mutal right, and may be exercised by the one as well as by the other. And, while giving respectful attention to expressions of the people's will, I shall regard them as of no additional force if they come to me filtered through the sieve of a Legislative resolution of instruction. I trust I shall not be misunderstood. I have endeavored to be explicit on this point before the people, and to the opinions I have thus expressed before the people's representatives, I shall adhere.

Mr. Speaker, I tender my most grateful thanks to the House for the indulgence they have vouchsafed to me. I trust that our action will be such as favorably to commend itself to all our future reflections, to coming generations, and to God. And if this great evil of slavery cannot be stayed, if the seeds of its further extension are to be sown, and we are to reap heir fruits-as reap we must-my earnest prayer is that in that day of fearful retribution, my native State, New Hampshire, may stand erect and call God to witness that she is innocent of the sin. If the blood of agony must continue to flow from the lacerated bodies of those held in bondage, may New Hampshire, at least, keep the hem of her garments uncontamnated by the pollution.

A fatal disease is prevailing extensively among the horses on Long Island, N. Y., called "Horse Cholera." already perished, and the disease has made its appearance on Staten Island. No remedy has yet been discovered.

Every man is entitled to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, October 10.

\$1,50 a Year in Advance.

LIBERTY TICKET.

For Representatives to Congress, 3D DIST. WILLIAM CANFIELD.

For Senators.

WM. S. GREGORY, SILAS M. HOLMES, DOCTOR SABIN.

2ND DIST. MUNNIS KENNY, FRAN'S M. LANSING S. B. TREADWELL.

BRD DIST. WM. E. WARNER. 4TH DIST. JAMES L. BISHOP. AMASA W. KING.

5TH DIST. HENRY MONTAGUE JOHN C. GALLUP. NATHAN POWER.

For Representatives.

OAKLAND COUNTY,

W. G. STONE, JOHN THOMAS. DAVID McKNIGHT, JOHN THAYER, SEBRING VOORHEIS, ANSLEY S. ARMS. WAYNE COUNTY:

HARVEY S. BRADLEY. WALTER McFARLAN, CHARLES BETTS, JOSEPH D. BALDWIN, BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, GLODE D. CHUBB.

WASHTENAW COUNTY: CHANDLER CARTER, ALVAH PRATT, DANIEL POMEROY. JOSEPH BENNETT, CHARLES TRIPP.

> LENAWEE COUNTY, GEORGE L. CRANE, JULIUS KIES, HENRICK WILLEY, BENJ. C. DURFEE, PAUL GEDDES.

GENESEE COUNTY, JOHN W. KING, A. W. HART.

KENT AND OTTAWA COUNTIES, PRICE H. PRESCOTT, GEORGE M. BARKER.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY: HARRISON KELLEY, WM. WOODRUFF.

> EATON COUNTY. T. T. STEBBINS.

SLAVERY: ITS POLITICAL EVILS, AND THEIR

REMEDY. NO. IV.

In our first article we showed the Pro gress of Slavery, from its first beginning on the Virginia shore to its present gigantic limits; and its probable extension, as predicted by Mr. Wise of Virginia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, reconcile such instruction to my own unless it should be checked by a general sense of duty, I shall disobey it. For league against it. In the two following -they will be received with the same acter, and principles of the band of Slave Government, and are using all its mighty and noble energies for the aggrandizement of themselves and their institution. We will now consider the means by which this overshadowing ascendency has been gained, and is held.

THE FEDERAL REPRESENTATION.

By the Constitution, the free people of the Slave States have the same repre sentation in Congress that is allowed to the Free States. This is as it should be. All free persons should be represented But the Constitution goes further. Three fifths of all slave are represented in Congress, in almost every instance, by men who are personally slaveholders. This operates, of course, as a bounty on slaveholding, and builds up that class of men by offering to them political power just in proportion to their number of slaves. A rich man can elect himself to Congress, or to most of the State Legislatures, if he owns slaves enough. Suppose John Ja cob Astor should buy up all the land com posing this Congressional District, he would be no nearer to a seat in Congress than he was before, because he is still to be voted for by the freemen of the district. Now suppose he buys up a Congressional district in South Carolina, and makes one vast plantation of it. By putting on to his premises enough, he could become a member of Congress merely by the number of his slaves, without the votes of any white men. The principle operates all through the South; and as the three-fifths principle prevails extensively in appointing the members of the Legislatures, it is obvious that to own slaves is one important step towards political preferment. By the apportionment of 1830, when

the number of slaves was less than two to only 75 Representatives. Thus twen- slaveholding one, 6,465.

ty-five Southern Representatives represented mere PROPERTY-a property valued by Mr. Clay at Twelve Hundred Millions of dollars. It is easy to see how

jority of 68. But as it might be difficult port of any friend of antislavery or genefor the slaveholders to manage so large ral reform. a majority, the ratio was altered by the Senate to 70,680. This reduced the House to 223, and brought down the majority of the free States to 47 members. form part of the community, but sustains This effect was noticed at the time, by ers in this, as in most things, had their public officers would be reduced by his own way. The correspondent of the election. As to antislavery, we never at least one quarter of its practical influence in the Union, when regarded in its full extent."

After the apportionment had been made, it was discovered that the effect of the odd number, 680. was to deprive the four great States of the North. Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, of one member each, while it worked no thousands who have heard him know him disadvantage to any slaveholding State. to be a ready and accomplished speaker, This had been privately cyphered out by well educated and thoroughly conversant some of the slaveholding members, and Slavery has the advantage of the trick for ten years.

The total number of slaves in 1840, as reported in the Madisonian, was 2,483,-535. Deduct two fifths from this number, and you have left 1,490,121 as the federal number. Divide this by 70,680, the ratio of representation for each member, and you have TWENTY-ONE members, probably every one a slaveholder, sitting in the House as representatives of slave PROPERTY. Now, when you consider the tenure by which these memgreater part of the most important con-House by a less majority than 21, you At this very day, it affects every family in the country. Had it not been for the opposition of these members, all letter postage could have been reduced to five cents. These Slavery-representing votes carried the Missouri question-annexed Texas, and are preparitg to annex more Slave States in the Mexican provinces of California and Santa Fe.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE. This inequality is carried into the Presilential as well as the Congressional elections. Thus, Massachusetts, with 729, 030 white population has 12 electors o President: Kentucky, with only 587,542 whites, has the same number. Michigan, wilh 211,560 whites, has 5 electors Louisiana, with a white population of only 153,983, or one quarter less, has six electors. Mississippi, with only 179,074 whites, has also six. Massachusetts, with 729,030 whites, has 12 electors : Virginia. with 740,968, has seventeen: Maine has 500,438 whites and 9 electors : N. Carolina, with only 484,807 whites, has eleven electors. Texas, with a free population of probably not more than 75,000, has two representatives and four electors. Its slaves have not yet been officially counted, but are certainly reckoned, in this

representation, on a liberal scale. One consequence of this "federal num ber" system is the inequality of the power of voters in the respective sections .-Republicanism requires that every man of full age permanently resident of the country, should have an equal voice in the election of rulers. This is far from being the case. For instance, 26,865 votes in Louisiana elected six electors: while 69,673 in Connecticut elected only the same number. The federal ratio being the standard, in the district where there are most slaves, a mere handful of votes elect Congressmen and electors of President. Thus one vote at the South may have two or three, times as much power as a vote of the Free States. The average number of votes for each representative in 1840 was, in Michigan, 14,-797: while in Virginia, it was but 5,753. and in South Carolina 6,374. Thus voter in Virginia or South Carolina has millions, the number of Representatives more than twice the amount of power in Congress was 242, of which the Free that the Michigan voter wields. Each States elected 142, and the Slave States Louisiana voter has three times as much 100. But by their number of free in- In the election of 1840, each northern habitants, the Slave States were entitled elector represented 10,708 voters : cach

Candidates for Congress.

The nominations by all parties are completed. A remark or two on the selections may be seasonable and proper, if these twenty-five votes, on every question made with candor and truth. In the between Slavery and Freedom, could be First District, the Democrats have remade to turn the scale for the slavehold- nominated Mr. McClelland. We are not acquainted with him personally, but This interest has always been strong he has the reputation of being a man of in the Senate: for every member of that moderate abilities, and a clever fellow. House from the Slave States, is, and has But a Congressman needs to have other been for the last generation, personally qualities besides cleverness. He should a slaveholder. We have the authority not be clever enough to vote forty milof J. Q. Adams for this statement. It lions a year for carrying on proslavery is obvious that the greater the number of wars, just because Mr. Polk wishes him Representatives, the less proportionately to do so: nor should he vote for the anwould be the power of the Senate : and nexation of a foreign nation, giving forthe smaller the representation in the popu eigners three or four times as much politlar branch, the less chance that the reform ical power in Congress as his own conspirit of the people would find means for stituents possess, and giving them, beutterance and agitation. Hence, in fix- sides, a representation for property. But ing the apportionment of 1840, the num- his acts are pretty well known to our readber of the House was reduced, by the man- ers, and we will not go into them here. agement of the Senate, from 242 to the We will merely remark, that so far as we present number, 228, (including the new have seen he has not shown any sympa-States). In fixing the ratio of repre- thy with reforms of any kind, and may sentation, the House adopted that of 50,- rightly be set down as decidedly pro-slave-179. This would have given a House of ry and thoroughly conservative in his 306 members, and the Free States a ma- political course and unworthy of the sup-

His Whig opponent, Mr. Lawrence, of this village, is a Lawyer by profession .-He is not at all identified with the rerather a neutral position. We doubt some northern papers, but the slavehold- whether the pay of Congressmen or of New York Herald said-"The Senate heard that he was guilty of an antislavery apportionment has robbed the North of sentiment or action or speech, until after since. Of course, as a Whig, he would not refuse to vote for a Whig slaveholder for President, in 1848.

Mr. Stewart, the Liberty candidate, is so well known to our readers through the District, and the State, that we need say but little respecting him. The many with facts, a gentleman, and a prompt and energetic business man. In qualificaions for the station he will compare with advantage with either of his competitors, while of his antislavery zeal and fidelity there can be no question. He is, besides, a thorough friend of reform.

In the Second District, the Democrats have nominated Edward Bradley, a Baltimore Slavery and Texas Convention man of 1844-a member of a body that unanimously denounced "all efforts of abolitionists or others"-whether by petitions or otherwise-"to induce Congress bers hold their seats, and the fact that the to interfere with questions of Slavery"whether in the District, on the Seas, or troverted questions are decided in the elsewhere-or "taking incipient steps in relation thereto"-as being dangerous to cannot avoid seeing that their influence, the Union, and which "ought Nor to be in a long series of years, is tremendous. countenanced by any friend to our politied of him we judge he will make about such a member as was John Norvellpro-slavery to any extent that the party may call for-a mere politician.

> Mr. Gordon, of Marshall, the Whig candidate, claims to be a little of a Northern rights man, but seems to go the whole for prosecuting Mr. Polk's war to the death. In a letter accepting his nomination, he tells the people of his district that he refers to the conduct of the Whigs who voted the war supplies "with PRIDE."-Of course he could be proud to do the same things, if not greater, although the taxes of each of his constituents be thereby increased from 20 bushels of wheat a year to forty or fifty. Mr. Gordon, of course, will support a Whig Slaveholder for next President, should he be the choice of the party.

> Mr. Hussey the Liberty candidate, is a merchant of Battle Creek-a ready business man, of good practical knowledge general information, and sound good sense. We believe him to be worthy of the support of every Liberty man and friend of reform.

With the three candidates in the Third District, we are personally unacquainted. Mr. Bingham is an experienced lawyer and politician of some ability, but is not the man to be trusted or voted for by antislavery men. Mr. Wisner, the Whig candidate, is a lawyer of Pontiac, well known by name to most of our readers. Unless their impressions respecting him have been very different from ours, he is the last person a Liberty man would select to represent him at Washington.

In Mr. Canfield, the Liberty men of of that district have a candidate unexceptionable in character and principle, and worthy of their confidence and support. All who may be led away by Wisner's antislavery professions, will find, in the end, that they have "thrown away their votes."

The Liberty men have good candidates in the field: they will never regret giving hem, on this occasion, a hearty and manimous support,

Letters from thn army state, that not less than 140 of the two regiments of Illinois volunteers were sick,

1 Several articles are necesarily deferred.

The receipts will appear next week.

Slaveholding Supervision.

It is astonishing to consider what an influence the slaveholders have obtained over every public institution in the United that the fear of the slaveholders extends to all parts of the country, and all classes of the community. For an example, we Penobscot, 46 towns, 2893 3855 1331 154 will mention a story told by the Charter Piscatquis, 23 Oak about Torrey and the recent Commencement of Yale College.

"It is customary for the Alumni of the College to meet on the day before Waldo, 52 Commencement, and exchange congratu-Hancock, 26 " 1280 1690 291 lations, both in conversation, and in brief public speeches. On these occasions, the Secretary usually reads a list of those Graduates who have died within the twelve preceding months, with very concise notices of their lives and characters. When this list was read at the last commencement, the name of Rev. C. T. Torrey, of the class of 1833, was mentioned, with the additional statement, that "He died in prison, a sacrifice to his principles."

A friend of ours, present on the occasion, was dissatisfied with this meagre announcement. Although no express censure was continued in the words of the obituary notice, yet as the fact was stated that he died in prison, that circumstance would certainly convey unfavorable impressions of the man, to all who should bereafter read the notice, if unacquainted with the history of his case. True, it was stated that he died "a sacrifice to his principles." But there are bad principles, as well as good ones; and men have died for one as well as for the other. This document, therefore, which was to remain on record as a permanent memento of the departed graduates, might leave a stain on the character of the noble martyr, Charles T. Torrev.

Our friend, therefore, wished an amendment inserted after the word "prisland, for aiding slaves to gain their lib-This amendment, it will be know why be was in prison, and what States. his principles were,"

This friendof Torrey, instead of offering his amendment like a man, had evidently the fear of the Slaveholders before his eyes: for he went all around the second the amendment, but would not and many would apprehend great injury next week. to the College." An antislavory minister declined, because he was a young man, and there would be "a great uproar" if the thing was proposed. He then went to the Secretary of the meeting, a classmate of Torrey, and asked him permission of his overseers, declined hav-

"No: I'll have nothing to do with it. Don't you see that you will throw a firebrand into the meeting? The room is half full of gentlemen from the South, and THEY WON'T BEAR IT-you'll just ruin the College at the south, and give it an ill name there"-and turned his back,

Mr. Torrey's friend found another antislavery man, usually fearless, who declined because he was a young man. Next, he went to an antislavery veteran, who declined because his business and livelihood in the city would be endangered, if not absolutely destroyed, if he should offer it, says he, " It will excite a prejudice against the College at the South, and the friends of the College will be bitter against me." So he gave up in despair!

It strikes us that if the friend of Mr. Torrey had the power of offering his amendment, and did not, he showed himself the greatest coward of all.

But is it not melancholy to see such a slavish and servile spirit in the highest classes? Torrey has reason to spurn with contempt such a set of College

Mr. Hale's Speech.

We give to day the concluding portion of Mr. Hale's speech in the N. Hampshire Legislature. Every body ought to read it. It has one peculiarity that reminds us of Gidding's speeches: he means something by his words, and tells so clearly what he means that it cannot this style make a strong impression upon the throng of strangers in attendence. hearer or reader.

Mr. Hale has since spoken in Maine, in several places in Massachusetts, and he lately addressed an overflowing house in Fancuil Hall, Boston. He was received there with great applause. It is said that he well sustains his reputation as an able and popular orator.

last sailed from New York. The Com- follows : mander put off in great haste to avoid a posse of civil officers, leaving behind 30 bound ourselves to publish the testimony of his men. These are to be sent by the on both trials, from the Judge's minstore ships. The men were very reluctutes, together with the statements of tant to embark without their six months conviction and sentence, in a volume with machinery for saw-mills, grist-mills, two hundred dollars." and many other fixings for a permanent settlement.

Maine.

THE STAR IN THE EAST RISING! We copy from the last number of the Bangor Gazette the following table of the result as far as ly Adv. States. Facts perpetually occurring show heard from in Maine. The Liberty vote of Maine will rise to 10,000 votes. Well done for Whig Dem, Lib. als.

> 730 956 530 15 Somerset, 23 " 1888 1960 905 1161 705 2 Kennebec, 27 " 4150 2244 1127 80 Lincoln, 34 " 4379 2913 769 Washington, 43 " 1769 2122 322 Cumberland, complete 4041 York, complete, 2845 3640 769 Oxford, 28 towns, 1374 2916 580 Aroostook, 21 towns, 300 565

28,363 33,013 9002 357 Majority against Dana, (Dem.) 4710.

These returns are by no means accurate in de il, as scarce two papers agree-but they do not ssentially vary from the truth. The Liberty votes are probably more fully returned than usual. as they were too important an element to be omitted. There are hundreds yet to come in, and henceforth the impracticable band is to hold the balance of the popular vote in this State until it is regenerated. Dying away sure enough !

In several towns the liberty party is larger first party. In about fifty it is the second par-

In the State this party now holds the balance of power, not by a mere casualty, but by reliable onversion to our principles.

It holds the balance in several Congressional a a large number of towns and representative districts .- Transcript.

From Mexico.

The only news of moment is, that Santa Anna seems to be confirmed in on," so that the obituary notice should power: Congress is to meet in December: read thus:-"He died in prison, to which the proposals of peace by this country he was consigned by the laws of Mary- will be submitted to Congress: and an expedition for the recovery of California seen expressed no opinion on the propriety of Torrey's course; it merely addresses of the Mexicans generally states a fact, so that all persons could breathe wrath and effance to the United

Oakland County Bank.

This institution, as our readers have heard, has burst up. It has assigned its assets to D. Stuart of Detroit, and N. assembly, trying to find somebody who Lawson, the cashier of the bank. The would back him up with a speech. An bank was said to be owned by W. Truesantislavery lawyer approved and would dell of Detroit. Public meetings of sufferers have been held in Detroit and make a speech on it, because there would Pontiac, and Truesdell has been arrested be "a tremendous storm in the meeting, on a warrant issued at Pontiac. More

The series of articles we have commenced under the head of "Our Inquiry Meeting," and which we had designed as a familiar exposition of the best means of intellectual and moral improvement, and which we hoped to make valnable and useful, we must suspend for the presmerely to read the amendment, and have ent. Subjects of that nature require greater reit inserted if there was no objection. But flection, in order to do them justice. than any the Secretury, after going and asking other: and they heavily tax the thinking powers of the writer. We may hereafter go through with the subject as we or ginally interded, but ing any thing to do with it. He then we shall not attempt it unless we can devote our night to take my rest, I could see by to a leading man, a member of the whole time to editorial matters, and be relieved to a leading thus:

we shall not attempt to unless we can be relieved to a leading man, a member of the whole time to editorial matters, and be relieved to a leading man, a member of the whole time to editorial matters, and be relieved to a leading man, a member of the work of the publishing business which ows, away from home and friends, laid ows, away from home and friends, laid now overwhelms us.

Appointment by the Governor.

GRORGE MILES to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Hon. Daniel Goodwin, resigned, and to hold the Circuit Court in | nal. the Second Judicial Circuit, in the place of Hon. Warner Wing, who is transferred to the First

Dr. Denton and Joan Allen, well known brough the State as the leaders of the "Young Democracy," have been re-nominated for the Senate from this district.

The Democrats of New York have nomnated for Governor Silas Wright : for Lieut. Governor, Addison Gardiner.

The notice for St. Clair Liberty Convenion was received too late for seasonable inser-

Domestic news.

Mass .- A Mr. Southwick of South Danvers has been detected in inserting a lead pipe into the aqueduct log of the Salem Water Company to supply a tannery. He went so far as to let out a right to one of his neighbors. He has been held to bail in \$1000 to answer to the charge of larceny, and is likely to find that these waters are not so sweet as he had supposed.

Connecticut.-A gang of pick pockets were in attendence at the mission ary and religious convention, lately held well be mistaken. Thoughts clothed in at New Haven. They appeared among it is said, dressed like a clergyman, in black coats and white cravats.

New York .- Hon. Bowden Whi ting the Judge who presided at the trials of Wyatt and Freeman, has been paid \$1024 87, for furnishing Gov. Wright with copies of the testimony The Auburn Daily Advertiser, to show The California expedition has at the enormity of these charges, remarks as

"We here state that we would have advance pay. The expedition was sup- elegantly bound and gilt, and delivered plied by government, at heavy expense, the same to the Governor, for less than

Is it to be wondered at that the people

they entertain a very poor opinion of pillages, bayonets and smothers the

Louisiana. A VOLUNTEER!—The New York Tribune says, George Washington Dixon has been arrested in New Orleans for being found drunk and rioning in the streets, and was permitted to to 'revel' in the not very spacious 'halle' of the Calaboose! George has been in uniform, it is said, ever since he left New York. His conduct

The wretched bloat, above named, used to edit foul Hawk and Buzzard sheet in N. Y. called the Polyanthos, and was often hauled up before the Police and other courts for lying, and kindred graces. Finally and very appropriately, he volunteered for the Mexican war, and undertook to raise a company for the service. On his way down the Ohio and Mississippi, he passed for Gen. Dixon' of New York, and gulled a good

A slave, by the name of Heiton, belonging o a man in Louisiana, by the name of Peyton. has recently been sentenced to be punished by one hundred and twenty-five lashes, twentyive to be given at the end of every month, for five months, and to wear an iron collar for four vents, his crime was murdering another slave.-If he had struck a white man, hewould, as a natter of course, have been thought worthy of being elevated to the gallows.

Michigan .- A correspondent of than both the others. In about twelve it is the the Boston Journal writing from Mackinaw, Sept, 4, says: A very melancholy occurrence took place here on Monday evening. One of the soldiers who arreved a short time since from Buffalo use. visited the wigwam of an Indian of the istricts, in a number of senatorial districts and Chippawa tribe, at about 12 o'clock in the night, for the purpose of visiting one of the young squaws. He was detected by the mother, who attempted to protect her daughter, when, with more than savage ferocity, he attacked the being whom God had made her natural protector, in such a brutally violent manner as to cause her death, after two days of intense suffering. He was arrested, having been pointed out by the Indians, who were conversant with the affair, while in the midst of his fellow soldiers, though they were taken in singly. He was confined in the guard house, but last night he escaped and was upon the point of leaving the island in a boat, which he had stolen, when he was discovered, secured and confined, where they intend to keep him till taken charge of by the civil authorities. This has produced great excitement among the numerous Indians here, many of whom have beheld for the first time a

VARIETY.

FA letter from the Rio Grand of Aug 20, says .-

"One company has been reporting from thirty-five to forty-five on the sick list each day, and some days reported as high as fifty-three unfit for duty. In a tent next to me, four have died within seven days. As I laid down each out on the ground on one single blanket-the next day he is carried to his grave, there put in without a coffin, and covered up. Not a day has passed for ten or fifteen days, but what we have had a burial in camp."—Alabama Jour-

WHY NOT GIVE SLAVES THE BIBLE? At the meeting of the Bible Society in Paris, one of the speakers is said by the correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, to have exclaimed-

What a striking fact! If the religion of Rome was in the Bible, why does not Rome distribute this divine book? Why have we alone Bible Societies? Rome condemns herself, when she obstructs as much as she can, the study of the scriptures, for she proves thus that is impossible for her to stand on the ground of the written Revela-

How applicable to the slaveholders! If they believe the Bible allows of slaveery, they will be glad to have the slaves furnished with Bibles. The fact that they withhold the Bible from the slaves proves that they know its influence to be subversive of slavery, and their scriptural reasonings from the Bible are mere false pretenses .- Emancipator.

M. Sover, the Reform Club cook, in work recently published, called the Gastronomic Regenerator," says :-During the last ten months I had to furnish 25,000 dinners for the gentlemen of the Reform Club, and 38 dinner parties of importance, comprising about 70,000 dishes, and to provide daily for 60 servants of the establishment, independent of 15,000 visitors who have seen the kitchen department in that lapse of time."

The whole deficiency for the year in the Post Office revenue, will be only \$540,000-much less than has been anticipated.

That is about what the North pays the South annually to convey its mails. Were it not for Slavery we could have 2 cts postage for all distances.

A pretty thing it is, in the eye of the philanthropist, the philosopher and the Christian, that each of the four "great powers" has a war upon its hands .-Russia sends her regiments to shoot and are anxious for legal reform, and that be shot down by the Circassians; France so, and ending on Saturday evening the 31st.

Courts and Judges, when such shameless Arabs; England keeps her hand in by Paw Paw, and De Witt, in connection with courruption manifests itself?—Roch Daia little by-play with the New Zealand-Messrs. Bibb and Treadwell. These will com ers, taking the chance now and then for of B. & T.) a wider field of exercise among the warlike aboriginals of Asia, Chinese, Sikhs, Scindians, Affghans or Burmans, as the case may be; and the United States play out their share of the game against the Mexicans. Pleasant is'nt it? And con-

> Very .- N. Y. Speciator. FRENCH SMOKE .- The French governmen derived a nett revenue from tobacco in 1844, of nore thon \$15 000,009. On the average each habitant of France smoked in that year thirtee ounces; but the greater consumption in this form was in the department of Nord, being sixty nine ounces to each individual: in the department of the Seine, but thirty ounces; and in that of Loire only two ounces.

solating to the friends of humanity .-

Pertinent.-Greeley says of Lawyer Licensing-"the restriction of legal advocacy to a select, exclusive body, is not needed by good lawyers, and not deserved by poor ones." Exactly so-and as true to other professions.

An English writer states the timber of the bridge across the Danube, built by the Emperor Trajan, was found to be sound when taken up, though immersed in the water sixteen hundred years .-The piles of the London bridge were also found sound after six hundred years

MOTICES.

State Agency Fund. Subscriptions received since last report. Palmyra, P. V. Will, Cha'n. \$6 paid to C.

Fentonville; Genesee co. J. G. Southerland Cha'n. \$8 paid to C. H. Stewart. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Chester Gurney 3d subscription, \$5. (\$10 previously acknowledged) Centreville, C. Gurney, cha'n. \$13,19 (pre

iously acknowledged.) Constantine, Mr. Tersdale, cha'n. \$5,00. Sturges, Mr. Nickerson cha'n. \$3, subscrip

tion of H. Kelly, S. George, and S	J. Bertrand,
\$1 each.	
Burr Oak, J. L. Bishop, Cha'n.	\$3.91, sub-
scription of R. H Whitney,	\$1,00
P. Whitney,	1,00
S. Ross,	50
J. Tilkins,	94
C. E. Kibbee,	50
In all,	\$3,94
KALAMAZOO COUNT	Y.
Richland, per J. S. Porter cha'a.	\$12,00
A. H. Hill, Oshtemo.	1.00

C. C. Johnson, Richland, A. C. Eastland, Kalon, Mr. Hough acknowledges, \$8,28, paid a Schoolcraft, and at Leroy, 28 cen ts.

Mr. Plumb acknowledges \$15, paid at Galesourgh, and \$1 by Mr. Kellogg of Comstock. S. B. Treadwell acknowledges paid by Hillsdale village, H. Milliken, cha'n. \$11,50 all their subscription except \$1,50, and by Adams, per

Wm. W. Jackson eha'n. S5.		
Recapituation of the above monies paid.		
Previously paid,	\$284,49	
Palmyra,	6,00	
Fentonville,	8,00	
C. Gurney and Centreville,	13,00	
Constantine,	5,00	
Sturges,	3,00	
Burr Oak,	. 91	
Kalamazoo County,	,,00	
Schoolcraft,	8,29	
Leroy,	28	
Galesburgh,	15,00	
Mr. Kellogg,	1,00	
Hillsdale,	11,50	
Adams,	5,00	
Total paid,	\$378,50	

Additional reports, made by S. B. Treadwell LENAWEE COUNTY. Tecumseh, J. H. Miles cha'n. \$7,25 sub'd. Blissfield, Joel Carpenter cha'n. 7,00 "

Palmyra, Leonard S. Hoxsie, 3.34 " CORRECTIONS. \$23 credited as subscribed by "Walled Lake" '. Dewel cha'n, should have been by "Comnerce," Oakland Co.

\$30 credited as subscribed by Hillsdale, H. Milliken cha'n, should have been \$13. \$50 credited as subscribed by Nilas, Berrieu Co. and \$42 by Cassopolis Cass County are to be expunged entirely, the funds having been othwise applied by their towns.

\$10 subscribed by Highland Oakland County was credited twice, once on 1st August, and again on 15th August. RECAPITULATION.

Tievious Amounts	or subscriptio	on, \$1129,10
Tecumseh,	my deal am	7,25
Blissfield,	Subal residen	7,00
Palmyra,	ENCAMENTS IN	3,34
ar tidad to provide	No. of Parties	\$1116,69
Deduct as follows:	a Bearing	artista National
Hillsdale error,	\$17,00	De Provi Biblio de
Niles,	50,00	
Cassopolia,	42.00	
Highland,	10.00	1900。1915年19
and the state of t	Con In Salahan S	e110 on

-\$119,00Total subscribed. \$1027.69 Total paid. \$378,50 Please notify errors or omissions.

C. H. STEWART, Chan. State Cen. Com. Detroit, Oct. 5, 1846.

State Agency. PPOINTMENTS OF MESSES, PLUMB AND HOUGH OF UTICA, N. Y.

At Hastings, Messrs. Plumb and Hough will unite, and pursue the rest of their tour in con-nection, unless they and friends on the spot deem the will fill the following appointments: IONIA COUNTY.

Wednesday, October 14 at Portland. Thursday, "15 at Lyons, On the 16th and 17th at such places as may be appointed, by friends at Lyons. CLINTON COUNTY.

They will spend in this County the week, commencing on Monday the 19th at De Witt, o Saturday evening the 24th. De Witt friends SHIAWASSEE COUNTY. They will spend in Shiawassee the following

Each appointment will be at early candlelight.

We again commend these visitors to the care and hospitality of friends, and request the latter to forward them on their route.

Mesars. Plumb and Hough, are also authorized

o receive contributions to the State fund. We have to throw ourselves on friends to sustain our effort, and we solicit from each his contribution. no matter how small. Every contribution is regularly published in the Signal, with or without he donor's name, according to circumstances.—
It is probable however that some part of the
collections made by these gentlemen cannot be
published until their return to Detroit. C. H. STEWART.

Cha'n. St. Cen. Com. Detroit. Sept. 21, 1846.

State Agency Appointments MESSRS. BIRR AND TREADWELL.

Will attend COUNTY MASS MEETINGS t the following times and places.

CHARLOTTE, Enton County, on Tuesday, October 13th. Masos,
Iugham County, on Friday, October 13th.

DE WITT,
Clinton County, on Monday October 19th.

T Attended also by Messrs. Plumb and
Hough.

Bennington,
Shiawasee County, on Wednesday, Octoer 21st.
In Genesee County, place to be fixed and an

nounced by Dr. King, of Grand Blanc, on Friday, October 23d.

Howell,

Livingston County on Tuesday, October 27th. OAKLAND COUNTY.
Place to be fixed by Pontinc friends, on Friday

October 30th.

WASHTENAW COUNTY,

On Monday, November 1st.

Each meeting will meet at 10 o'clock in the orenoon, and hold an afternoon and evening ession also.
Friends in the places designated will plea-

Friends in the places designated will plea e make immediate preparations for the meetings. Let ample notice be given and at once. Let other speakers be invited, and every preparation made to make the most of our present effort.

We are doing our part. Our speakers are doing theirs. If friends through the State will also do theirs, the November ballot box will send a thunder shout of Liberty over our land. To it then, friends: to it one and all. Let there be no laggards: no faint heartedness: no holding back; but in their place, buoyant hope, and the stern determination of freemen to war to the death with slavery.

C. H. STEWART.

C. H. STEWART, Cha'n. St. Cen. Com.

Ingham County Convention.

A Convention of the Liberty party of Ingham County will be he'd on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at I o'clock P. M. at the School House near Des. Covert's in Les'ie, for the purpose of nominating a Representative to the State Legislature, from this County, and suitable candidates for county officers to be supported by the Liberty party at the ensuing election.

LEWIS ATWOOD, H. D. POST, County Committee.

September 25, 1846.

COMMERCIAL

ANN ARBOR, OCT. 9, 1846. During the past week, Wheat has come n plentifully. For some days 75 cents have been paid: but the market has a downward look, and buyers are fearful of a decline. 70 cents only is offered to day by some purchasers, although a little more may, perhaps, be obtained, by canvassing the market.

The Buffalo Pilot of Oct. 7, says that there is a slight decline, owing to fear among purchasers, although the operations are heavy. About 20,000 bushels of a Wheat sold yesterday, mostly at 90 cents. &c. &c. They have the largest and best Stock of Flour, \$4,80 to \$4,87.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6. Market closed today at \$5,52 for good western brands .-Of Flour, 15,000 to 20,000 barrels sold yesterday at 5,56. 20,000 bu. White Corn for export mostly at 82 c. Freight or grain to Liverpool, 10 d, flous 3 s.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

OYSTERS!! ROWE & Co., having thoroughly completed their arrangements, are now prepared to turnish the citizens of Detroit and vicinity with

OYSTERS! Of a superior quality, at the lowest prices. They intend making a regular business of it, and will receive daily, by express, and keep constant-

y on hand, SHELL and OPENED OYS TERS of a quality that cannot be surpassed.— They will be put in Cans or Kegs that hold from one quart to two gallons. We do not wish you to take our word for the above, but to call and D All orders left at the Rail Road Hotel

or sent by mail will meet with immediate at-

ROWE & Co. Buffalo, WM. MATHEWS, Agt. Detroit. P. S. Oysters delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Detroit, 1846.

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

CLOVER MACHINES. THRASHING MACHINES and Seperato

are made and sold by the subscribers, at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town,
Ann Arbor, KNAPP & HAVILAND,
Jan. 19, 1846. 247 tf

WOOD!! WOOD!!! SUBSCRIBERS who are to pay in Wood will please call immediately with a few loads at the Signal Office Sept. 26, 1846.

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 choirs to supply themselves.

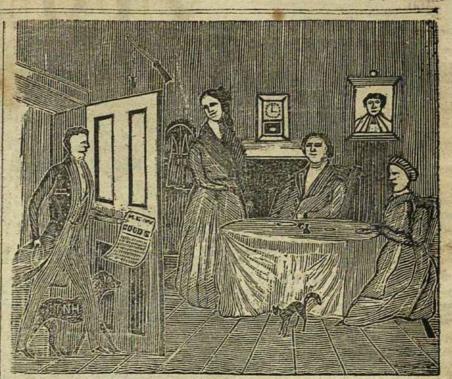
Chattel Mortgages, JUST printed and for sale at this office in any quantity.

TO LAWYERS. JUST opening, a first rate lot of Law Books for sale at the publishers prices, for cash at

PERRY'S BOOKSTORE June 15, IS46.

FRANKLIN COLD WATER HOUSE! BATES STREET, one door North of JEFFERSON

AVENUE, DETROIT. S. FINNEY.



A DINNER SCENE.

CHILD.—"Father, some one raps."

FATHER.—"Walk in." [STRANGER ENTERS] The Mistress arises to set a chair,

STRANGER .- "Don't rise, Madam, keep your seatkeep your seat. Excuse me, Ladies and Gentlemen. for calling at this unseasonable hour. I intended to have been here earlier, and not disturb you while at dinner. I perceive it is past twelve, and I will soon leave.

"I am here, however, at the earnest solicitation of our mutual friends, G. & L. BECKLEY, of ANN AR-BOR, LOWER TOWN.

"They have just returned from the East, and are now in the receipt (direct from New York) of a rich and valuable stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

"Their selections have been made with great care from the most recent importations. They would only name the following articles, assuring the public that their assortment will be complete: FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Linen Goods.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Birds' Eye and Scotch Diapers. Crash, &c.; Cashmere, Brocha, and Cotton Shawls; Cashmeres, De Laines, and almost every species of Dress Goods of new styles and patterns; Lace Goods, Hosiery, and Buttons. A large variety and large assortment of Prints will be found on hand, cheap, no mistake. Bleached and Brown Domestics, Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, and Drillings; a good supply of Summer Stuff, both Linea and Cotton; Ticking, Checks, and Ginghams, Cotton Yarn of the best kind, Cotton Batting, Wicking, &c. A good assortment of

GROCERIES

"Teas from 3 to 8 shillings per pound; Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Spice, Cassia, Raisins, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Copperas, Logwood, Madder, Alum, Rice, Saleratus, Lamp Oil, &c. &c., together with a large and choice lot of

"Knives and Forks, Butts and Screws, Door Locks, Steel Pens, Files, Brads, Hoes, Hay Forks, Shovels, Scoops, Spades, Fire Shovels and Tongs, Spoons, &c.

CROCKERY!

"Common Teas, Assorted Teas, and Tea Setts, Plain and Fancy; flowing blue, of ware, and very fashionable; a large lot of edged Plates and Bowle

Paper Hangings

IN TOWN. They also keep excellent

MEDICINES.

"CATHARTIC PILLS OF VARIOUS KINDS: ALSO

DR. JOHN BANISTER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS!

PURELY VEGETABLE.

"This Pill may justly be considered the Grand Catholicon in the following Diseases, viz: Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Chiel Fever and the Remit-TENT AND BILIOUS FEVERS of this country. The above pill is warranted to cure in every instance where the directions are followed, or the pay will be refunded. Let none be so foolish as to suffer for months with any of the above diseases when an infallible remedy is at hand.

"Now Ladies and Gentlemen, the above Goods, with many others too numerous to mention, are for sale, as I have told you, by G. & L. BECKLEY, No. 3. Huron Block, Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

"They are ready to receive in exchange for their Goods, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Peas, Beans, Cash, Barley, Flax and Flax Seed, Pork, Beef, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Eggs, Wood, Wool, &c., in short, almost every thing the farmers produce. "Their prices will be medium-not the highest, perhaps not the lowest-but reasonable, so that no one can in justice complain.

"I am now through—excuse me for my long speech. I have said much more than I expected to when I came in. So I bid you adieu, by simply adding, Don't forget the place, No. 3, HURON BLOCK, ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN."—[Exit Stranger.

N. B. After a short consultation, the whole family leave the table, and RUSH to G. & L. Beckley's Store, find Goods and Prices satisfactory, purchase liberally, and return home joyful and satisfied.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. THE Subscriber has constantly for sale good assortment of heavy

W. A. RAYMOND, Detroit. PAPER HANGINGS. LARGE lot of Paper Hangings, and Bor dering, for sale cheaper than ever offered

this Village, at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. NOTICE! THE Co-partnership heretofore existing by the name of J. A. Twiss & Co.. was dis-solved by mutual consent on the fifteenth of

June last. J. A. TWISS. ELIJAH MOUNT. Ann Arbor, Scot. 25, 1846.

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lew is, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds Call ROBERT DAVIDSON. Dec 1, 1845.

AT YPSILANTI!

CHEAP STOVES

WOOLEN CLOTHS,
well adapted to the country market which he will be sell at wholesale or retail, year low. Call and the latest and best patterns which well and the latest and best patterns which well are the latest and best patterns. sell at wholesale or retail, very Low. Call and the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Prices! not to be undersold this side Lake

Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron, Zink, &c. TIN WARE!

Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low.

P. S.—Purchasers will do well to call and camine for their own satisfacti

J. M. BROWN. Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announ-cing to the Public, that he has just received from New York, and opened a choice and well eslected assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hard-

which he will sell at Very Low Prices for Ready
Pay in Cash, or Produce.

Cash or Goods will be paid for WOOL in any

Ann Arbor, June 10, 1846.



And Stoves of all kinds. The subscriber would call the attention of the

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE

Which he can confidently recommend as bein decidedly superior to any Cooking Stave in use For simplicity in operation-economy in fuel and for unequalled Baking and Roasting quali-

and for unequalled BARING and ROASTING quaities, it is unrivalled,

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

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.

76 Woodward Avenuu, Detroit. Dec. 12, 1845.

J. HOLMES & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Mangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's

Block, Detroit. J. HOLMES, New York. WE take this method of informing our friends VV and customers throughout the State, the we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also ten-der our acknowledgments for the patronage ex tended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of sessonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our lacilities for purchasing Good are unsurpassed by any concern in the State — One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the cay of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his incrough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the India, GOODS, Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the parkage, the same as N. Y.

Duestuffs, Drugs and Medicines Johners purchase, thus saving their profits,— With these facilities we can safely say that our

constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from 50,000 lbs. Wool.

Goods are soid CHEAP for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock.

will be paid. Detroit, May 28, 1846. CO.

To Wool Growers. WE beg leave to inform our Wool Growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the

100,000 lbs.

of a good clean merchantable article, as soon

se the season for selling commences, as we are connected with Eastern wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the highest price the Eastern market will afford. Great complaint was made last season amongst the Eastern Dealers and Manu-Michigan Wool-much of it being in bad order and a considerable portion being unwashed.

We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the Tag Locks be cut off, and that each Fleece be carefully tied up with proper wool twine. (cost 183 to 25 cts per lb.) hemp twine is the best: it will be found greatly to the advantage of Wool Grow-ers to put up their wool in this manner. Unwashed wool is not merchantable, and will be ted by most if not all of the Wool buyers, it being difficult to clean.

J. HOLMES & Co. WOODWAND AVENUE. Datroit, March 26, 1846. Larnerds Block

1846.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M'FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK,

SMARTS DATE.

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

LEPS constantly for sale a complete assort ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink. Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, Newsand Cannister Ink, of varions kinds.

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

To Merchanis, Teachers, and others, buying large discount made:

Ciocks. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL.

MISS GRIFFIN will commence her school for Young Ladies, on Monday the 25th of September, at the Cottage recently occupied by Judge Thompson.

Terms: For the Primary Studies,
higher English Studies,
for a term of cleven weeks.
For Latin, an extra charge of
For French. For Pencil Drawing, For Painting, Instructions on the Piano, German may be attended to if desired. Competent Instructors are provided for the

Young Ladies from abroad, can obtain board in private families. Ann Arbor, Sept. 1846.

LINSEED OIL!! THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linseed Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to

Supply MERCHANTS AMD PAINTERS, on terms more avorable for them than have ever before been offered in this country, and he is prepared to supply orders for large or small quan-

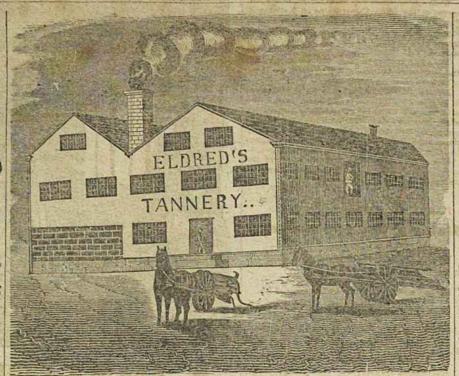
tities at prices extremely low. IL Communications by mail will be prompt-D. L. LATOURETTE. Long Lake, Genesee Co. Mich. 283-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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

Detroit, January 1, 184e.

MEDICAL BOOKS. A NEW lot of Medical Books, just opened and for sale cheap for cash at June 15. 270-sf Penny's.



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c.

Ann Arbor

MARBLE VARD.

HE undersigned having ourchosed the inter

ests of his partner in the Marble Business.

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,

tment of White and Variegated Marble from

he Eastern Marble Quarries, which will b

wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern pices, adding transportation only. Call and g

ne proof. J. M. ROCKWELL Ann Arbor, July 8, 1846. 272-I

CENTRAL LAND AND TAX AGENCY.

adjoining American Hotel.

THE subscribers under the name of Hur!bu

The purchase and sale of Real Estate,
Payments of Taxes on Land,
Redeeming Lands sold for Taxes,
Examination of Titles,

register of such real property for sale, as ma-

be furnished us, with prices, terms, particular description, &c. will be kept for the inspection

commission of 2 per cent is expected from the

A catalogue of Lands, Farms, or other real

property for sale will be published and extensive

ly circulated by our office, and owners of such property, desiring to find owners, can avail them

selves of this medium, by forwarding to us r particular description of the property, with pri-ces, terms, &c. and One Dollar for each descrip

e reasonable.

If All letters must be postpaid.

H. HURLBUT,
J. M. TREADWELL.

Jackson, Sept. 1846.

282-2n

The undersigned will continue to attend to the

practice of his profession, and will devote particular attention to the collection and securin

of claims, Foreclosure of Mortgages, and draft ing of Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, &c. J. M. TREADWELL.

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

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and

Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Ancalea Wire, Mo-lasses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws. Cross Cut

laws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key

Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Coop-

rois Saws, Anvis, vices, Benows, Ades, Cooper's Tools, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grind|Stones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles, Call.

Cable, Log. Trace and Halter Chains, Broad

land and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Lev

els, together with a general assortment of Hol-

pproved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue. El-tred's Block. R. MARVIN. Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. 248-Iy

NOTICE!

of purchasers, and when a sale is effected.

JACKSON MICHIGAN.

Horse and Coltar Leather,

White and Colored Linings,

Cordevan Morocco Skins,

Printed

Goat Binding, Deer and Lamb do

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

Spanish Sole Leather, Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, French tanned Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock tanned do

Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Bag and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trim-nings, and Kit of all kinds.

As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared o sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

G Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins.

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

ELDRED & CO. 248-1y

NEW GOODS! Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their

Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines. Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable for Ironing Waggons and Buggies, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin Ware and Tin Plate—also a general assort-We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the whole number," so if you

BOOTS & SHOES, thick and thin sale work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for Cash or Banten. Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it for the interest of all those wishing to pur chase any of the above mentioned Goods, we Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant-able Wool for which the highest market price of our Goods and prices before purchasing else

> JAMES GIBSON & CO. No. 3. Exchange Block. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846.



ther establishment this side of Buffalo for ready my only among which may be found the follow

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Wristlets
Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons,
German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first
quality.) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, "Pencils,
Silver and German Silver Thimbles,
Silver Speciacles, German and Steel do.

Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass,

Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass, and Brittania Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, Shaving boxes and Soaps,
Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calfand Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Accordeons—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and Brashes, Tray Waters and great variety of

N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver.

Also Perry's Book Store in the same

Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846.

271-1v

Fire! Fire!! F. J. B. CRANE would respectfully notify the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that he continues to act as Agent of the

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

3.00 and will insure Property against losses by Fire, at the lowest rates, and with despatch and accuracy. The Hartford Insurance Company is one of the oldest and most stable in the country, and all losses sustained by them will be—as they ever have been-PROMPTLY PAID! Fire is a danger ous element and not to be trifled with: therefore make up your mind to guard against, it and non't DELAY! A few hours delay may be your

Mr. CRANE'S Office is in Crane's new Block, Mr. CRANE'S Omce is in Clause & December of the Public Square, Ann Arbor.
280-tf

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
of where a steam Saw mill is erecting. Ten acres are cleared, and there are ten acres more ready for logging. There is a good log house and some fruit trees on the premises. The terms will be liberal, and payment may be made in carpenter's work, lumber or a good team. Apply to the subscriber in Ann Arbor. S. D. NOBLE. Ann Arbor, July 18, 1846. 274 12w

> NOTICE. WASHTENAW COUNTY, CEERRS OFFICE, SS.

THE annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors, for this County, will be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor on Wednesday the 12th day of October next.

B. KING, Clerk. GARLAND & LEFEVRE. Ann Arbor, Sept. 4, 1846.



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

sible l'erspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenbock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible This is none other than the used up particles

of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and tresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system fiv-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the mines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pumples, ulcers, and other spots. By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the porces are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates

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

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without inducing disease. Let me ask now, every candid mind, wha course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that his this power in its fullest extent. It is McAL-STER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has power to Tablets, &c. &c.

Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has an as-

It has power to cause all external sores, scroilous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds discharge their putrid matter, and then heals

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

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

Office Second Story of the Brick Block It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives inonvenience, or is dangerous to the intes ines.
It preserves and defends the surface from al derangement of its functions, while it keeps o-pen the channels for the blood to void all its imit Jackson, for the purpose of transacting busipurities and dispose of all its useless particles The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the ess as General Real Estate Agents, will give bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intes tines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing. for there is scarcely a disease, external or inter-nal, that it will not beuefit. I have used it for Conveyances, nd such other business as pertains to a General Real Estate Agency. Intending permanently to the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the continue the above Agency, arrangements the chest, consumption, liver, involving the atmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has fices at the East, through which the sale of improved lands may be materially facilitated ; and t failed to benefit, when the patient was within

the reach of mortal means.

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

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

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is toolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache

of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place,
Deafness and Ear Ache are belped with the like success, as also Ague in the Face.

COLD FEET.

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

ration and thus cure every case.

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

ma, Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World. For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious: for Burns it has not has its equal in the World; also, Excresences of every kind, such as Warts, Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of

SORE EYES. The inflammation and disease always liesback of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflamation or it will do little good. The Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be open ed, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface. A LL persons indebted to us either by Note or directly into the socket. The pores will a Book account, are requested to make immediate payment, as all accounts not settled disease will soon pass off to the surface.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCU-LINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action igto excel all humor. It will

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

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents,

pulsion of worms.

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

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

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

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance steams, the Hydropathist sirrouds as in wet blank, ets, the Homopath at deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with prils, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenbock, and the great Boerhaave, ascer-will use it. We are not now acquired by the will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that vast bodies of infants and children die early; which is supposed to be mevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world,

CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE
THAN OTHERS!!
But it is from the want of proper nourishment
and the constant drugging they undergo which
mows them down as the rank grass falls before

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

RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflamaion and swelling, when the pain of course

FEVERS.

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

I have a number of now ready for sale and are invited to call soon.

CLEA

I expect to be prepar

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

We have sured cases that actually defied eve-

flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known to another. They can be worked with any number of hands from four to eight, and will thresh esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. To allay all apprehensions for account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful proper-ties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in existence There is no mercury init, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin one particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO. 168 South street, N. York.
Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, to

whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents. As the All Healing Ointment has been great

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

Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be

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

MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents; Smith & Tyrell, Clinton: Ketchum & Smith, Tecumsch: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter: Smith, Tecumseh: D. C. Wintwood, Co., H.t Bower, Manchesier; John Owen & Co., Deroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn. 244-ly

EXCHANGE HOTEL TERPERANCE HOUSE. Directly opposite the Cataract Hotel.

BY CYRUS F. SMITH,

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. This House is not of the largest class, but is well kept, upon the same plan that it has been for several years past, and affords ample and very

omfortable accommodations for those stopping t the Falls.
This Hotel is situated in the pleasantest part of the Village, on Main Street, and but a few minutes walk from the Cataract, Goat Island or the Ferry. Niagara Falls, 1846.

A Hats and Caps, IN all their varieties, also Cams, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Suspenders, rich Silk Scarls and Cravats, Silk, Linen and Kid Gloves. with every article in that line can be had at fail prices and warranted to suit by sending your wishes by letter or by calling at No 58, Wood

ward Avepue, 3 doors north of Doty's Auction room, Detroit. N. B. Ministers and Liberty men supplied at a small advance from cost.
266-6m JAMES G. CRANE.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of country Produce,

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Vali ses, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. Also a good assortment of Whips & LASHES which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at COOK & ROBINSON'S. Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846,



TO THE PUBLIC!! THE undersigned having returned from New I York with a new, large and valuable stock

Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings. is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his worms are present. New let me say to parents, it will drive every vestige of them a way. This is a simple and sale cure.

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

Is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to sell for Cash, and the sell for Cash, a sers would have continued to pay the prices here ofore charged.

He can say also, that his sales have been be

youd his most sanguine expectations, showing conclusively that a public benefactor, although ever so small, will not go unrewarded in this enghtened community.

He is thankful for the favors already bestowed,

and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the trade; and he would say to those who never have purchased books of him, that he will show them articles and prices with pleasure at any time they may call whether they wish to purchase or

Cash orders from the country will be attended to, and the books packed as well as if the per-sons were present to attend the purchases. He will also sell to children as cheap as their pa-

Purchasers will do well to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't forget the place; be sure you call at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, on Main Street, a few doors South of the Public Square, in the same room with C. Bliss, Watch Maker and Jeweller.

WM. R. PERRY. Ann Arbor, June 27, 1816. 269-t

THRESHING MACHINES. THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and

That he manulactures Horse Powers and Threshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind invented by himself.

These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thresher and fixtures can all be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn with one pair of horses. They are designed to be used with four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be safely used with six or eight norses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 155 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.

The Power and Machines Power and will report the best now in time machine in this State; the best now in the seal of the best now in the seal of the best now in the seal of the best now in time.

J. T. WILLSON.

Jackson, March 2, 1846.

J. T. WILLSON.

J with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the ad-

variages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable.—
They are easily moved from one place to another. The work of the purses is easy on these powers in comparison to others, and the price is LOWER than any other power and machine, have ever been sold in the State, according to the real value. The terms of payment will be liberal for notes that are known to be absolutely good.

I have a number of Powers and Machine now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy CLEANERS.

I expect to be prepared within a few days to make Cleaners for those who may want them. The utility and advantages of this Power and Machine will appear evident to all on examining the recommendations below.

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines: the undersigned having adopted the necessary measures for secu-

ring letters patent for the same within the time required by law. S. W. FOSTER. Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 18, 1346

RECOMMENDATIONS. During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly in vented Horse Powers and threshing wachines, rything known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent \$500 on his children without any benefit, and believe they are better adapted to the use of the boxes of the Ointment cured them. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can strength for that number. They appear to be strength for that number. They appear to be strength for that number. They appear to be strength for that number. measure its value: So long as the stars roli constructed in such a manner as to render then along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the order. They are easily moved from one place

about 200 bushels wheat per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washtenaw co G. BLOOD, "T. RICHARDSON, "

SAMUEL HEALY, S. P. FOSTER, N. A. PHELPS, ""
ADAM SMITH, ""
J. M. BOWEN, Lima, "
WM. WALKER, Webster, " THOS WARREN, "D. SMALLEY, Lodi.

I threshed last fall and winter with one of S W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed apon the power amounted to only 64 cents, and twas in good order when I had done threshing. I invariably used six horses.

AARON YOUNGLOVE.

Marion, June 6, 1846.

I purchased one of S. W. Foster's horse powers last fall and have used it for jobbing. In ave used many different kinds of powers and believe this is the best running power I have ever seen.

D. S. BENNET.

Hamburg, June, 1846.

We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Horse Powers last tall, and have used it and think it is a first rate Power. JESSE HALL.

DANIEL S. HALL, REUBEN S. HALL. Hamburg, June, 1846.

1846. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. MILTON BARNEY OF THE

Steamboat Hotel,

DETROIT,

Meals twenty-five Cents. Best fare in the City for the same Money.
General Stage Office. Steamhoats leave Detroit for Buffalo every Evening, at half past 6 o'clock. (Usually.) The Railroads are within five minutes ride of the Steamboat Hotel. 272-tf

A. C. M'GRAW & CO... Are now receiving their Fall Stock of

Boots & Shoes Which have been selected with much care for

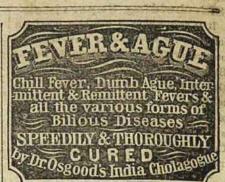
Wholesale Trade.

THEY now respectfully request the Merxamine their extensive stock which will be sold at very low prices for each 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 sizes, will suit the wants of the people.

Their stock of Leather and Findings is also

The retail trade continues as usual on the first oor, Corner of Jefferson and Woodward AVENUES.

A. C. McGRAW, & CO. Detroit, Aug. 22, 1846.



roprietor's Agents. MAYNARDS.

Willson's Corn Mill.

(Mc' Knight's Patent.)

The subscriber would hereby say to the public that he is now prepared to furnish on short notice, those who wish, a portable mill, capable of grinding 30 bushels of ears of corn per hour, or

grinding 30 bushels of ears of corn per hour, or grind other coarse grain for feed, or shelled corn, (with a rush.) rub out clover sted, &c. &c. called J. L. McKnights patent corn crusher and clover rubber, &c.

The subscriber is also prepared to sell town and county rights to said patent on liberal terms. The machine works like a charm, applicable to horse, water, or steam power: one horse, is sufficient to perform the necessary grinding for any farm or other establishment for home consumption, but more power is necessary to do custom work to a profit.

custom work to a profit.

The subscriber has now in operation in his shop at his Temperance House, in Jackson, a two horse power, by which, with the force of one horse (only at present) he drives said ma-

The advantages of feeding corn and cobb in The advantages of feeding corn and cobb in this way is now too well understood to need rehearsing. Suffice it to say, that to the south, where they raise corn easy, and worth perhaps 10 cents per bushel, they think it an object to economise by thus feeding corn and cobb meal, and that too where they give from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for for grinding either for feed or distillation.

One, two or three competent salesmen wanted to sell rights to said machine in this State and Ohio, and to sell rights to Thomkin's morticing machine in this State; the best now in

ticing machine in this State; the best now in

at the lowest possible rates for Cash, Wheat Wool, and all other kinds of produce.

All persons wanting to buy goods will find it to their advantage to hold on their Old Clothes,

to their advantage to hold on their Cia Cictaes, antil the above named assortment is received, as they will be sold at very low rates.

The Subscriber will also pay the highest market price for 100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL. Ann Arbor, May II, 1846. G. D. HILL, 264-tf

"Crockery at Wholesale." FREDERICK WETMORE, has constantly on hand, the largest stock in the West of Crockery, China, Glassware, Looking Glasses and Plates, Britannia

Ware Trays, Lamps and Wicking, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c. &c. His stock includes all the varieties of Crockry and China, from the finest China Dinner and Tea Setts to the most common and low priced ware—from the richest cut glass to the plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every

kind. Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c. Solar Land Lamps of every description from the most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest

Store lamp.
All the above articles are imported by himself directly from the manufacturers and will be sold at Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House, liberal discount given for cash.

Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the above articles at the old stand, No-125, Jefferson Avenue (Eldred's Block.) De-

Select School. MISS J. B. SMITH, assisted by Miss S. FIELD, announces to the public that she is prepared to receive young ladies into her school the basement room of the Episcopal Church.
Terms.—For quarter of 12 weeks, for English

Tenns.—For quarter of 12 weeks, for Logish branches from \$2.10 \$5: French and Latin each \$3 extra if jursued together with the English studies, or separately, \$5 each. The school will be furnished with a Philosophical apparatus; and occasional lectures given on the Nat-

oral Sciences.

Mrs. Hughs will give nstruction to all who desire it, in Music, Drawing, Painting and Needlework. dlework.

Miss Smith refers to the following gentlemen:
Professors Williams, Ten I rook, and Wheedon of the University; Rev. W. S. Curns, Rev. Mr. Simons, Rev. C. C. Taylor, Hon. E. Mundy, Wm. S. Maynard Esq.

Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846. MICHIGAN LAND AND TAX AGENCY. H. D. POST,

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

Any business entrusted to him will be transacted with promptness and accuracy—Address by References, (by permission.) C. Hurlbut, Detroil, J. C. Henrit, Brother & Co. & Troy.

Wilder & Snow, Woodbury, Avery & Co. \ New York.

"Steam Foundry." THE undersigned having bought-the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Geo. F. Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor, Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor, will manufacture all kinds of Castings to order, Is now ready to accommodate his friends and the Trave ling Public, with all those conveniences calculated to make them comfortable, and will be happy to furnish any kind of Castings to the old customers of Harris, Partridge & Co., and Partridge, & Co., and Partridge, Kent & Co., and to all others who may favor them H. & R. Partridge, & Co., and Partridge. Kent & Co., and to all others who may favor them

H. B. HARRIS. Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1846. 244-tf

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS. THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm, in the town of Dexter, of 166 acres, about 80 acres improved. Also a Farm at the mouth of Honey Creek in Scio, 3 miles from this village, of 146 acres, 90 acres improved. Also a Farm

of 146 acres, 90 acres improved. Also a Farm one mile from this village of 160 acres, 100 acres improved. Each of these Farms are desirably located for residences; have good buildings and are all well watered. Also two dwelling houses and lots in this village.

200 village lots; 24 out lots of about one acre each, in the immediate vicinity of this village.—
10 acres timbered land, and 30 acres improved.

of a mile from this village.
Also 5 slips in the Presbyterian meeting house. Any of the above mentioned property will be sold at fair pricos and on a credit of \$\frac{3}{4}\$ of the purhase money-Title Perfect. Wanted-A SPAN OF GOOD HOR-

ES IN PAYMENT. WILLIAM S. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor. May 19, 1846. 264-6

Chattel Mortgages, TUST printed and for sale at this office in any