

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1846.

VOL. 6, NO. 26.  
WHOLE NO. 286.

**THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY**  
Is published every Saturday morning by  
**FOSTER & DELL,**  
FOR THE MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY  
SOCIETY.

**Terms of the Paper.**  
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year in advance, if not paid in advance. Two DOLLARS will be invariably required.  
All subscribers will be expected to pay within the year.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
For each line of copy, (the smallest type), the first insertion, 3 cents.  
For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents.  
For three months, 7 cents.  
For six months, 10 cents.  
For one year, 15 cents.  
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.  
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All advertisements must be accompanied by written directions for the time of insertion; otherwise they will be charged for till ordered out.  
All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid.  
[SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.]

## POETRY.

### The Editor.

That editor who wills to please,  
Must humbly crawl upon his knees;  
And kiss the hands that beat him;  
Or if he dare attempt to walk,  
Must toe the mark that others chalk,  
And cringe to all that meet him.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—  
Too much morality you have—  
Too much about religion;  
Give me some whod or wizard tales,  
With slipshod ghosts, with fins and scales  
Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,  
Those monstrous fashionable lies,  
In other words, those novels;  
Composed of kings and queens and lords,  
Of border wars and gothic horrors,  
That used to live in hovels.

No, no, cries one, we've had enough  
Of such confounded love-sick stuff,  
To crase the fair creation;  
Give us some recent foreign news,  
Of Russians, Turks—the Greeks and Jews,  
Or any other nation.

The man of drilled scholastic lore,  
Would like to see a little more  
In scraps of Greek and Latin;  
The merchant rather have the price  
Of southern indigo and rice;  
Of India silks and satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,  
A witty anecdote or pun,  
A riddle or a riddle;  
Some long for missionary news,  
And some for worldly carnal views,  
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill,  
Must dip in gall his gander quill,  
And scrawl against the paper;  
Of all the literary fools  
Bred in our colleges and schools,  
He cuts the silliest coper.

Another cries, I want to see  
A jumbled up variety—  
Variety in all things;  
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,  
Composed—I only give the hint,  
Of multitudes of small things.

I want some marriage news, says one,  
It constitutes my highest bliss  
To hear of weddings plenty;  
For in a time of general rain,  
None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain—  
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,  
Of people totally undone,  
Of losses, fire or fever;  
Another answers, full as wise,  
I'd rather have the fall and rise  
Of racoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish  
For now and then a savory dish  
Of politics to suit them;  
But here we rest at perfect ease,  
For should they swear the moon was cheese,  
We never should dispute them.

Or grave, or humorous, wild or tame,  
Lofly or low, 'tis all the same,  
Too haughty or too humble;  
And every editorial wight,  
Has naught to do but what is right,  
And let the grumblers grumble.

Dynionian.

## MISCELLANY.

### A Tale of Slavery.

The following account, given by a correspondent of the "Christian Advocate and Journal," is evidently drawn from life, and is such a scene as must often occur under the system of Slavery in this land. There is no law to prevent its occurring as often as a master shall find it for his convenience to part with any portion of his slaves. The occurrence took place at Wilmington, North Carolina:

"There are at Washington city, at Norfolk, at Charleston, and perhaps at some other places in the old States of the South, slave markets, where slave dealers purchase upon speculation such slaves as they can obtain, for the purpose of resale at a profit in the extreme South. As I went on board the steamboat, I noticed eight colored men, hand-cuffed and chained together in pairs, four women, and eight or ten children, at the apparent ages of from four to ten years, all standing together in the bow of the boat in charge of a man standing near them.

Of the men, one was sixty, one fifty-

two, three of them about thirty, two of them about twenty-five, and one about twenty years of age, as I subsequently learned from them. The two first had children, the next three had wives and children, and the other three were single, but had parents living from them. Coming near them I perceived they were all greatly agitated; and, on inquiring, I found that they were all slaves, who had been born and raised in North Carolina, and had just been sold to a speculator who was now taking them to the Charleston market. Upon the shore there was a number of colored persons, women and children, waiting the departure of the boat; and my attention was particularly attracted by two colored females of uncommonly respectable appearance, neatly attired, who stood together, a little distance from the crowd, and upon whose countenances was depicted the keenest sorrow. As the last bell was tolling, I saw the tears gushing from their eyes, and they raised their cotton aprons and wiped their faces under the cutting anguish of severed affection. They were the wives of two of the men in chains! There, too, were mothers and sisters, weeping at the departure of their sons and brothers; and there, too, were fathers taking the last look of their wives and children. My whole attention was directed to those on the shore, as they seemed to stand in solemn, submissive silence, occasionally giving utterance to the intensity of their feelings by a sigh or a stifled groan. As the boat was loos-

ed from her moorings, they cast a distressed, lingering look towards those on board, and turned away in silence. My eye now turned to those in the boat; and although I tried to control my feelings amidst my sympathies for those on shore, I could conceal them no longer, and found myself literally "weeping with those that weep." I stood near them, and when one of the husbands saw his wife upon the shore wave her hand for the last time, in token of her affection, his manly efforts to restrain his feelings gave way, and fixing his watery eyes upon her, he exclaimed, "this is the most distressing thing of all! My dear wife and children, farewell!" The husband of the other wife stood weeping in silence, and with his manacled hands raised to his face, he looked upon her for the last time. Of the poor women on board, three of them had husbands whom they left behind. One of them had three children, another had two, and the third had none. These husbands and fathers were among the throng upon the shore, witnessing the departure of their wives and children, and as they took leave of them they were sitting together upon the floor of the boat, sobbing in silence, but giving utterance to no complaint.

But the distressing scene was not yet ended. Sailing down Cape Fear river twenty-five miles, we touched at the little village of Smithport, on the south side of the river. It was at this place that one of these slaves lived, and here was his wife and five children; and while at work on Monday last, his purchaser took him away from his family, carried him in chains to Wilmington, where he had since remained in jail. As we approached the wharf a flood of tears gushed from his eyes, and anguish seemed to have pierced his heart. The boat stopped but a moment, and as she left, he bid farewell to some of his acquaintances whom he saw upon the shore, exclaiming, "boys, I wish you well; tell Molly (meaning his wife) and the children I wish them well, and hope God will bless them." At that moment he espied his wife on the stoop of a house some rods from the shore, and with one hand which was not in the cuffs, he pulled off his old hat, and waving it toward her, exclaimed "farewell!" As he saw by the waving of her apron that she recognized him, he leaned back upon the railing, and with faltering voice repeated, "farewell, forever." After a moment's silence, conflicting passions seemed to tear open his heart, and he exclaimed, "what have I done, that I should suffer this doom? Oh, my wife and children! I want to live no longer!" and the big tears rolled down his cheek, which he wiped away with the palm of his unchained hand, looked once at the mother of his five children, and the turning of the boat hid her face from him forever.

As I looked around, I saw that mine was not the only heart that was affected by the scene, but that the tears standing in the eyes of many of my fellow passengers bore testimony to the influence of human sympathy; and I could, as an American citizen, standing within the limits of one of the old thirteen States, but repeat the language of Jefferson, in relation to the general subject, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just." After we left Smithport, I conversed freely with all these persons, and in intelligence and respectability of

appearance, the three men who have thus been torn from their families would compare favorably with the respectable portion of our colored men at the North. This is a specimen of what almost daily occurs in the business of the slave trade. Yours, in the bonds of the Gospel,  
A. C.

### English Scenery.

The Learned Blacksmith has quite an eye for the beauties of nature, as well as for old rusty books. Here is a memorandum of "an hour with nature," spent by him in England.

Tuesday, July 21, 1846.—After a quiet, cosy breakfast, served up on a little round table for myself alone, I sat down to test the practicability of the plan I had formed at home for my peregrinations in this country:—viz. to write until one P. M., then to take my staff and travel on, eight or ten miles, to another convenient stopping place for the night. As much depended upon the success of the experiment, I was determined to carry the point against the predictions of my friends. So at it I went, *con amore*. The house was as quiet as if a profound Sabbath were resting upon it, and the windows of my airy chamber looked through the foliage of great elms down upon a green valley. I got on swimmingly; and after a frugal dinner at the little round table, I buckled on my knapsack with a feeling of self-gratulation in view of the literary part of my day's work. Having paid my bill and given the landlady a corn meal receipt, I resumed my walk towards Worcester. The summit of the first hill I ascended, opened to the view a splendid amphitheatre, embosoming the large village of Bromsgrove. As this was the most extensive and varied landscape I had as yet seen in England, I stopped a few moments to notice the features that distinguished it from American landscapes of the same physical contour. They may, perhaps, be summed up in these characters. In the first place, lands that rent from 12 to 25 dollars per acre, for their sheer capacity of production, must necessarily be kept in a high state of cultivation.—Of course, no lean, dry pasture, or boggy morass or bald sand hill, breaks the vista of universal fertility. Then the trees are all planted, from the oak of monstrous girth, to the smallest hawthorn in the garden hedge; and either from this circumstance, or from the fertility of the soil, their foliage seems to rival in luxuriance the rank vegetation of annual plants. The meadow grasses are of a thicker and finer growth than in America. Herdgrass and clover are not so common. The atmosphere is more humid, and there is a sprightly, vivid greenness and a velvet softness about a newly-shorn meadow, which strikes an American at the first view of a summer landscape in this country. But the most distinguishing and interesting feature of all is the evergreen hedge. The soft and luxuriant verdure of the fields, reposing in the valleys, or curving gracefully around the gently sloping hills; the groves, dells, and ivy-netted cottages and churches of the olden time, and the golden wheat fields overrun with glancing waves of sunlight, would be like unframed pictures without the hedge. In fact, if our bleak American stone walls or rail-fences were substituted for it, the rural scenery of England would be robbed of its loveliest feature. Everything looks picturesque when enclosed by this self-woven wall of green—even the veriest pasture. It lines every road, and lies, surrounding groves and gardens, pastures, meadows, wheat fields, and potato fields. As I decided into the valley of B—, I could look right into hundreds of gardens, which for all the world appeared like so many birds'-nests or moss-baskets, placed one above the other up the hill, and filled with different plants and flowers. The opposite hill of the valley was hung around with portraits wrought in Nature's cruel work; or with fields alternating through all her pencil tints, and looking like framed pictures in their hawthorn borders.

The Greenlanders have discovered that the immense quantities of ice with which their country abounds, is a saleable article in Europe. A cargo of 110 tons has been lately taken to London.

A ROYAL INCOME.—Queen Victoria's income amounts to two millions, five hundred thousand dollars yearly. This is \$48,076 per week, \$6,863 per day, \$282 per hour, \$4.70 per minute.

Talleyrand is said ever to have made it a rule to forget his past misfortunes. "Providence," he was accustomed to observe "has given us our eyes in front in order that we look before and not behind."

### Worn-out Lands.

Worn-out lands should never exist where sun and rain are sufficient to prevent deserts. It ought to be a maxim, that correct farming never wears out land. That management which leads to different results is just as inconsistent and unbusiness-like as it would be for a merchant so to trade, that his profit would be small and his expenses as large as to require part of his capital to be expended year after year until it was all exhausted. Yet what is more common, than old worn out lands! Even the fine wheat lands of the Genesee country will now, in many instances, not bear rye. The average product of wheat in this State was in 1845 only 14 bushels. In Monroe county the average was 19; in Genesee 16; in Cayuga and Ontario, 16. Compare this with old Kings, which averaged 19, and two of the outer wards of Brooklyn, which average 24 bushels. The average of rye in the whole State was 9 bushels per acre. In Kings county it was 26 bushels, in Richmond 14, and in Genesee only 10 bushels.

The average of corn in the State was 25 bushels per acre—in New York county, 40; Kings 33; Richmond 35; Suffolk 34. In Monroe and Orleans 30; in Niagara, Ontario and Seneca, 29; and in most of the other Western counties still less.

The average of Potatoes was 90 bushels. Genesee 125; in Suffolk 120; in Kings and Monroe 110; in Seneca 97, in Queens 95.

The average of Peas was 15 bushels. In Kings, 35 bushels; in Richmond 24; in Putnam and Queens 20—in Genesee and Madison 17; in Monroe, Livingston, Oneida, Ontario and Seneca 16.—*Albany Patriot.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

### Woodstock Meeting.

An Anti-slavery meeting was held at Woodstock Institute on the 19th of September 1846, according to a previous notice. Committee of arrangements for the day.

WOODSTOCK.—SAMUEL DEAN ESQ., G. McDERMID.

ROLLIN—THOMAS BROWNELL, DR. R. E. HIGGINS.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.—REV. AARON DOOLITTLE, ROSWELL WOOD, W. W. JACKSON ESQ., ETHEL JUDD.

CAMBRIDGE—FITCH RUD ESQ., WARREN GILBERT.

The Meeting convened at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Doolittle was called to the chair, and W. D. Moor was chosen Secretary. The meeting was opened by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Crane. Rev. Mr. Lockwood, from Clinton, eloquently addressed the audience for an hour and a half on the evils of American Slavery.—Also some appropriate remarks from Rev. Mr. Crane, and a song from Mr. Bibb.

At 2 o'clock, a bountiful and excellent free dinner was served up in the grove by our Antislavery Ladies. Mr. Treadwell, after dinner, opened the meeting confining his remarks in support of the Political Liberty party. There was as supposed 500 present.—Mr. Bibb made the closing remarks, which met with the usual applause.

The congregation departed, appearing to be sanguine in their untiring efforts, and resolved to persevere, and several of the audience spoke out that they could not support the Whigs nor the Democrats any more, and they should support the Liberty party and never give their support for a slaveholder.

The Committee were very much pleased in seeing the progress of the Woodstock Institute. Their large building is nearly ready to be raised, and they are making all possible haste to get the building ready for winter school.

ORIN DOOLITTLE, Chas. W. D. Moore, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

### Wayne County Ticket.

The following nominations have been made by the Liberty men of Wayne County.

For Sheriff—Harvey Durfee.  
" Constable—Charles M. Howard.  
" Treasurer—Joseph Turner.

Register—Samuel Zug.  
Surveyor—Ethan Roberts.  
1st Judge—Horace Hallock.

2nd Judge—Walter D. Whalan.  
Auditor—Isaac L. Dennis.  
Coroners—Isaac F. Perrin, James C. Knight.

For Representatives—Harvey S. Bradley, Walter McFarlin, Charles Betts, Joseph D. Baldwin, Benj. F. Stevens, Glode D. Chubb.

Senatorial candidates for 1st District—

William S. Gregory, Silas M. Holmes, and Dr. Sabin.

Wayne County corresponding Committee—Wm R. Noyes, James T. Birchard, Samuel P. Mead, Osborn D. Swift, Joseph G. Swan.  
Detroit, Oct 7th, 1846.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, October 17.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

## LIBERTY TICKET.

For Representatives to Congress.

1ST DIST. CHAS. H. STEWART.  
2D DIST. ERASTUS HUSSEY.  
3D DIST. WILLIAM CANFIELD.

For Senators.

1ST DIS. WM. S. GREGORY,  
SILAS M. HOLMES,  
DOCTOR SABIN.

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

3RD DIST. WM. E. WARNER.

4TH DIST. JAMES L. BISHOP,  
AMASA W. KING.

5TH DIST. HENRY MONTAGUE.

6TH DIST. 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.

## The Oakland County Bank.

From a statement of the Attorney General, it appears that the actual circulation of the Bank is \$51,730. Mr. Truesdell has placed in the hands of the Attorney General \$13,093, which reduced the circulation to \$38,725. The nominal assets of the Bank amount to \$57,853 68.—Of this amount Mr. Truesdell is individually liable for \$41,897 36. About \$10,000 of the remaining assets of the Bank are said by its officers to be good. Proceedings have been instituted for winding up the Bank by appointing receivers, and Mr. Truesdell and his counsel have pledged themselves that he will transfer to Hon. A. S. Porter, property to the amount of his liability to the Bank, as soon as deeds can be prepared. This property to be applied to the payment of the notes of the Bank as fast as possible.

Such is the present aspect of affairs, by which it appears, that unless the resources on hand are consumed in settling its concerns, the holders of the notes of the Bank may expect to realize something on them. It is not very likely, however, that they will receive the full face of their demands, unless it should be deemed worth while by some speculators to pay off the whole circulation for the sake of commencing the banking business anew. Whether those concerned could make it for their interest to do so, we know not.

For our part, we hope the institution will go down to oblivion as soon as possible, with as little loss to the public as may be. An insolvent banking corporation should never be reconstituted. If Banks are needed, better make new ones, on a better basis. We do not like institutions like this, which, in a sense, compel the business part of community to take their notes, without making their creditors at all secure against loss.—In the present case, it was only by the influence of public meetings of the most respectable citizens held in Detroit and Pontiac, that Mr. Truesdell has been induced to promise the funds for the redemption of the bills. How far public opinion may be effectual in bringing the funds into the hands of the bill holders, remains to be seen. We should be sorry to have the people lose a single dollar by this corporation; but if they were to lose the whole amount of its circulation, it loss would be amply compensated by learning a lesson of wisdom which ought to have been taught them by the experience of the last ten years—this lesson is, neither to make nor tolerate, for a single day, an irresponsible Bank.

### Fire Proof Buildings.

It has been the fashion of each generation to jog along almost exactly in the tracks of the preceding one; and it is very customary to ridicule the person who proposes change, however reasonable, as a visionary fool. Notwithstanding, innovations on old usages will slowly creep into use. Every body knows, for instance, that the destructive fires of cities and villages spread chiefly by catching from roof to roof. Every child has observed it—yet after half a city or village has been laid in ashes by this very means, it is often rebuilt in the same manner, without the slightest inquiry as to the best means of obviating the danger. The consequence is that some places are burnt over repeatedly during a single life time, and a vast amount of property destroyed. One would suppose that the organ of Acquisitiveness, which is so large in the American people, would lead them to devise some covering for the roofs of buildings less easily ignited than dry pine shingles. Self-interest ought to lead capitalists to look into the matter. We are not prepared to state what is the best and cheapest material. Slate, copper and stone, have been used on particular occasions; and we see in the papers a notice that Wm. Beach, of Troy, has invented and patented a mode of using cast iron plates for covering roofs. They are about one foot square, and are made to fit one into another, so as to render the roof water tight by applying white lead to the joints. It can be affixed at 16 cents the square foot and comes at about half the cost of copper. They weigh about three and a half pounds a square foot. Slate costs 8 cents per square foot.

We know not how well Mr. Beach's improvement will work, but we have no doubt some enterprising mechanic will yet make his fortune by turning his attention to the subject.

### Odd Fellows.

The National Grand Lodge lately held its annual session in Baltimore. Hon. R. Kneass of Penn., was chosen the next Grand Sir. J. L. Ridgely and A. E. Warner both of Maryland, were re-elected Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

During the past year, the Lodges throughout the United States have increased to 992; the number of new initiations was 33,316; suspensions, 2,713; expulsions 493; Past Grands sent up to Grand Lodges, 8,500; and the increase of Past Grand Masters has been 144.—The revenue of the Subordinate Lodges during the year has been \$708,205 40. The number of contributing members at present connected with the order is 90,753. The number of widowed families relieved during the year was 917, and the number of brothers buried by the order 455. For the relief of brethren the sums paid by the various Lodges have amounted to \$154,247 62 since the last annual report, and for the relief of widowed families \$15,696 12. The sum of \$3,674 25 has been paid for the education of the orphan children of deceased members of the order, and \$22,786 02 for the burial of the dead. The total amount paid for relief during the year has been \$197,317. The increase of Lodges as compared with 1845 has been 307; of income, \$252,225 16; of members 28,900; of amount of relief afforded, \$71,956.

The Baltimore Sun gives the following account of an interesting ceremony of the session. It shows how a portion of the funds of the Order are used.

A MAGNIFICENT PRESENT.—We yesterday saw a magnificent gold hunting watch, which has been made to order and presented by the Grand Lodge of the U. S. of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to P. G. M. James L. Ridgely, in compliment to him for his services as Grand Secretary &c. The ceremony of presentation took place in the Grand Lodge on Thursday last. The works of the watch were made by Tobias, of Liverpool, with sixteen jewels, expressly to order, and were brought New York, where the cases and other work were completed. The cases are very heavy; the edges, or back and front, are heavily chased of rich scroll work; in the centre of the front is the eagle, holding in his beak the three links, and in his talons the shield, and on the right, interwoven in the scroll work, is the cornucopia, and on the left the hand and heart. On the back is the all-seeing eye, and underneath the emblem of charity. The face of the watch presents the jewel of a Past Grand Master, resembling a five-pointed star, encircled by a splendid wreath of fifty-nine diamonds. The inscription upon the inside is as follows:

"I. O. O. F.  
"Presented by the G. L. of U. S. to  
P. G. M. James L. Ridgely, as an acknowledgment of merit, as an evidence of the affectionate regard in which he is held by the Order. September Session, 1846.

Altogether the present is a rich one, and will be held as invaluable by the gentleman to whom it was made. It cost, including the chain, \$415.

Our exchange papers represent that there has been a greater amount of sickness for a few months past through the Western and Middle States, than has occurred in any season since 1833. Accounts from the eastern States represent diseases to be more than usually prevalent.

There is a cigar factory at Manila that employs ten thousand girls. It is a pity that not ten times as many women should be in smokes.

Will the Signal permit us to ask a question for its answer we may say.

"If the continuous extension of slavery and the domination of the perpetualists faction at the South can be checked only by the elevation of a patriotic southern man, though he be a holder of slaves, will you not vote for him, in preference to throwing your vote away and permitting evil to prevail?"—*Ypsilanti Sentinel.*

No. If the continuous extension of licensed groghops in our village could only be prevented by giving our vote for continuing to license all the existing ones, we would not vote for licensing them. We esteem "a holder of slaves" in the usual meaning of the term, to be practically a despot, an unjust man, and a gross violator of the first principles of Republicanism and Christianity. We would not vote for such a person under any circumstances that have yet occurred to us.

Buritt has a wonderful faculty for looking into futurity. In one of his flights of fancy, he exclaims.—  
"But who are doing all this? Why, who else but that wonderful Anglo-Saxon race, that is diffusing itself and its genius over the world? that wonderful race, which thrives better abroad than at home; conforms to any climate or condition; whose language is fast absorbing or displacing all the spiritless tongues and dialects of the heathen world; in which millions of young pagans in the far-off ocean isles, 'from Greenland's icy mount, to India's coral strand,' and thence to the Yellow Sea, North and South American Indians, Polynesians, Australians, Hottentots, Caffres, Egyptians, Hindoos, Seikhs and Japanese, are now learning their first lessons in Civilization and Christianity. If British and American Christians do their duty, the boy is at school who will live to see half the human family speaking the English language, and half the habitable surface of the globe covered with its civilization. The railway engines that shall thunder through the heart of Asia, Africa, and the American continent, will speak and teach the English language, and so will the mounted lightnings on all the highways and wire bridges of thought that shall be erected for the converse of the world's extremes."

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer is the organ of the Conservative Whigs. It thinks the payment of our last National Debt a public calamity; and goes for making another. Hear what it says:

"Experience has shown that a national debt is to us no injury. All our difficulties have arisen since the payment of the last debt; and if as all will admit, stability in our legislation be all-important for our prosperity, a national debt is doubly necessary. Give us a national debt of a hundred and fifty millions, and the wants of the treasury will give us all the protection that can be desired—not the tariff of 1842, but one of a discriminating character based upon specific duties and minimums with the rates of duties but little if any higher than the new tariff of Mr. Walker."

Two or three years of Mexican war will make a debt as large as even the Courier can desire.

NEW USE FOR POTATOES.—A French manufacturer has succeeded, after 6 years labor, in producing excellent paper and paste-board, from a substance separated from the potatoe. The process is a secret.

More flour has been sent to England from the United States during the last six months than was ever before shipped to that country in any one year.



## SLAVERY:

## ITS POLITICAL EVILS, AND THEIR REMEDY.

Last week we explained the nature of the representation for Slaves established in this government. Through this representation the Slave Power has obtained its ascendancy. Had this special privilege been restricted to the six original Slave States, it would have been comparatively powerless. There was nothing in the Constitution requiring a representation for slaves in any new State that might thereafter come in. Yet one of the first acts of Congress was to admit Kentucky as a Slave State, and the practice has been continued, until it is claimed as a matter of course that a new Slave State shall be admitted as often as a new Free State! Yet this concession is all gratuitous on the part of the Free States; and there is no other reason why it should be granted, except the insolence of the slaveholders, and the cowardice of our northern doughfaces. But if this special privilege of property representation ought to be bestowed on our own Slaveholders, what shadow of a claim have foreign Slaveholders, why it should be extended to them? Yet we of the Free States have admitted the Slaveholders of Texas to a privilege not enjoyed by our own citizens, and have agreed to keep their slaves in subjection for them, and deliver them up when they run away into our borders.

**THIS PRIVILEGE MADE PROFITABLE.**  
In the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, in 1837, the Federal Ratio was adopted. This was a Whig measure, if we remember rightly, and was carried by the Whigs, although in the minority, by the help of southern votes; and these votes were obtained on the express condition that it should be divided on the representation principle. So that every Slave State received a bonus or premium from the national treasury for holding slaves, in proportion to this number of slaves held. By the contrivance, the South, with a free population of 3,223,250, received \$16,053,082 85, while the North, with a free population of 7,008,451, received but \$21,410,777 12. So that for each free inhabitant of the North there was but \$3.06; while there was received for each free person of the South, \$4.20. Thus each Southern free person drew \$1.14 more than each northern free person. This single instance of calculation cleared for the South, for her slave representation in Congress \$4,353,549! This each free inhabitant of New Jersey drew from the Treasury, \$3.20; of Georgia, \$4.80; of South Carolina, \$5.27; of Louisiana, \$6.00; of Massachusetts, two dollars and ninety-two cents!

The same privilege is conceded in apportioning the Cadets at the Military Academy at West Point. The number from each State is determined, not by the free population, but its representation in Congress. And this has now become the established rule for apportioning national offices and monies.

A bill was proposed in Congress last winter requiring the national offices to be distributed among the States on this very basis.

## NATIONAL OFFICES.

In distributing national offices through a large country, a fair rule would be to proportion them in the different sections according to the number of the voters by whom all offices are created and filled. How stand the Free and Slave States in this particular? The Presidential vote of 1844 was,

In the Free States, 1,899,745  
In the Slaveholding States, 841,875

Excess of votes in Free States, 1,057,770

The proportion between the two is about as 9 to 4. Does the North have nine offices to the Slaveholders four?—The reverse of this, the slaveholders having twice as many as the whole North, every one knows to be the truth.

We intended to show the vast ascendancy of the Slave Power in this nation by a detailed statement of the number of national offices filled by slaveholders, and the periods for which they have occupied them; but our limits forbid more than a glance at the subject. Perhaps there is nothing that we could write that would weigh as much with our readers, as the story told by the slaveholders themselves. In the Charleston Courier of 1844, a prominent Whig paper of South Carolina, we find the following statements:—the italicizing is ours.

"Our past experience, too, has shown that the weight of the South has been HEAVILY FELT in the political balance, and has almost always MONOPOLIZED the high federal office. The Southern or Slaveholding States had six out of our ten Presidents, (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Tyler) of the Union—the Northern or non-slaveholding States have given but four, namely, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, and W. H. Harrison; and of these four, the two last were chosen by a large majority of Southern votes, and the last named was a native Virginian, fully devoted to the rights and interests of the land of his birth—and even the two first named enlisted a strong Southern support."

"Again, of the six Southern Presidents, five were re-elected to their high office,

and each occupied it for eight years, and only one, the present incumbent, [Tyler] will have occupied it for four years, giving in all to the slaveholding interest the possession and control of the Presidency for every four years out of fifty six; while of the four non-slaveholding Presidents, three occupied the Presidency but four years each, and one, the lamented Harrison, only a little more than a month, giving in all to the non-slaveholding interest the possession and control of the Presidency for only twelve years out of the fifty-six."

"So of Chief Justices of the Union, the South has had three, (Rutledge, Marshall and Taney; and the North but two, (Jay and Ellsworth,) out of the five incumbents of that august judicial seat. At this moment, the Southern or Slaveholding interest enjoys a MONOPOLY of high federal office—EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL, LEGISLATIVE, MILITARY AND NAVAL."

John Tyler, a Virginian, is President; and his cabinet consists of John C. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, Secretary of State; George M. Bibb, a Kentuckian, Secretary of the Treasury; John W. Mason, a Virginian, Secretary of War; Charles A. Wickliffe, a Kentuckian, Postmaster General; John Nelson, a Marylander, is Chief Justice of the United States; Willie P. Mangum, a North Carolinian, is President of the Senate, and John W. Jones, a Virginian, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Southern men stand at the head of the most important Committees of both branches of Congress. Winfield Scott, a Virginian, is Major General of our army, and James Baron, a Virginian, senior officer of our Navy; and (to crown all, Henry Clay, a Kentuckian, is the Whig, and James K. Polk, a Tennesseean, the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency; securing to US the future as well as the past. If this be not the LION'S SHARE OF POLITICAL POWER, words have lost their meaning—if THIS be not enough to satisfy the South, she must be insatiable indeed."

Please to bear in mind, reader, that this the production, not of Abolitionists, but of a prominent Southern man, originating at the residence of Mr. Calhoun, and representing the views of Southern Statesmen. It shows most conclusively—whether the North can be made to believe it or not, that the slaveholders believe that they have "almost always monopolized high federal office; have had 'the lion's share of political power;' and have secured the future as well as the past." Can it be possible the whole body of northern freemen will always consent thus to be mere underlings to a few slaveholding aristocrats: deliver up their beautiful country to be used by them at will as a conquered province, and settle down into a mean, base, contemptible subjection to these cunning and arrogant politicians? We may believe it hereafter; but we cannot yet give up the hopes of a general and noble rally of the freemen of the North for the perpetual overthrow of these monopolizing usurpers. Let all who are for vindicating their rights, and those of their enslaved countrymen, meet at the polls at the coming election, and manifest their faith and hopes by giving their suffrages for the deliverance of our country from the SLAVE POWER, and the promotion of the cause of HUMAN FREEDOM.

## Wayne Mass Meeting.

We direct the attention of Wayne friends to the notice in another column of the contemplated great gathering in their county. It will be the last of the great county meetings held through the State under supervision of the State Central Committee: it will be the last of speech or song in our State, ere the close of the political year. The following day ends that year, and tells the tale how freedom has sped in our land: whether its tide has flowed or ebbed: whether our tide is onward or backward in reform. We hope our Wayne friends will assemble in large numbers; and with spirit revived: with energy redoubled: with conscience touched: and with judgment convinced press from their meeting to proclaim through the ballot box, the sense of Wayne on the claims of the slave, and the call of country.

## Washtenaw Convention.

The Convention announced by the Central Committee for this County on 1st November will not be held. Mr. Bibb has spoken extensively through the country, but not once in Wayne during the present year. The Committee therefore have felt it right to hold the Convention of 1st November in Wayne, in place of Washtenaw.

The Phrenological Journal for October has come to hand. It contains articles on the Signs of character: on Woman, her character, sphere, influence &c; on Eventuality: the Water Treatment of Consumption: likenesses and character of Chan and Eng, the Siamese Twins, &c. &c. Original thinkers, who are not afraid of radicalism, will be pleased and instructed by the work.

We have published the proclamation of the Governor, because every body will wish to read it, although probably not more than one person in ten will pay the smallest attention to its requirements. Like his other productions, it is well written.

Be at the polls early on Election day, and work hard for Liberty all day.

## THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

## To Liberty Friends, and our

## Fellow Citizens generally:

We desire to make an earnest and personal appeal to each of you. We plead for the cause entrusted to us. At the bar of his country, stands the thrall-bound and lashed slave of a Republic and Christian land. To you, the sovereigns of his fate, he appeals through us. There is no right, of which he is not shorn: no pulsation of the heart, in which he is not outraged: and no tendency of his nature, which is not checked and turned back. Has God created him in his own image and stamped manhood upon his brow, he is torn from nature's elevation to be degraded with the brute. Has he nerves and sinews: are they converted into avenues of torture.—Does his heart beat with the sympathies of a Creator's planting, they are mocked and lacerated.

It has perhaps often been your lot to feel the visitations of God. You have, it may be, wept over lost children, or mourned a departed partner of your heart—you may have experienced the desolation of orphanage, or the agony of the Christian for perishing heathen. If so, you can realize the sufferings of those, whose daily lot it is to encounter not one, but all of such heavy afflictions, and that too at the bidding of human caprice, or a selfish interest.

When the Almighty sends his visitations, the wisdom and mercy are their source, the sensitive heart swells against consolation, and oft surges in rebellion against the fountain of mercy.—How bitter then must such visitations be, when inflicted by the mere wantonness of man, at the impulse of whim, or the dictate of passion? How unutterably bitter, when to them are added deeds of outrage, unknown to the providential chastenings of a Supreme Being, and which live only in the codes of a demon law: of a brutal passion: or an infuriate rage!

Under affliction the sufferer may usually find many alleviations. There are past moments of delight, or bright visions of the future, or a serene hope for eternity, which temper the trials of time. But to the wretched slave of our land, the past, the present, the future disclose one unvaried cloud—black—colorless—and surcharged with misery. Around him is no hope, and from a world of suffering, he looks to what?—to a world of hope? No! Not if human cords can bar his road to God: not if they can stultify the intellect: not if they can proscribe the Bible: not if their war with the spirit of salvation can hedge up the path to its destiny!

Meet I much would I say to you on this subject of space permit. But it does not. To your own sense and conscience we must commend it, and hurry on to other topics.

It is not the cause of the poor slave alone, we would plead, but that of our dearly loved land also. A foul blot sullies its honor. A canker preys on its vitals. A vampire sucks its blood—a secret volcano gathers steadily the elements of destruction, destined yet to burst forth in resistless fury, and work the retribution of a justly incensed God—a retribution which even Jefferson foresaw, and seeing, trembled. Need we name to you Slavery; the dishonoring blot; the prevailing canker; the insatiable vampire, and the destined avenger of an insulted deity?

Our cause is also that of all the great National interests. Finance: commerce: agriculture: manufactures: intellect: free labor and equal rights are all clogged down at the shrine of the Nation's idol, Slavery. At its dictation, free Oregon, that of right was ours, was betrayed to monarchy. Free Mexico, that of right was not ours, was grasped by war, and given to Slavery. Texas dismembered from Mexico, was received into our bosom, and political power, enormously excessive, and heretofore unknown, was given it. Free institutions pent up by Mason and Dixon's line on the South; by the Ocean on the East and the West; by British monarchy on the North, leave no further vent under American auspices. But Slavery looks out from its field of war and rapine on realms, boundless, as its own insatiable ambition.

The late exhibitions of Slavery's power are like the strides of a giant. Let us pause to consider them. It seized upon one of the great parties of our Country, as its victim, and its tool. It wisely chose the strongest, Democracy, and overawed like began its sovereignty, by inflicting humiliation and insult—publicas they were. Democracy had dared to nominate Van Buren for President by a decided majority. Slavery though a decided minority not only consigned him to retirement, but humiliated the party by forcing it to act the traitor, publicly and glaringly, to its dearest principles—the right of majorities and the inviolability of instructions. In the very teeth of both majority and instruction, a slave minority won its way to triumph, casting off Van Buren, it secured Polk: it struck Texas—its slavery, its war, its debt, and its dishonor on the back of Democracy, and compelled that party to ride the ignominious lead into triumph under the banner of "the largest liberty."

On the other side it gagged the Whig mouth. Not a lip against Slavery was whispered in State or National Convention. And for candidate it presented a Slaveholder of known fealty: of high Slavery acts, but of still higher Slavery sentiments, and especially true on the great touchstone question of the day, "Glad to see it!" Having thus used both parties, slavery contemplated with complacency the coming struggle. We quote the words of the Charleston Courier, a Whig paper of ability and influence. After vaunting the doings of Slavery in times past, after recapitulating its monopoly of National offices, and its entire power over abolition, it says:

"And to crown all, Henry Clay a Kentuckian is the Whig and James K. Polk, a Tennesseean, the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, securing to US, (i. e. to Slavery) the future as well as the past."

Slavery's next act was to unite sufficient of both parties to accomplish, what neither could do alone—its darling object of annexation. A Whig President had introduced the measure: Whig embassies had matured it: a Whig Senate had elevated it to effective power, its great and talented patron, Calhoun; and now Democracy needed some and beyond itself to carry the measure—Whig ranks readily supplied it. A Whig con-

ceived and introduced the necessary resolution. Whigs exceeding the majority in the House of Representatives supported the measure, & in the Senate, which was then Whig, a sufficient number of Whigs turned the weakness of Democracy on this question into effective power.—It at last became *adjudged* law by the vote of a Whig President.

We have thus seen Slavery use both parties for the accomplishment of its ends. It used them just to the extent it wanted, and so far it banded them into fellowship, and triumphed by their united aid. The next exhibition of its magic power is more striking still. We find it calming down the asperities of many years' strife, and placing the parties in generous rivalry on a common platform. That was the platform of proslavery war.

In 1844, when the war was among the unborn events of time: "to be or not be," as time might reveal, a large portion of the Whigs denounced it in unmitigated terms: they made "framing accusation" against the Liberty party, because of their supposed agency in engendering such a war; yet in 1846 when the war was no longer ideal, but actual: when it was avowedly a war for Slavery; and passing far beyond the imagined limits of 1844, was changed from a war of defence for Texas, to one of invasion for new slave territory, the Whig party rushed in mass to its support, and voted with Democratic enthusiasm in giving it countenance and effect.

The war vote in Congress was almost unanimous in both Houses. Whigs throughout the Union volunteered for the war service. The Governor of Massachusetts volunteered his call for troops—Cassius M. Clay, the abolition idol of the party, hurried to "volunteer" his anti-slavery pen, into a proslavery war. Even in our own City of Detroit was seen the wondrous spectacle of the very head and front of the Whig party: the chosen exponents and representatives of their principles, and the loudest in the anti war declaration of 1844, striding over the ruins of pledge—of principle, and consistency to unite with Democracy in war zeal, and war commendation. At a public meeting, among the presiding officers, on the Committee of resolutions, and among the speakers these gentlemen represented their party, uniting in zealous rivalry with time-worn opinions, and vowing a common fealty at the shrine of a proslavery war.

Oh Slavery, wondrous art thou in power!—Through all our history we find thee cleaving thy way to triumph: ever onward: scarcely checked and never defeated. Thou hast used now this instrumentality: now that; but always the agency of both parties. Thou hast always found them willing to do their bidding, and for "a morsel of postage to barter their birth right." Thou hast exacted from them place, pension, power, honor, and homage: made at home and abroad: thou hast placed thy foot on their neck, and they have found them spaniel-like, turning to kiss the hand that chastised, and fawn for a smile or a kick. Worthily hast thou used such "dough-faced" agency. Over the ruins of great and noble principles thou hast strode thy way to triumph. We read thy doings on the Arkansas question: again on that of Missouri: also on the embargo: the non-intercourse: the war of 1812: the peace of 1814: the Tariff of 1816, and the early Bank of the United States. We behold thee ever round on Ta ill and Bank in 1825, and in our own day witness thy Texas agency. In all these we find thee victorious. But thy last and greatest deed: the most astounding exhibition of thy power, is this fusing into one common mass the discordant elements of Whig and Democratic patriotism, and from thy crucible turning them out a band of brothers, animated by a generous rivalry for a proslavery war. Say where in consisted thy magic power. It is told in a word—SLAVERY!

Reader, we may trifle for a time, but we appeal to the sober intelligence of all, do we not state facts: facts, although we clothe them in imagery: facts of serious and melancholy import? Is it not true that Slavery rules our land? Does it not monopolize all our power? Does it sit to accomplish a single object? Has it ever so failed? Does it not fatten on the vitals of the Nation, and are not these vitals given by the members, the industry, and the wealth, of the Free States? Are not these things so whether Whigs or Democrats be in power? A Bank or Tariff may have been effected by their possession of power, but the course of Slavery, has not been onward and uniform? The Democrats gagged speech and petition. Did the Whigs of 1844 remove it? No, they continued it! The Democrats left unrepealed, savage laws against the black man. Did the Whigs of 1841 repeal them? No, they added to them. The Democrats thronged the Courts of Europe with representatives of Slavery. Did the Whigs of 1841 do otherwise? No, they did likewise in not worse!

Are not these, and thousands of other like things true—did the opportunity permit their mention! Yes, all are true: lamentably, but undeniably true. And if so, friends, and fellow citizens, is it not time to reform our parties, and our Government? Think you that while enormous salaries, and overgrown power: a huge system of patronage: a complicated Government, and feudal laws bow the variances, and ambitions to power, you can effect a reform? We tell you no! We tell you in the words of John Quincy Adams, that our Government is "in the hands of an oligarchy." That an aristocracy, made proud by your gift of continued offices and rich by your labor, rule the land and rule you. To them offices and high pay, and great power are far too sweet, to permit them ever to be reformers.

Hence it is, that while there is a continued pretence about reform—there is no action—old abuses continue—continue whether Whigs or Democrats are in power, and will so continue, until you rise in your might, and sweeping away both parties, plant yourselves upon the principles of '76. Their truth and simplicity: their recognition of free and equal rights: will give you a government, simple, cheap and just. You must clear away altogether the Aristocracy of our present Government, and for representative in the Presidential chair: on the floor of Congress and at home, place the farmer, the mechanic, the free laborer: men who will accept office for the sake of country, and not of salary: men who will cut down salary so low that office therefore will call forth the virtue of patriotism, and banish the speculator.

Men of Michigan: youth of Michigan: say will you do this! Will you pioneer the way to this glorious reform! Will you help to roll back your country on the times and principles of '76, and taking thence a new start, will you condescend to the noble destiny these times and principles designed her to accomplish: when in her Constitution there shall be no antagonism: on her exchequer no blot: and where'er her flag may wave, it may honestly tipify "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Say will

you do this! Be your answer in the ballot box of November.

CHA'S. H. STEWART,  
H. HALLOCK,  
J. D. BALDWIN,  
S. M. HOLMES,  
W. CANFIELD,  
State Central Committee.

Detroit, Oct. 13, 1846.

## The Election.

In about two weeks the time for another election of members of Congress and of the State Legislature will arrive.—Liberty men will again be called upon to bear their testimony for the cause of Freedom. All the signs of the times, as they are developed around us, show that our annual suffrages for Liberty are not in vain. They are exerting a powerful influence on the whole community, which are long will make itself known through important political results. But the general considerations of the subject are presented in the address of the State Committee, and we would only mention two or three specific but important points.

1. Don't be deceived by any Whig pretences of Abolitionism. Remember the difference between Whigs and Abolitionists is fundamental—Whigs vote for Slaveholders, and thereby for the continuance of the Slave Power.—Liberty men do not, and will not. As for the Democratic candidates, their party is so thoroughly proslavery, they cannot make a face to ask your votes.

2. Try to get out all the Liberty voters to the polls. Take pains for it.—Numbers is the test of progress in the eyes of your opponents.

3. Have tickets enough printed, and constantly on hand at the polls. It is a shame to the party to have voters inquiring among your political opponents for a Liberty ticket, without being able to find any.

4. Don't believe any stories that may be raised about your candidates. You know them—give them your confidence and support.

5. Let each man, for himself, resolve to do his whole duty, whether his neighbor does or not.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
Jackson County Liberty Convention.

The Liberty party of Jackson County held a Convention, pursuant to a call, at the Court House in Jackson, Oct. 9, to nominate county officers.

The meeting was organized by calling S. B. Treadwell to the Chair, and appointing Edwin W. Shaw and D. M. Graham Secretaries.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Burrows of Franklin.

After balloting informally the following persons were unanimously nominated.

First County Judge—Thomas McGee.  
2nd "—Simon Holland.  
For Representatives—Lonsom Wilcox, Luther F. Grandy, and Samuel Higgins.  
For Sheriff—Frederick Johnson.  
County Clerk—Jerome M. Treadwell.  
Treasurer—Norman Allen.  
Register of Deeds—Robert Davis.  
Coroners—Daniel Sanford and Reuben H. King.  
For Surveyor—Homer A. Hodge.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention.  
Resolved, That it is the duty of all the Liberty voters in this county to give their cordial support to the Liberty nomination—believing as we do, that it is composed of true Liberty men who are qualified properly to discharge the duties of the offices to which they are severally nominated.

Resolved, That no one who professes to be a Liberty man, should, under any pretext of local or personal interest, be induced to divide or amalgamate any portion of the Liberty ticket.

Resolved, That the largely increased Liberty vote at the late election of our sister State Illinois, should lead every Liberty man to greater efforts in the sacred cause of universal emancipation.

Resolved, That we are not a Northern but a Liberty party; and that we will continue to pursue our onward course, regardless of minor considerations, all in this land of Equal Rights, shall be permitted to enjoy the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That the recent efforts of the ladies in behalf of the cause of the oppressed, encourage us to continue, with unabated zeal, our arduous enterprise; believing that, "with such allies defeat is impossible."

Resolved, That we most confidently believe that no true intelligent Liberty man, will be induced by even the most flattering professions of regard for our principles, to vote for any man to any office, who is connected with any national party which is in political fellowship with slaveholders.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

S. B. TREADWELL, Chas.  
EDWIN W. SHAW, { Secretaries.  
D. M. GRAHAM, }

The Whig State Journal of last week came out against the election of the Whig candidates for Senators, Hawkins and Crane, on the ground that they were decidedly opposed to the reforms sought for by the Whig party.—This course of Mr. Corwells is rather novel and unparaly-like, but shows a manly and independent spirit that we like. If men of all parties would be equally decided to act only for the progress of their principles, instead of the success of their candidates, the public would be greatly the gainer.

The Free Press mentions a project for an Electric Telegraph from Detroit to Buffalo, around the south side of Lake Erie. A company has been formed and an agent is looking the route through. It is to be constructed in the most substantial manner, with iron cord, instead of copper wire. The capital stock to be \$170,000, of which Detroit is asked to subscribe \$10,000. Twelve months is talked of as the time of completion.

## More about the War

We presume that each of our readers, who pays on an average at least ten dollars a year for himself and family, towards defraying the expenses of the Mexican war, will have a laudable desire to know how the work of conquering the Mexicans prospers; and to gratify this desire, we have gathered a variety of items of news, chiefly from the National Intelligencer.

The great difficulty in conquering Mexico, or in bringing her to terms, is to find a place to strike her! We cannot destroy her commerce: for she has none of her own. We cannot conquer her people: for they are thinly scattered over a vast country. We cannot distress the inhabitants very greatly: for they are mostly poor and needy, and have little to lose. We cannot take her capital and overthrow the government, for it is so far inland as to be inaccessible. We cannot break down the government on account of its heavy war expenses, for its expenses are not increased scarcely any by the existence of the war, as it fights us with only its ordinary peace establishment. The most we can do is to kill off, here and there, a few hundred wretched soldiers, whom it matters little to Mexico whether they be dead or alive: and we take a few inland villages and enrich the natives out of the wages of our armies. An officer writes from Comargo, August, 28:

A word or two about the policy of the Government in prosecuting the war with Mexico. General Taylor has been instructed to carry on what is called "a war of reconciliation," that is, to make all the citizens of Mexico our friends, by paying them a high price for everything, and not appropriating any of their property to our use without remunerating them; thus, as we proceed into the interior, occupying the towns on our way, it is thought that, by pursuing this reconciliation policy, we will gain the friendship of these people, and win them over to our cause, by telling them that we are not making war upon them, but upon the usurpers of power, their oppressors—or, in a word, upon the Government of Mexico only, for the injury it has done us! By pursuing this reconciliation policy, it is thought that we will greatly cripple and enfeeble the forces of Mexico, and in this way soon make them sue for peace—and, in case of a retreat, that these people will favor and cover us!

"This policy has turned the Mexicans into extortioners, and the American volunteers and soldiers, with the little pittance of pay which they receive from the Government for support, are here liable to the severest impositions wherever they are forced to buy from these wretches.—For instance, they charge a bit for four eggs, and frequently a picaresque apiece; washing, two dollars per dozen; and every thing else in proportion. And strange to say, too, these treacherous devils, who, before the arrival of our army, never saw a cent once in a month, are now becoming rich at the expense of the poor soldiers. Our Government certainly cannot know the character of these people, or it would never pursue such a course in the prosecution of this war.—The idea, for instance, of paying a "citizen" fifty cents for a melon, when three months ago he would gladly have accepted three cents, or a quarter, in order to obtain his friendship, is ridiculous; for if he should know that you had fifty cents more in your pocket, and that it could only be obtained by cutting your throat, and a good opportunity offered, he would do it to a certainty. General Taylor and the Government are mistaken in their policy in this way. And in case of a forced retreat on our part, they would be the first to massacre us for the sake of plunder. The fact is, that robbing and smuggling is a part of their education; and they are no better than so many Arabs. Now, if it be the object of our Government to buy a peace, why, in the name of God, not do so at once, and save further loss of life! For I do assure you it could be purchased at one-half the price which the war will cost us in pursuing this course of reconciliation.—The Mexican soldiers nevertheless in uniform here, and we cannot distinguish them, of course, from citizens, which gives them a double advantage over us. They come into our camps, spy out all our movements, and keep the enemy continually advised of all our operations. Thus it is impossible to go on any expeditions, or to undertake any secret service without their knowing all about it, and taking methods to defeat us.

"By continuing this conciliatory policy, we are but buying up our enemies to keep them from fighting against us, thus enriching the people, and of course the Government, and actually paying the people for permitting us to make war upon the Government of Mexico! If the United States continues the war at this rate, Mexico will certainly pay off her foreign debts with our own money; and it will become her interest to keep up a war which is becoming so profitable to her. Why not then, I say, buy a peace at once—fornice may as well buy a peace as a war—and save the flow of blood?"

Another correspondent writes from the camp at a later date.—

"There were near six hundred sick volunteers in the hospital at Comargo, and they were dying very fast. So many were sick that it required near a whole regiment to attend them. These whom the Tennesseans left behind seemed to be particularly unfortunate, for they had to call on the Alabamians to attend the living and bury the dead. As fast as these men got able to leave the hospital, they are discharged and sent home. In fact, Gen. Taylor has a disposition to discharge all volunteers who are discontented, and wish to return to their homes. Though the number of patients in the hospital at Matamoros is

larger than at Comargo, the mortality is greater in the latter place—near three to one. Those who are unaccustomed to a Southern climate, when once prostrated by the fever, seldom regain their former strength on the Rio Grande, without a change of atmosphere. They die off quickly, else become so enfeebled that they are unable to help themselves. A person who has visited the hospitals at the different posts has said that if one-half of the Northern and Western volunteers who went to the Rio Grande are effective men on the 15th of October it is more than he looks for.

Gen. Pattison has been left in command of all the country from Comargo to the mouth of the river and he has been instructed by Gen. Taylor to issue an order prohibiting the entrance of strangers into the river and at Comargo.

Another writes from the army.—

"I am sorry to inform you that there is much sickness in several of the volunteer corps, and it is feared that diseases will increase. In the First Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. Campbell, more than three hundred men are on the sick list, and there have been for some days past several deaths each day. Other regiments are suffering severely, but not so much. The diseases are measles, dysentery, and bilious fever."

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes from New Orleans:

"As to the manner in which the war has thus far been conducted, utter ignorance, waste and extravagance, have marked all the arrangements connected with it here at home, and has consequently had a corresponding effect on the condition, and movements of the army; and in nothing has there been grosser or more palpable errors than as regards the means of transportation, and a volume might be filled with details. At this moment our levee is incumbered with wagons intended for Gen. Taylor's army, lying day after day, with all their fixtures, exposed to a sun which raises the thermometer to 130 deg. and mules bought in the Western country, and brought here at a great expense, are being shipped by vessels which receive \$3,000 to \$5,000 freight for the run down to the Brazos Santiago, carrying 100 to 150 mules each; many of which perish on the voyage from want of proper care, and the usual risks of a sea voyage, and one-half of those landed will die from not being acclimated. One of these transports recently embarked 127 mules here and landed 22, the remainder died or were thrown overboard in a gale; and all this is done when far better, more servicable and acclimated mules can be bought there at \$25 each. All this, however, is but a mere item in comparison with other arrangements, and particularly with the arrangements connected with the inland expeditions to Santa Fe, &c."

The following account of the doings in Santa Fe was crowded out last week. It is an extract from a letter of an officer under Gen. Kearney:

"We reached the city in the afternoon. The General immediately established himself in the Governor's house, and hoisted our flag, amidst the salute of the artillery and the cheers of the troops. On the following morning Gen. KEARNEY assembled the citizens in front of his house, and addressed them to the effect that "he had been ordered amongst them by his Government, to take possession of the Province of New Mexico, and that, being in possession of the Province, he now proclaimed all that portion of country east of the Rio Grande a part of the United States, and that all persons within these limits would be considered citizens of the United States; that those who did not wish to remain under our laws could go where they pleased—the road was free for them." He further told them he would protect all good citizens in their persons, property, and religion; dwelling a long time on the subject of their religion, assuring them that our laws allowed every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He then turned to the acting Governor of the Province and the three Alcaldes of the city, and asked them if they were willing to take the oath of allegiance. They answered in the affirmative. After administering the oath, he told them to continue in the exercise of all their duties as before.—In conclusion, he advised the citizens to go to their homes, and continue their usual pursuits, assuring protection to all who followed this advice. Gen. KEARNEY, in his management of the important commission entrusted to him, has proved himself to be not only an accomplished soldier but thorough politician. Of him the country may well be proud.

As we may now call this country a part of the United States, it may be well to inquire what advantage is likely to accrue to the United States. If any advantage, it is not revealed to us short-sighted mortals now in the country; for, of all the country we have passed over, there is not one acre in a million susceptible of cultivation. Only the narrow strips of land in the river bottoms can be cultivated, and these only by irrigation. The country can scarcely be made to produce enough for the subsistence of its inhabitants. As to horses, they have to depend entirely upon pasturage. We have not been able to get one grain of corn for our horses. The whole province could not turn out a hundred bushels at this time. The Mexicans have an immense number of sheep and goats, and these flocks constitute their whole wealth, and on them they chiefly depend for subsistence. The people are about as far advanced in civilization as the Cherokees; perhaps the proportion who can read and write is not so great.

We found here nine pieces of cannon, and among them the pieces taken from the Texans, under Col. McLeod.

General KEARNEY, it was supposed, would leave a force of two thousand men in Santa Fe, and march, in a short time, to California with a life number.

It appears by a letter in the Republican that, after leaving Fort Bent, most of the ammunition wagons of the artil-



ry were forced to put in oxen instead of the other animals; that the oxen had also given out, and it was with great difficulty the oxen proceeded onward.—Several hundred horses and mules were left behind the army unable to follow.

A Clerk on the Rio Grande writes,—

"The health of the army, I am sorry to say, is rather bad. There is a general hospital at Point Isabel, and one at Matamoros—probably from a thousand to twelve hundred sick in both. Five or six funerals every day. The principal diseases are diarrhoea and intermittent fever, no epidemic having appeared here. The sickness is confined to the volunteers, who are not at all acclimated, and know no more about taking care of themselves than a baby four years old.—They are no more fit for soldiers than I am for a D. D."

### From the Buffalo Pilot. Battle of Monterey. Desperate Conflict!

By an arrival at Baltimore, on Sunday, we learn that the expected conflict between the American and Mexican forces, before Monterey, commenced on the 21st September, and ended on the 23d.

General Taylor with six thousand men arrived before Monterey on the 19th and immediately commenced preparations to assault the town. Gen. Worth commenced the attack on the 21st in rear of the Bishop's palace which was taken.

The town was found to be fortified almost beyond belief, and so desperate was the resistance, that the battle continued for three days, a portion of the enemies works was first taken, and then our cannons turned upon the town.

The Mexican army numbered 11,000. The Americans 6,000.

The Mexicans fought bravely, but on the 23d Ampudia sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, offering to surrender the town, on condition that the Mexican army be permitted to march out in 7 days.

Gen. Taylor at first refused the request, but finally agreed to the terms. The only ally to the gallant exploit of our army is the loss of 300 brave fellows and 200 wounded.

OFFICERS KILLED.—Lieut. Col. Watson, E. Balt. volunteers; and brevet Maj. Barbour, and McCall; Capt. Morris, Capt. Field; Lieuts. Irwin, Haslitt, Haskins and Woods, all of the regular army. Also, Capt. Williams of the corps of Topographical Engineers. Lieut. Terrell, supposed killed.

WOUNDED.—Maj. Seal and Lieut. Graham, severely. Capt. Bainbridge, La Motte, Lieuts. Wainwrights, Potter and Rossett, slightly, the latter with leg off. Gen. Butler, of the volunteers, wounded in the leg. Mortally wounded, Capt. Gellispie, of the Texas Rangers.

The Mexican loss is unknown, but supposed to be less than that of the Americans, owing to the cover of their fortifications, which were very strong.

Gen. Taylor had his horse wounded, but was himself unhurt, at the first fire he had a narrow escape from one of the enemy's balls. Gen. Taylor now holds his head quarters in Monterey.

By agreement with the Mexican commander an armistice has been declared to continue in force 8 weeks.

### LATER.

NEW YORK, OCT. 12, 2 1/2 P. M.  
The terms of capitulation are as follows:—That the officers should be allowed to pass out with their side arms and accoutrements—that the artillery should be allowed to march out with a battery of six pieces and 21 rounds of ammunition. That all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them.

The Mexican army should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city, and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated. That the Cathedral, fort and Citadel should be evacuated at 10 A. M., the next day. The Mexicans then marching out and the American garrison marching in.

The Mexicans were allowed to salute their flag when hauled down. That there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconada thro' Sinares, and San Fernando.

### The Address.

We call attention to the address of the Central Committee: especially to that part, which alludes to the meeting in Detroit to sustain the proslavery War with Mexico. On that occasion James F. Joy Esq., a whig, was one of the Vice Presidents. George C. Bates Esq., well known in 1840 and 1844 for his powerful effort for the Whigs, was one of the principal speakers, and last though not least, Jacob M. Howard Esq., chairman of the Whig State Central Committee was one of the committee of the meeting which brought in the resolutions supporting the war. Yet all these men profess—and are undoubtedly sincere—their abhorrence of slavery. They are in fact good whig abolitionists. In 1840 they abused in no small way those who voted for Birney, alledging him to be, indirectly at least, in favor of annexation, and of a war for it. But in 1846 we find the war in actual existence, and all these men lending it their strongest aid: forgetting

even party in their zeal, and mingling in fellowship with democrats. Such, too, has proved the abolitionism of Cassius M. Clay. He has even gone further: being a volunteer soldier, actually fighting to extend Slavery. Alas! Alas!!

### The Evangelical Alliance.

Our readers have already seen a notice of this World's Meeting at London, from a Michigan delegate who was present.—But his account of the result is far from being explicit. The object was to form a general alliance of all Evangelical sects of religion, for the propagation of the common faith. After several weeks discussion they adjourned, having adopted the following agreement, which, so far as the authority of this body goes, is decisive of what may be considered evangelical faith:

1. That the parties composing the Alliance shall be such persons only as hold and maintain what are usually understood to be evangelical views, in regard to the matters of doctrine understated, viz—
2. The unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of persons therein.
3. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.
4. The incarnation of the Son of God, his work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and his mediatorial intercession and reign.
5. The justification of the sinner by faith.
6. The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.
7. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.
8. The divine institution of the Christian ministry, and the authority and perpetuity of the ordinance of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.
9. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked.

This same body were much disturbed in their deliberations by disagreement on what are evangelical views, and well nigh went to pieces on the question of admitting slaveholders. Branches of the Alliance were to be established in different countries; and a large Committee submitted a report, the gist of which was, "That no branch will admit Slaveholders, who, by their own fault, continue in that position, from a regard to their own interests." This was a broad admission that a man may, in some cases, hold his brother as a slave, without fault!

Rev. J. Nelson moved an amendment excluding Slaveholders at once, but this was voted down, and the report adopted. The next day sundry protests were put in; and the result was that the doings of the day before were reconsidered and rescinded. So that now, as we understand it, any MANSTEALER who believes in the preceding articles of faith, may become an unexceptionable member of this Evangelical Alliance, while such heretics as William Penn, Dr. Channing, Pierpont and Whittier, are excluded as unworthy!!!

It appears that this conclusion was reached through the efforts of the American delegation. They were mostly distinguished clergymen; in England, every thing like antislavery is very popular; and the American clergy generally are much annoyed by this strong English antislavery feeling, and are often placed in most unpleasant circumstances on account of their proslavery position. Hence it is said to have been a great desideratum for them to obtain this formal recognition of the actual Christianity of Slaveholders, as it would tend to make their own position more comfortable.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILLS.—An English baker and miller has invented a contrivance to prevent the heating of millstones in grinding grain. An exchange has the following notice of it.

"It usually happens that, after working for a few hours, the stones become heated by the constant friction; this heat is communicated to the grain, and rises to a certain steam or moisture; and the moistened material adhering to the stones lessens the friction, causing the mill to stop.

Heating alone, without raising a moisture, is almost equally detrimental; and any way, ordinary grinding is imperfect where there is a great deal to be done. No plan has proved so effectual for remedying this defect as one—the subject of a patent—in this establishment.—From a small fanlike apparatus, moved by a belt from the engine, a stream of cold air is conducted in tubes to the interval between the stones (the admission being by orifices which perforate the lower stone), and by this simple and perfectly inexpensive arrangement the apparatus is always kept cool and workable. The mill may go incessantly for twelve months, and yet it will be in as good order at the end as at the beginning. Mr. Carr says that, by this contrivance alone, he could grind his materials at a shilling a bag lower than any miller using a common apparatus is fit to do. He employs four sets of stones, and the quantity of wheat ground by him annually produces 150,000 stones of flour, or about 8,000 bags, all of which are baked into bread and biscuits within the premises."

The Maryland election is represented to have resulted favorably to the Whigs.

### Maine.

The returns are nearly all in. 390 towns give for Bronson, Whig, 29,357; for Dana, Dem, 34,327.

All others, 9,750, being all Liberty votes except a few hundred. This is a gain to Liberty of about 3,500: a loss to the Whigs of 1,786; by the Democrats of 5,874.

EXPLOSIVE COTTON.—A specimen of cotton so prepared as to be more inflammable than gunpowder, and exploding with a capsule, has been presented to the Basle Society of Natural History, by Professor Schonbein. According to a Swiss paper—

"A small quantity, equal to the sixteenth of an ounce, placed in a gun, carried the ball with such force that it perforated two planks at a distance of 58 paces; and at another time, with the same charge and at the same distance, drove a ball into a wall to the depth of three and three-quarter inches. In some other experiments a drachm of cotton sent a ball of three-quarters of an ounce in weight to a distance of 200 paces, where it penetrated a deal plank to the depth of two inches. A portion of this cotton, when placed on an anvil and struck with a hammer, caused a loud detonation without, however, the cotton taking fire. The cotton is of a very superior quality, and what is most extraordinary, its inflammable property is not destroyed by its being thrown into water and afterwards dried."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes from London:

"A word more. Since I have been in this country, no one thing has annoyed me more, or filled me with more mortification, than the fact that I have had to admit every day, that however badly people were treated here, however much a pampered nobility trampled upon the untitled poor, however overworked in coal-mines and cotton-factories were the poor operatives—that from all this wickedness, there was to be found an overmatch in my native 'Republic,' in the system of Chattel Slavery. Any allusion to this has filled me with shame, and almost compelled me to silence.—For, although two wrongs can never make one right, and the nation or the individual who could screen its own sins under cover of another's, is in a very despicable state of mind; still, he who would expose the iniquities of a foreign country can do it at best with but a feeble hand, when tenfold greater exist in his own."

The French Anti-Slavery Society has lately addressed a petition to the Chamber of Deputies, praying for the abolition of slavery in Algeria. In presenting this petition the society says:

According to a document published by the Minister of War, there exists in Algeria, in the towns and localities subject to the sway of the civil government, about 1,300 negro slaves. Those contained in the towns and in parts of the country subject to military rule, may be numbered at about 8,000 or 9,000.—Total—nearly 10,000. This number is much reduced by the departure or the poverty of several of the higher families, remaining stationary in every part of the territory.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.—We shall acquire a considerable amount of something besides land, if the Government take possession of California. A letter from a visitor in California gives the following picturesque view of the social virtues to be found in those waters:

"Most of the inhabitants are great scamps; many not only confess that they steal horses and cattle, but boast of it. I sought a horse this morning that a man is to steal for me in a day or two. You will think this strange conduct, but this same man was not only robbed but beaten by the other; and there is no law to punish them, so he has to make himself whole in the coin of his opponent. The Spanish portion of the inhabitants are a thieving, cowardly, dancing, lewd people, and generally indolent and faithless."

The Baltimore Visitor says that at a Temperance meeting in Washington,

"Mr. Geo. Savage, among others, addressed the meeting, and stated in the course of his remarks, 'that on the last day of the late session of the Senate, the Senate Chamber was converted into a grand grogery, and that but two men out of that august body were believed not to be drunk.' Said Mr. S., 'There is a saying in England, 'He's as drunk as a Lord.' In the United States we shall have to say, 'He's as drunk as a Senator.' 'A Think,' said he, 'of a zealous Daniel Webster and your own Senators being drunk!—of the Halls of the Nation being groggeries!' John C. Calhoun and Sam. Houston were the sober individuals referred to."

It is very possible that the Senators generally were honest; but there were doubtless more than two honorable exceptions. Gen. Cass, one of the Michigan Senators, once had the reputation of having always been a totalitar.

From statements in the Detroit Free Press, it appears that the city banks took the Oakland County bills because they were secured by the Bank against loss. Mr. Truesdell applied to the State to have the Oakland bills taken on the Railroad, offering to give security for their redemption, or to redeem them every night.—The State officers refused, because taking it on the road would extend its circulation, and subject the people to greater risks of loss in case of its failure. Keen-eyed bankers and shrewd understand the value of security on notes; laborers and farmers are content to take them without security, and run the risk of loss. Which act the most wisely?

Several articles are necessarily postponed.

### Population.

The London General Magazine of Arts and Sciences for 1755, has a table of the population of American Colonies of that date, compiled with care from the best documents.

Nova Scotia,	5,000
New Hampshire,	30,000
Massachusetts,	200,000
Rhode Island,	35,000
Connecticut,	50,000
New York,	90,000
New Jersey,	50,000
Pennsylvania,	250,000
Maryland,	55,000
Virginia,	90,000
North Carolina,	35,000
South Carolina,	30,000
Georgia,	6,000

Total population 1755, 930,000  
It is not yet a century since 1755, and we have now 21 millions, and yet less than 17 to a square mile. What will be the population in 1855?

The Pontiac Jacksonian says that Mr. Truesdell has been held to bail in \$3,000 for his appearance at the next criminal court to answer to the charge of fraudulently transferring the assets of the Oakland County Bank, in violation of a law of 1842. Samuel Sherwood, Geo. W. Rogers, H. H. Ducklee and E. Martin, Directors, and N. Rawson, Cashier, were held to answer the same charge, in bail of \$1,000 each. The sheriff has attached all the furniture of the Bank to secure a debt of \$77.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, will visit Ann Arbor, and lecture on the 22nd inst, at 2 o'clock P. M. and in the evening, and on the following day. Let every body go and hear.

John Young is the Whig candidate for Governor of New York. He is of the Greely and Weed, or reform school, but voted "License" last spring in his own village.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Lapeer County Convention.  
This Convention assembled in Almont on Tuesday the 6th of Oct. and was organized by the appointment of Rev. Wm. Tuttle Chairman and E. H. Hough Secretary.

A nominating Committee of three, chosen by the Chair, reported the following ticket, which was unanimously adopted.

For Representative—J. R. Taylor.  
County Treasurer—Eleanor True.  
Register of Deeds—Francis Goodell.  
Sheriff—John Mills, Jr.  
County Clerk—E. Parker.  
First Judge—Wm. S. Higley.  
Second Judge—E. H. Hough.  
For Coroners—Jeremiah F. Jackman, and Henry Walcott.

After which we listened to an interesting and thrilling address from Mr. Lewis a colored man. He intends spending some time with us, and we hope for many accessions to the cause of Liberty.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Signal of Liberty for publication.

Convention then adjourned.

WM. TUTTLE, Chairman.  
E. H. Hough, Secy.

### Livingston County Nominations.

The friends of Liberty in Livingston are notified that in consequence of the rain Thursday last the few in attendance declined making the Nominations.

Tuesday the 27th inst will be remembered is the Mass Meeting at Howell when Messrs Treadwell and Bibb are to Lecture. Will the friends meet at One o'clock P. M. on that day and make out a ticket, which may be printed and circulated by the friends in attendance from different parts of the county.

In behalf of the Com.  
E. F. GAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

### A Proclamation.

As the close of a year signified by great prosperity approaches, it becomes the citizens of our state, as a moral and religious people, to present the increase of grateful hearts and to join in cheerful praise and thanksgiving, to ALMIGHTY GOD.

The season of flowers has yielded the blossom, and the time of fruits has filled the granary of the husbandman. In the various pursuits of industry, toil has secured its wonted comforts and rewards. The light of knowledge has shone brightly around us, to dispel the darkness of the human mind, and to elevate the moral being.—The labors of the wise and the good, in disseminating moral science, and the precepts of virtue and religion, have been continued, and we trust, have been blessed with increased success. The cause of the people and of humanity, under our free institutions, has been vindicated by the approving smile of Heaven. The blessings of social life, the kindly feelings of love and friendship, and the happiness of the domestic hearth, have still exerted their cheering influences.—From pestilence and famine, from tyranny and bloody revolutions, the care of our HEAVENLY FATHER hath protected us. Over our whole Union, God hath showered blessings, like the fertilizing rain.

It is meet, then, that as a People, we should render united thanksgivings.  
I have, therefore, in accordance with established usage, appointed Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAYER: and I do recommend to the good people of this State, the observance of that day, at their fireplaces and in their solemn assemblies, as a season of devout thankfulness for the great mercies vouchsafed to us by our DIVINE BENEFICENT.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand, at the City of Detroit, this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

ALPHEUS FELCH.  
By the Governor:

G. O. WHITTEMORE,  
Secretary of State.

### VARIETY.

A short time ago, a maker of snuff, in Paris, was caught in the act of perverting ivory-black, sal ammoniac, and refuse bark of tanyards into prime "rappee," "kanaster," &c. Upwards of three thousand squares of the precious mixture were burning upon his premises.—*National Press.*

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, TAKE NOTICE.—The tenth section of the late act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian fund, requires the author or proprietor of any book, map, &c. &c. for which a copyright shall be secured, to deliver a copy thereof within 3 months after publication, to the Secretary, to be placed in said library.

THE PRESS THAT KILLED THE CORN LAW.—The following was exhibited on a board carried by the printers in the late free trade procession in Manchester:—  
This is the Press  
That printed the Circulars  
That called the Meetings  
That made the League  
That formed the Plan  
That bought the Freeholds  
That killed the Corn Law.

Coaches are said to have been invented in 1457, in Hungary, from whose language their name is taken. In 1559 there were not more than three coaches in Paris. They were introduced into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the Earl of Arundel. The oldest carriages used by the ladies in England, were called *whifflets*.

The Buffalo Courier & Pilot says that a decree has come up to the city of the Lakes, from the Eastern Emporium of fashion, that henceforth Bustles are to be considered vulgar—behind the age—and skirts, instead of being "legions," are to be reduced to the singular number. A lady has, consequently, been seen promenade the streets, of that city—"the observed of all observers"—trim and as straight as a Maypole.—Others, of course, will follow suit till not a single locomotion dry goods shop will be seen performing its accustomed routine.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE.—We are informed, says the N. Y. Herald, that the price of passage in the Yorkshire, Capt. Bailly, is reduced to seventy-five dollars.

There are now in Paris thirteen young men, natives of Africa, who are receiving at the expense of the French government, an education.

### COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, OCT. 16, 1846.  
We perceive by our exchanges that a dullness has come over the operations of the Wheat market, since our last, in consequence of the timidity of the buyers, and the hourly expectation of further news from England.

Buyers in this market are paying 65 to 67 cents. Wheat has come in plentifully during the last two weeks, and farmers generally have been disposed to sell rather than wait for higher prices.

### NOTICES.

State Agency Fund.

In the report of last week, an error was made by the Compositor, in stating the subscription of Centerville, St. Joseph County. It is correctly stated as follows:—  
Chester Gurney paid a 3d subscription of 5 dollars, two previous ones of like amount each had been previously acknowledged: and as chairman of the Town Committee he also paid 18 dollars more, in addition to 13 dollars nineteen cents previously acknowledged: making the whole town subscription paid \$46.19.

In the recapitulation of monies paid there was also an error. In stating the Centerville subscription at 13 dollars instead of 23 dollars. The footing is correctly printed to wit \$475.60. But in consequence of the error, the Central Committee here reprint the whole recapitulation of monies paid, to wit:

Previously paid,	\$284.49
Palmyra,	6.00
Fentonville,	8.00
C. Gurney and Centerville,	28.00
Constantine,	5.00
Sturges,	3.00
Burr Oak,	3.94
Kalamazoo County,	14.00
Schoolcraft,	8.29
Leroy,	28
Galesburg,	15.00
Mr. Kellogg,	1.00
Hillsdale,	11.50
Adams,	5.00
Total paid,	\$375.50

Subscriptions received since last report.

Lodi, Washtenaw County, Eli Benton, ch'n, \$11.50.  
Salem, same County, J. Pebbles, ch'n, \$5.00.

Adrian, Lenawee county, J. L. Peters ch'n, contributed by A. Backus, 50 cents and J. Sundry, \$2.00.

The above \$19 were paid in to the State Agency fund through Foster and Dell. \$3.75 paid by Mr. Pebbles to Mr. Hough in addition to the above was acknowledged in Signal of Oct. 3d.

Reported by Henry Bibb.

Paw Paw, J. Godfere,	\$2.00
Coldwater, Mrs. Dr. Wicks,	50
Centerville, cash,	75
Paw Paw, Chairman of Committee,	4.00
Osago, a friend, name forgotten, 1.00 do by opponents, viz:	
J. Chatman,	94
J. L. Farrer,	50
Armad, Macomb co. \$5 paid by Joseph T. Foster ch'n to C. H. Stewart.	\$9.69
Long Lake, Oakland Co. per D. L. Latourette ch'n, the following subscriptions paid to C. H. Stewart.	

D. L. Latourette,	\$7.00
D. W. C. Leach,	3.00
N. T. Seymour,	1.00
J. B. Jameson,	1.00
M. Odell,	1.00
W. L. P. Sage,	1.00
M. L. Leach,	1.00
N. L. Whitmore,	1.00
G. Peas,	1.00
J. Copeland,	1.00
Total,	\$18.00

### RECAPITULATION.

Total reported Oct. 5,	\$375.50
Present Report.	
Per Foster and Dell,	\$19.00
Per H. Bibb,	6.69
Armad,	5.00
Long Lake,	18.00
Total paid,	\$130.19
Per Foster and Dell, reports a subscription of \$3.75, per H. Crawford, Ch'n.	
Total subscription, acknowledged Oct. 5th,	\$1027.69
Per Foster and Dell,	29.35
Total subscribed,	\$1056.91
Total paid,	\$439.19

C. H. STEWART,  
Ch'n. State Cen. Com.  
Detroit, Oct. 12, 1846.

### Wayne County.

A great mass meeting will be held in this County, on Monday, Nov. 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing its meetings during the afternoon and evening. It will be addressed by

HENRY BIBB, and  
CHAS. H. STEWART,  
and several other speakers.

It will be held in the northwestern part of the County, the exact place to be announced in next Signal. Detroit friends will make unusual effort to render it interesting and effective, let all friends rally to do their part: let them turn out, their selves and families: let them bring along their neighbors, and let Wayne again resound to the voice and song of LIBERTY.

By order of the State Central Committee.  
Detroit, Oct. 12, 1846.

### NOTICE TO WESLEYANS.

The evangelist for the eastern District of the Michigan Conference, will attend the Quarterly Meetings in his District as follows:—  
Greenfield, November 7th and 8th.  
Wayne, " 14th and 15th.  
Milford, " 21st and 23d.  
Genesee, " 28th and 29th.  
Ypsilanti, December 5th and 6th.  
Waterford, " 19th and 20th.  
Bridgewater, " 26th and 27th.  
Monroe, January 2nd and 3d.

The brethren on the above circuit will please fix the places for the Quarterly meetings as early as possible and make the appointments generally known.

Let there be a general attendance at the beginning of the year.

W. P. ESLEY, Evangelist.  
Wolf Creek, Oct. 7th, 1846.  
BT Will the True Wesleyan please copy.

### State Agency.

APPOINTMENTS OF MEMBERS, PLURAL AND HOUSE, OF ETHICA, N. Y.  
CLINTON COUNTY.

They will spend in this County the week commencing on Monday the 19th at De Witt, to Saturday evening the 24th. De Witt friends will make the necessary appointments.

### SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

They will spend in Shiawassee the following week, commencing on Monday the 30th at Owosso, and ending on Saturday evening the 31st.

Each appointment will be at early candlelight, except at the Mass Conventions at Kalamazoo, Paw Paw, and De Witt, in connection with Messrs. Bibb and Truwell. These will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. (See appointments of N. Y. 46-47).

We again commend these visitors to the care and hospitality of friends, and request the latter to forward them on their route.  
Messrs. Plumb and Hough, are also authorized to 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 the 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,  
Ch'n. St. Cen. Com.  
Detroit, Sept. 21, 1846.

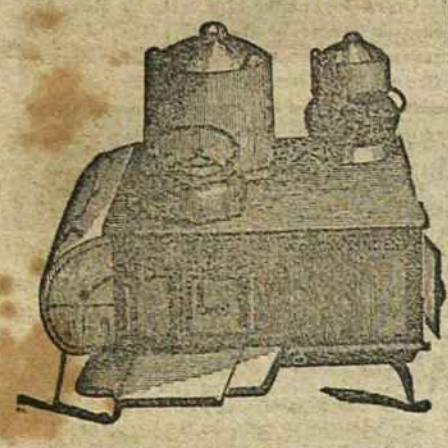
### State Agency Appointments.

MESSRS. BIBB AND TREADWELL, will attend COUNTY MASS MEETINGS BENNETTS, Shiawassee County, on Wednesday, October 21st.

In Genesee County, places to be fixed and announced by Dr. King, of Grand Blanc, on Friday, October 23d.



## NEW COOKING STOVE.



## And Stoves of all kinds.

The subscriber would call the attention of the public to

**Woolson's Hot Air Cooking Stove**

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

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

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.  
78 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.  
Dec. 12, 1845. 212

J. HOLMES & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
STAPLE AND FANCY

## DRY GOODS,

Dry Groceries, Carpets,  
and paper Hangings,  
No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's  
Block, Detroit.

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

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

**50,000 lbs. Wool.**

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

J. HOLMES & CO.,  
Detroit, May 28, 1846. 214-d

## To Wool Growers.

WE beg leave to inform our Wool Growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the purchase of

**100,000 lbs.**

of a good clean merchantable article, as soon as the season for selling commences, as we are connected with Eastern Wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the highest price the Eastern market will afford. Great complaint was made last season in reference to the poor condition of Michigan Wool—much of it being in bad order and a considerable portion being unsalable.

We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the Tug Locks be cut off, and that each fleece be carefully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 1/2 to 25 cts per lb.) jump twine is the best it can be found for the purpose of Wool Growers to put up their wool in this manner. Unwashed wool is not merchantable, and will be rejected by most if not all of the Wool buyers, it being difficult to clean.

J. HOLMES & CO.,  
WOODWARD AVENUE,  
Larned's Block,  
Detroit, March 26, 1846. 217-d

## 1846.

## WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL.

## A. M'FARREN.

## BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK,  
157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

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

**BLANK BOOKS**, full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

EF Communications by mail will be promptly attended to.

**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, \$3.00; for higher English Studies, 6.00; for Latin, an extra charge of 4.00; For French, 4.00; For Pencil Drawing, 3.00; For Painting, 2.00; Instructions on the Piano, 2.00. German may be attended to if desired. Competent Instructors are provided for the different departments.

Young Ladies from abroad, can obtain board in private families.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 1846. 223-d

## LINSEED OIL!!

THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linseed Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to supply

**MERCHANTS AND PAINTERS,**

on terms more favorable for them than have ever before been offered in this country, and he is prepared to supply orders for large or small quantities at extremely low prices.

Communications by mail will be promptly attended to.

D. L. LAURETTE,  
Long Lake, Genesee Co. Mich. 223-ly

## TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

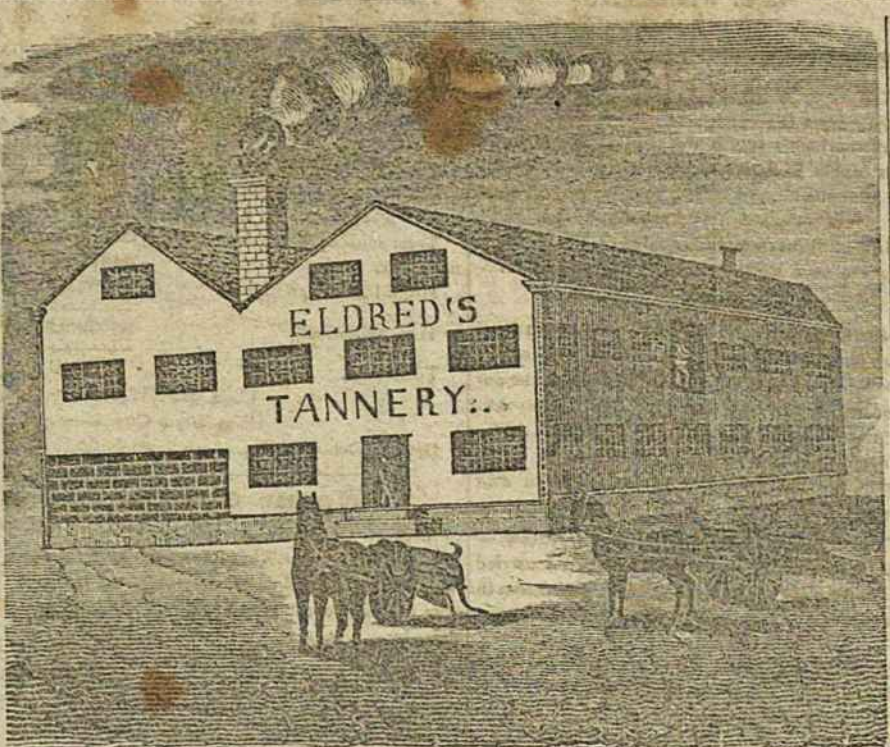
P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the friends of Temperance, that he has taken the Temperance House, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabling to accommodate teams.

Detroit, January 1, 1846.

## MEDICAL BOOKS.

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

June 15. 270-if



## LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

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

Spanish Sole Leather, Slaughtered, and Horne and Collier Leather, Cordovan do, Morocco Skins, Seal do, Goat Binding, Deer and Lamb do, White and Colored Linings, Printed do, Russet do.

Also, Lests and Peas, Carriers' Tools, &c. Eldred & Co., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Jan. 1846. 243-ly

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

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

Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins.

ELDRED & CO.,  
Detroit, Jan. 1846. 243-ly

## NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their old customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of English, American and West India Goods.

Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Drugs and Medicines.

Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable for Ironing Wagons and Buggies, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin Ware, and Tin Plates—also a general assortment of

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

thick and thin sole work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell at the lowest possible terms for Cash, or Barter.

Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it for the interest of all those wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned Goods, we do most earnestly solicit at least an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES GIBSON & CO.,  
No. 3 Exchange Block,  
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846. 222-d

## CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!

THE Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving) from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of

**Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,**

&c. &c. which he intends to sell as low as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay only among which may be found the following: a good assortment of

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breastpins, Wristlets and Bracelets, Toy Watches, a great Variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market. Fancy work boxes, children's tea sets, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS &c. In fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's old Gold & Silver.

Also Perry's Book Store in the same room.

Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846. 271-ly

## Fire! Fire!!

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

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

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—so they ever have been—promptly paid! Fire is a dangerous element and not to be trifled with; therefore, make up your mind to guard against it, and don't DELAY! A few hours delay may be your ruin.

Mr. CRANE's Office is in Crane's new Block, corner of the Public Square, Ann Arbor.

280-if

## LOOK HERE!!

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

S. D. NOBLE,  
Ann Arbor, July 18, 1846. 274-12w

## NOTICE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.

CRANE'S OFFICE, N. Y.

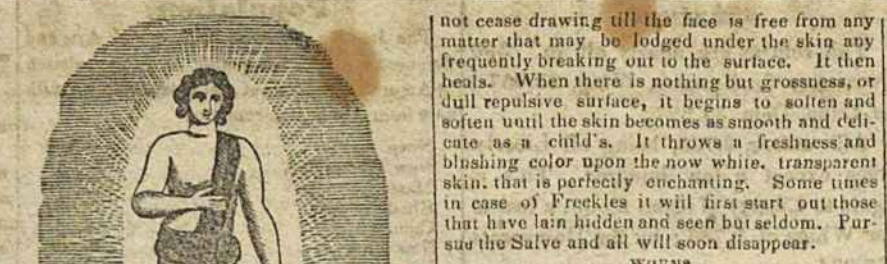
THE annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors, for this County, will be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor on Wednesday the 12th day of October next.

B. KING, Clerk.  
Ann Arbor, Sept. 4, 1846.

## CLOVER MACHINES.

THRASHING MACHINES and Separators are made and sold by the subscribers at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor.

KNAPP & HAYLAND,  
Jan. 19, 1846. 247-if



## THE preceding figure is given to represent the Inseparable Perspiration.

It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that the figure is clothed in a suit of armor, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterrupted when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. It is not a sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and is disposed of by the pores of the skin. It is not a simple and safe cure.

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

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

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

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

**DISEASES OF CHILDREN.**

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them! Whole armies are thus sent to their graves, and their parents are left to mourn over their work-stone's powerful drugs and poisons! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tends so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure. Such cases as Croup, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which the children are so often cut off, can be removed speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and secretly declare to you that the All-Healing Ointment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the vain desire to gain; but knowing as we do that the vast bodies of infants and children die early, which is supposed to be inevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and invite you to try the All-Healing Ointment.

**CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE THAN OTHERS!**

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

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

**RHEUMATISM.**

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

**FEVERS.**

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

**FEMALE COMPLAINTS.**

Inflammation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties which are frequent in the female sex, every careful mother should have at hand, and use when necessary. We have had aged ladies tell us they could not live six months without it. But to females who are parents and mothers, if used for some weeks antecedent to their confinement, very few of those pains and excruciations which attend them at that time will be felt. This fact ought to be known to the world over.

**SCALD HEAD.**

We have cured cases that actually defied every remedy, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent \$500 on his head, but without success, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

**CORNS.**

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

**MEDICINE.** No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this Ointment be used and praised. It is a remedy that will cure all the ailments of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

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

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

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

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

It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to void all its impurities. There is no more cure than this. The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intestines. Stop these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is the right remedy for all skin diseases, and it is a remedy that will cure all the ailments of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

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## BOOKS! BOOKS!!

At Perry's Book Store.

TO THE PUBLIC!!