

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

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All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid, to
T. FOSTER & DELL, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

POETRY.

From the Chronotype.
The Fashionable Lady's Prayer.
BY W. FELCH.

"Give us this day our daily bread,"
And in our prayers besides,
To load the stomach, pain the head,
And choke the vital tides,
And if too soon a friend decease,
Or die in agony—
We'll talk of God's mysterious ways,
And lay it all to thee.
Give us to pass a morbid taste,
In spite of pain and death,
Consumption-strife around the waist,
Almost to stop the breath;
Then, if infirmity attends
Our stunted progeny—
We'll lay it all to thee.
Give us big bustles in the rear,
(We ask it not in fun),
A thing for corn-field crows to fear,
And hence to roost upon;
And if we heat the hips and spine,
What matter should it be?
And sickness, follows we can whine,
And lay it all to thee.
Give us good houses, large and tall,
To look the cabins down—
And servants dodging at our call,
And shaking at our frown;
The poor, however worthy they,
We'll treat quite scornfully—
Then sixpence pay, communion day,
And settle up with thee.
We do disdain to toil and sweat,
Like girls of vulgar brood!
Of labor, give us not a bit,
For physic or for food;
And if for lack of exercise,
We lack the stamina
Of those who trample and despise—
We'll lay it all to thee.
If any curer we have forgot,
That on a rosy
Fashion tale, withhold it not,
But send it grievously;
And if too hard the mill-stone light
For frail humanity—
We'll never blame ourselves a mite,
But lay it all to thee.
Yes, give us coffee, wine and tea,
And hot things introduce,
The stomach's warm bath thrice a day,
To weaken and reduce!
And if, defying nature's laws,
Dyspeptic we must be—
We search to search for human cause,
But lay it all to thee.
*The two circulations—the Nervous and the Sanguinous.

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Signal of Liberty.
Jackson County.
MR. EDITOR:—
I witnessed the most enthusiastic Liberty meetings in Jackson on the 9th inst. that I ever attended anywhere.
The Ladies in Jackson County, have done themselves great honor, in providing a most excellent Liberty dinner. A number of hundred persons partook.
I understand they appropriate the avails of the dinner, to the publication of Bibb's Narrative.
The purity of the motives of the ladies cannot be impeached, and therefore it is that such eloquence is utterly irresistible. Let the Ladies in Michigan take courage to move forward in their good begun work till women and children shall no longer be sold in the market, to the highest bidder, like the beasts of the field. There was also a large turn out of our Liberty men in this County.
The meetings continued full through the afternoon and evening, and many most thrilling addresses were made by different speakers, and many soul-stirring Liberty pieces were sung by the choir and by individuals.
The most firm and decided expression was given by the unanimous adoption of resolutions never again to vote for a slaveholder, or for a man or a party that should be guilty of doing so. The speeches and the resolutions all seemed to warn us not to be foolishly caught in the cunningly devised *Whig snares* of loud professions of regard for "Liberty principles" "Northern Rights," &c., who lie underneath this deceptive snare lay so snugly concealed, ready to seize his prey—the slaveholder so nicely covered up, and so fondly petted by his old and long tried *Whig friends* who are always just as good abolitionists as any body, but—
The *Whig abolitionists*, are no go with the Liberty men of Jackson County. They understand the game and will not be gilled.
If each and every Liberty man from now till the day of election, shall be active and do all

in their power to induce men to attend the polls and then to persuade them to vote against slavery—slavery men—slavery parties—and slavery wars, by voting the Liberty ticket, there will be a large increase of the Liberty vote in this State. Let all be amply provided with Liberty tickets in due season, and then if any one be at all in doubt how to vote honestly and consistently against slavery, let him put the searching and infallible test to his candidate, "will you or your party ever again vote for slaveholders?"
If the answer *chinks* him, or if he falters in the least to reply, do not vote for him even if he says he belongs to a Liberty party. It's all a "humbug."
Remember the Northern Whigs first loudly declaiming against the annexation of Texas, and then all but 14 in Congress, North and South, voting to raise 50,000 soldiers and Ten Millions of Dollars to carry on a Slavery war for Texas against Mexico. Remember the strong Whig State of Kentucky adopting a unanimous vote of congratulation and exultation at the annexation of Texas, and so man need be cheated out of his vote to promote slavery and slavery wars, unless he chooses to be, just for the sake of his beloved party, and the hope of an office.

Lenawee County Meeting.

At a meeting of the friends of Liberty of the County of Lenawee, at Adrian, on Thursday the 15th inst. Stephen Allen in the Chair, and Geo. L. Crane, Secretary.
Whereupon the following Resolutions were presented, read and discussed fully by the following gentlemen: H. Tripp, L. P. Perkins, J. C. Warner, Geo. L. Crane, J. I. Peters and Jesse Govett—when on motion, they were unanimously adopted.
Resolved, That we approve of the course of John P. Hale in the New Hampshire Legislature, and the interest which he manifested in behalf of North Rights.
Resolved, That we recommend to the abolitionists to abstain from the use of slave productions.
Resolved, That Slavery as it exists in the United States is a violation of every article of the Constitution.
Resolved, That we will never vote for a slaveholder or his apologist.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Signal of Liberty for publication.
S. ALLEN, Ch'n.
G. L. CRANE, Sec'y.

ADRIAN, October 15, 1846.

MR. EDITOR:—From some cause when I wrote out the proceedings of our nominating Convention held at this place the 10th ult., I omitted the name of David Carpenter our nominee for Sheriff, which I wish you would publish and see that it is put upon our ballots.
Respectfully yours,
GEO. L. CRANE.

MISCELLANY.

AN ENGLISH NAILER.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.
I was suddenly diverted from my contemplation of the magnificent scenery by a fall of heavy rain drops, as the prelude of an impending shower. Seeing a gate open, and hearing a familiar clicking behind the hedge, I stepped through into a little blacksmith's shop, about as large as an American smoke-house for curing bacon. The first object that my eyes rested upon, was a full grown man, nine years of age, and nearly three feet high; perched upon a stone of half that height, to raise his breast to the level of his father's anvil, at which he was at work, with all the vigor of his little short arms, making nails. I saw a full grown man, for I fear he can never grow any larger, physically or mentally. As I put my hand on his shoulder in a familiar way, to make myself at home with him, and to remove the timidity with which his sudden appearance seemed to inspire him, by a pleasant word or two of greeting, his flesh felt case hardened into all the induration of iron manhood, and as unscapable of growth as his anvil block. Fixed manhood had set in upon him in the greenness of his youth; and there he was, by his father's side, a stunted, premature man; with his childhood cut off; with no space to grow in between the cradle and the anvil block; chained, as soon as he could stand on his little legs, from the heart-stone to the forge-stone, by iron necessity, that would not let him stop long enough to pick up a letter of the English alphabet on the way. O, Lord John Russell! I think of it! Of this English man's son, placed by his mother, scarcely weaned, on a high cold stone, barefooted, before the anvil; there to harden, sear and blister his young hands by heating and hammering ragged nails, for the sustenance her breast can no longer supply! Lord John! look at those nails as they lay hissing on the block. Know you their meaning, use, and language? Please your lordship, let me tell you—I have made nails before now—they are iron exclamation points, which this unlettered, dwarfish boy is unconsciously arraying against you, against the British government, and the ministry of British literature, for cutting him off without a letter of the English alphabet, when printing is done by steam! Incarcerating him, for no sin on his or his parent's side, but poverty, into a dark, six-by-eight prison of hard labor, a *youngster* being—think of it! an infant hardened, almost in his mother's arms, into a man, by toil that bows the surliest of the world's laborers who come to manhood through intervening years of childhood!
The boy's father was at work with his back towards me, when I entered. At my first word of salutation to the lad, he turned around and accosted me a little bashfully, as if unaccustomed to the sight of strangers in that place, or reluctant to let them into the scene and secret of his poverty. I sat down upon one end of his nail-bench, and told him I was an American blacksmith by trade, and that I had come in to see how he got on in the world; whether he was earning pretty good wages at his business, so that he could live comfortably, and send his children to school.—As I said this, I glanced inquiringly toward the boy, who was looking steadily at me from his

stone stool, by the anvil. Two or three little crook-faced girls, from two to five years of age, had stolen in timidly, and a couple of young frightened eyes were peering over the door-sill at me. They all looked as if some task were daily allotted them in the soot and cinders of their father's forge, even to the sharp-eyed baby at the door. The poor Englishman—he was as much an Englishman as the Duke of Wellington—looked at his bushy-headed, barefooted children, and said softly, with a melancholy shake of the head, that the times were rather hard with him. It troubled his heart, and many hours of the night he had been kept awake by the thought of it, that he could not send his children to school, nor teach them himself to read. They were good children, he said, with a moist yearning in his eyes; they were all the wealth he had, and he loved them the more, the harder he had to work for them. The poorest part of the poverty that was on him, was that he could not give his children the letters. They were good children, for all the croak of the shop was on their faces, and their fingers were bent like eagles' claws with handling tools. He had been a poor man all his days, and he knew his children would be poorer all their days, and poorer than he, if the nail business should continue to grow woe.—If he could only give them the letters, or the alphabet as they called it, it would make them like of rich; for then they could read the Testament. He could read the Testament a little, for he had learned the letters by fire-light. It was a good book, was the Testament; never saw any other book—heard tell of some in rich people's houses; but it mattered but little with him. The Testament, he was sure it was made for nailers and such like. It helped him wonderfully when the loaf was small on his table.—He had but little time to read it when the sun was up, and it took him long to read a little, for he learned the letters when he was old. But he laid it beside his dish at dinner time and fed his heart with it, while the children were eating the bread that fell to his share. And when he had spelt out a line of the shortest words, he read them aloud, and his eldest boy, the one on the block there, could say several whole verses he had learned in this way. It was a great comfort to him to think that James could take into his heart so many verses of the Testament which he could not read. He intended to teach all his children in this way. It was all he could do for them; and this he had to do at meal times; for all the other hours he had to be at the anvil. The nail business was growing harder, he was growing old, and his family large. He had to work from four o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night to earn eighteen pence. His wages averaged only about seven shillings a week; and there were five of them in the family to live on what they could earn. It was hard to make up the loss of an hour. Not one of their hands, however little, could be spared. Jimmy was going on nine years of age and a helpful lad was he; and the poor man looked at him dolefully. Jimmy could work off a thousand nails a day, of the smallest size. The rest of their little shop, tenement and garden, was five pounds a year; and a few pennies earned by the youngest of them was a great account.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

National Liberty Paper at Washington.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.
At the general Anti-Slavery Convention held at Chicago on the 24th 25th, and 26th of June 1846, the friends of the slave then assembled, acting upon suggestions of gentlemen in different parts of the Union, appointed the undersigned as a committee, to take into consideration the subject of establishing an Anti-Slavery paper at Washington, and to take such preliminary action as would result in the establishment of such a press, should it be deemed expedient. The committee at that time reported in favor of the propriety and practicability of the measure, and asked the privilege of further action, with permission to report through the columns of the Western Citizen.

The committee are happy to be able at this time to make a favorable report of the undertaking, and the successful progress of all the preliminary arrangements, the complete success of the enterprise only now awaiting the will and the support of the friends of the slave and of universal liberty, throughout the Union. The committee with one exception, were living at a distance from each other, and therefore the principal correspondence has been done by the chairman. After free communication with many friends in different States, and also with one or two individuals at Washington, and with a committee of gentlemen acting for the same purpose in New York, the undersigned are prepared to report the following propositions:

1. That the advancement of the Anti-Slavery cause imperatively requires the establishment of an Anti-Slavery paper in Washington, which may be regarded as the organ of the Anti-Slavery people of this nation.
2. That the expenses of such a paper will necessarily be great—more than will be met for a year or two from the income of the establishment; and that it may be enabled to move on with energy and without pecuniary embarrassments, the committee recommended the raising of \$5,000 by voluntary contributions from all parts of the country, which sum shall be placed in the hands of Lewis Tappan, Esq. of New York, as Trustee, subject to the order of the editor and proprietor of the said paper, as his necessities may require, any time within three years from the first of December next, after which time, if there should remain any funds unexpended for, that the balance be expended in the free circulation of said paper among the non slaveholders in the slave States.
3. That it is advisable that the paper be placed in the hands of an efficient and competent person, as his individual property, trusting for its final success in the energy of private enterprise; and that so much of the above sum as may be required for the establishment of the paper, be considered as a gratuity to sustain the burden of publication at its commencement.
4. That Dr. G. Bailey, of Cincinnati, the editor of the Philanthropist and Morning Herald, has consented to take the responsibility of the establishment, as editor and proprietor, on these terms, and with the subscription list of the Philanthropist, if the required amount is raised in season, will commence the publication of a *National Liberty paper at Washington, in the District of Columbia on the first of December next.*
5. That John G. Whittier of Mass., and Rev. Amos A. Phelps of New York, have given encouragement that they will act as assistant editors, the former in the Literary and the latter in the Religious department of the paper.

6. That subscriptions of the amount of \$5 and upward, be solicited from friends in every part of the country, to make up the sum of \$5,000, and that the following individuals are appointed as agents for their respective states, to receive, collect, and forward to the Trustee, Mr. Tappan, at New York, whatever may be paid, for this purpose; and that Mr. Tappan be requested to acknowledge the amounts received weekly in the *Emanipator*, until the first of December, and after that time monthly, until the full amount be made up, and that other Anti-Slavery papers be requested to copy.
STATE AGENTS.
Maine—Austin Willey, Hallowell.
New Hampshire—Hon. Joseph Cilley.
Vermont—Rodney V. Marsh Brandon.
Massachusetts—Jas. G. Carter, Lancaster.
Rhode Island—William Alpin, Providence.
Connecticut—Francis Gillet.
Eastern N. Y.—Lewis Tappan, New York.
Western N. York—E. O. Sheppard, Arcade.
New Jersey—John Grimes, Boonton.
Eastern Pennsylvania—Wm. Elder, Philadelphia.
Western Penn.—John A. Wills, Pittsburgh.
Northern Ohio—L. L. Rice, Cleveland.
Southern Ohio—Thomas Heaton.
Northern Indiana—E. B. Crocker, South Bend.
Southern Ia.—H. W. De Puy, Indianapolis.
Illinois—Orlando Davidson, Chicago.
Michigan—Chas. H. Stewart, Detroit.
Wisconsin—E. D. Holton, Milwaukee.
" B. Brown, Beloit.
Iowa—Aaron Street, Salem, Henry County.
Dist. of Columbia—J. Bigelow, Washington.
Maryland—J. E. Snodgrass, Baltimore.
Kentucky—Henry Needham, Louisville.
Eastern Tennessee—John Aiken, Cloyd's Creek, Blount Co.
Western Tennessee—Wm. Wyatt, Fayetteville, Lincoln Co.
North Carolina.
South Carolina—Hugh M. Nisbet, Torbit's Store.
Alabama—J. Caskey, Gaston, Sumpter Co.
Missouri—Henry Smith, St. Louis.
Georgia—John R. Dow, Augusta.
Mississippi—John Caughy, Storkville.

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our country, and the interesting age in which we live.
CHAS. V. DYER, Ch'n, Chicago.
Z. EASTMAN, do.
C. DURKEE, Southport, W. T.
J. J. DEMING, Mishawaukie, Ia.
G. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, Mich.
The Fugitive Slave Case.
The pressure of other matters has prevented our noticing the case of a slave who was lately kidnapped from Boston, and carried to New Orleans. The following article from the *New Orleans Picayune* gives a history of the affair.
From the *New Orleans Picayune*.
The Case of Captain Hannum.—We have great pleasure in complying with the wishes of Capt. Hannum, of the brig Ottoman, by laying his letter before our readers:
BOSTON SEPT. 11, 1845.
Editors of the *Picayune*.—In my own native city, a refugee from the fury of the Abolitionists, I address you on a grave subject, through it has placed me in the midst of many a comical and ludicrous scene.
I cleared at your port on the 9th, and sailed on the 10th of August, in command of the brig Ottoman, for Boston. Seven days out, a mulatto slave was found so created in the fore-peak; I kept a look out at the mast head, in the hope of finding some vessel by which to send him back, but unfortunately did not succeed; kept on my way, and arrived off Boston Light at two on the morning of the 7th. Here I placed the runaway on board of a pilot boat for safe keeping till four A. M. the next day, when I arrived from town according to agreement, and took the darkey in my boat, which contained, besides myself, a trusty friend, a boy of sixteen, and a boatman. Agreeable to arrangement in town, I was to await the bark Niagara, to sail next day to New Orleans. That night an Easterly gale commenced, and the next day no Niagara came. Unable to weather it any longer in the lower harbor, I kept her away for Spectacle Island. There, as ill luck would have it, while taking "a drop of consolation," at the hotel, the negro gave me the slip, and with the boat made sail for South Boston Point; post haste we followed in another boat, but he landed about ten minutes ahead. We took after him through cornfields and over fences, till finally, after a chase of two miles, I secured him just as he reached the bridge. Accusing him of theft, I marched him arm in arm, towards the Point, followed by a crowd of men and boys—a friend came up with a team, when I drove to the Point, and we took to our boats and were off.
The news of the escape and capture spread through the city—officers were despatched in all directions—\$100 reward was offered for the "kidnapper captain and pirate boat Warren." That night we lay at anchor under Lovell's Island—the easterly blow continued—we dared not venture farther out. Next morning our case was desperate. Out of water and provisions, I beat down to the outer island in the harbor, (an uninhabited pile of barren rocks,) landed with the darkey and boy, and sent my companions to town for supplies and another boat, while we remained hid in the gullies of the rocks. They returned at night with the "Vision," the fastest sailer in the Bay, and took us off. So hoily were they pursued in town, that the only refreshments they were enabled to obtain were gin and crackers, and on these we subsisted during the remainder of the expedition. We now stood for sea, and waited for the Niagara, till 2 P. M. the next day (the 12th) when she came out in tow of a steamer. I put him on board as the steamer left, giving Captain Ren letters explanatory of the whole affair. No sooner had I left the bark than I discovered a steamer making directly for us. Knowing she could chase but one, I steered a course opposite to the Niagara, till the steamer came up and ordered me to heave to; this for some time I refused to do, wishing to delay them as long as possible, in order to give the Niagara a chance to get clear.—Bayonets glistened in all parts of the boat: darkeys were there of every hue, crying out, "Run him down," "Fire into him," &c. After this was hushed, and I had brought them to terms of civility, I love to and received on board two officers, who examined the craft: not finding the object of their search, they went on board the steamer and put off for the bark; but they had wasted too much time with me—the Niagara was well out to sea, with a fine breeze. The Abolitionists, after chasing her a few miles, became sea-sick, and commenced casting up their accounts; the balance were in favor of returning home, and back they went, to wreak their vengeance, on your humble servant—humble enough, God knows, though elevated to garret life.
Stigmatized as a slave-stealer at the South—branded as a kidnapper at the

North—my situation is anything but enviable. The journals here are bitter against me, and accuse me of interested motives. On the contrary, with a hundred dollars reward against me, I have been obliged to spend a like sum in order to re-ship the negro to his master. Mr. John H. Pierson, Esq., a merchant of this city, well known for his integrity, is the owner of the Niagara and Ottoman, and sanctions my proceedings. This is my lengthy story; lay it before your readers, that they may know we are not all Abolitionists, and that the reputation of our beautiful city may not suffer through their disgraceful proceedings.
Very respectfully yours, gentlemen,
JAMES W. HANNUM,
Master brig Ottoman.

An Auction Scene.

In the winter of 1840 and '41, having business in Western Virginia, where the peculiar institution flourishes in its mildest form, (be it remembered at this time I was opposed to anti-slavery principles,) December 28th, I found myself in Martinsburg, the county seat of Berkeley.—About 10 o'clock of the aforesaid day I observed a crowd congregated in the public square, in front of a suspicious looking building, which had very much the appearance of a jail, as it proved to be. On enquiry of my landlord concerning the cause of the meeting, he said it was "a hiring"—in other words a negro sale—as I afterwards found that a number were hired for life. I walked down to the market, and to obtain a better view, I mounted a large wagon in the street directly opposite of the auctioneer, who had commenced his work. He was a large man, dressed in aristocratic style, with a profusion of ruffles, gold finger rings, watch seals, and last not least, a large whip, called by drivers "a loaded whip." The hiring I understood to be of a number of slaves of a certain estate, who were hired out from year to year to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the heirs. These sales take place between Christmas and New Years, the holidays, quite a recreation for the slaves who are to change masters.
After a number had been disposed of in this way, the crier announced that he would offer for sale six slaves. He then put up two, father and son. The old man was nearly sixty years of age, a cripple; the son was about twenty-three, a perfect specimen of his work. There was present two Georgia soul-drivers, who bid eight hundred dollars for both.—When the crier remarked it was a small bid for both, the Georgian replied, he would give eight hundred without the old man, as he was of no account. The young man gave the bidder a look that would have shamed the devil; the old man wept bitterly. This son sold at the bid, and the father was sold for sixty dollars to an old farmer who had never kept a slave in his life. Thus father and son was separated. The next case was that of a girl, fifteen years of age.—(These slaves had been hired out to different individuals the past year.) She was brought crying upon the stand. With an oath he bid her to stop "blubbering," and then proceeded with the sale. He stated enumerating her qualities, he feared that the prospect was good for an increase of the property, saying which, the brutal wretch placed his whip beneath her apron and raised it above her head, exhibiting to the enlightened multitude, the spectacle of a girl fifteen years old far advanced in pregnancy! She was sold for one hundred and fifty dollars.

The next case was that of a young white woman, sixteen years old, with a young child. I say white woman, because the auctioneer said, she was only one-eighth black, and I have seen many of the fair girls of Ohio who could not boast of as fair complexion or as good figure or features. She came upon the stand with her infant in her arms, in the deepest misery. A gentleman who had taken his seat beside me, observing that I was very interested, remarked he thought I was a stranger in that country, I answered that I was. "These things look odd to you?" "They do." Said he, "you see that man in the crowd," pointing to one within a few paces of the stand—"that is Dr. C. he hired that girl last year, and that child is his! The Georgian bid three hundred dollars; some one bid four; the Georgian bid four fifty; the girl cast a piercing glance at the crowd, her eyes rested on Dr. C. who instantly averted his face. She gazed one moment, then burst into a torrent of tears. She was knocked off to the Georgian. Thus the fiend saw his child and its mother, sold into Southern bondage. My God! thought I, is it possible! I was cured of my proslavery principles.
The writer of the foregoing says—"I am a poor mechanic, a noisy son of

Vulcan. You will therefore excuse the imperfect manner in which I have written. Such a communication needs no apology.—Cincinnati Herald.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, October 21.

\$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. FRANK M. LANSING. S. B. TREADWELL.

3RD DIST. W. 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. SEBERR 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 BERNETT. CHARLES TRIPP.

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

JACKSON COUNTY. LONSON WILCOX. LUTHER F. GRANDY. SAMUEL HIGGINS.

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.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY. JOHN B. BARNES.

The Election.

As this paper will reach a portion of our subscribers before election, we would just remind them that each Liberty man is expected to do his duty in every particular. That is all that is required of him. Let every one consider what it is, and do it, and he will receive, through the Signal, in two or three weeks, a most encouraging account of the result in the whole State.—Let the preparation and distribution of ballots, be particularly attended to. Let none be discouraged from acting efficiently because the course of the Liberty party for the past year may not have coincided with their particular views. Action, if deemed necessary, may be had on that matter hereafter. Each Liberty man should not once more register his vote to maintain and carry out our great principle of Opposition to the Slave Power, by the use of the Elective Franchise. On this point we are all agreed; and a difference of views on other matters cannot excuse our neglect of duty in this. Let no disappointment of feeling hinder each of us from bearing our testimony at the polls or to more for the overthrow of Slavery. The influence of the Liberty party has hitherto been important, valuable, and efficient: let us sustain, preserve, and augment it, by an unanimous vote for the cause of Liberty.

The Senators.

The Ypsilanti Sentinel (Whig) joins with the Journal in condemnation of the Whig candidates for Senators, Hawkins and Crane, saying they have not the confidence of the party, and intimates that they had better resign. Nothing appears against them except that it is alleged the candidates are entirely opposed to certain reforms, while a large share of the Whigs are in favor of them. This, however, is reason enough in the latter for refusing to support them. The Liberty nominees for Senators from this county, Messrs. KENNY and LANSING, are old citizens, substantial farmers, and well known as the friends of every valuable reform, as well as sterling antislavery men. Better support them than "throw away your votes" on impracticable conservatives, or rank proslavery men.

Shiawassee County.

A friend writes us from Owosso, Oct. 15: "I have just time to say that we held our Convention today and the result is as follows: For Representative—J. B. Barnes. Treasurer—R. W. Hawley. Sheriff—Mason Phelps. County Clerk—Joseph Woodhull. Register of Deeds—J. B. Woodard. County Judge—Elias Constock. Second Judge—Milton H. Glover. Coroners—Phineas Austin, H. G. Eggleston."

Election Tuesday, Nov. 3.

SLAVERY: ITS POLITICAL EVILS, AND THEIR REMEDY.

Last week we showed from the declaration of the Slaveholders themselves, that they have "almost always monopolized high federal office;" and have had "the lion's share of political power." Let us look at a few facts in detail.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Vice President has the casting vote in the Senate, and it sometimes turns the scale on most important questions. Our readers recollect that the casting vote of Vice President Dallas carried forward through one of its stages the new Democratic Tariff law. It is important for the Slaveholders to have a man stationed in that as, who, in case of danger, can put his finger on any design mischievous to Slavery, and crush it in a moment!—Yet to secure the Presidency, they have been content to elect a northern man a part of the time, provided he had southern principles. Thus Calhoun served from 1824 to 1832; Van Buren, from 1832 to 1836; R. M. Johnson, to 1840; John Tyler was elected to 1844; and G. M. Dallas, a bitter reviler of abolition, to 1848. Thus even for this office, in 24 years, the slaveholders get men of their own number 16 years; and two dogfaces for eight years. Is not this "the lion's share?"

But how is it in the elections of President of the Senate pro-tem? Up to June, 1842, there had been 76 elections for this office, of which the Slave States had had SIXTY, and the Free States 16, or one quarter of the whole! Mr. Southard was elected in 1842. Previous to that no northern man had received the appointment for thirty years! At the late session a few weeks since, Mr. Dallas left a day before its close, and who was elected President pro tem? Mr. Atchinson, a Missouri Slaveholder!

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has charge of the Foreign Correspondence, and instructs the foreign ministers, and through them negotiates the out-door trades of the nation. Up to the present time, 15 persons have filled this situation: 10 of these, were from the Slave States, and free from the Free: whereas the proportion according to the number of voters, should have been exactly reversed.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Of the 98 officers employed in this department at Washington, 49 are from the District of Columbia—the remainder are said to be from Virginia and Maryland. In 1842, under Mr. Upshur, of 191 naval appointments, the Slave States had 171: the Free States only 73.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

This officer appoints all the Committees, and thereby exerts an immense influence on the legislation of the country. During 31 of the 34 years from 1811 to 1845, the Speakers were all slaveholders. Did this happen merely by chance?

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

During the twenty years ending in 1832, there were six presidential elections. In these the South cast 608 electoral votes, but only 41 of them for Northern candidates. During the 20 years ending in 1835, there were five Presidential elections, in which the South cast 515 electoral votes, only eleven of which were for northern men. Why was this?

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

But without going back to the records of the past, how stands the nation at the present? Look at its foreign agents.—Here is a list of them with remarks, published a short time since, by a thoroughly pro-slavery print—the N. Y. Express.

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE U. STATES.

- Full Ministers from Slaveholding States. ENGLAND—Louis McLane. FRANCE—William R. King. SPAIN—Romulus M. Saunders. TURKEY—Dabney S. Carr. MEXICO—John Slidell. BRAZIL—Henry A. Wise. Charges. AUSTRIA—William A. Stiles. HOLLAND—Augustus Davezac. BELGIUM—Thomas G. Clemson. THE TWO SICILIES—Wm. H. Polk. SARDINIA—Robert Wickliff. PORTUGAL—Abraham Rencher. VENEZUELA—Benj. G. Shields. BUENOS AYRES—Geo. Harris. CHILI—William Crump.

NON-SLAVERHOLDING STATES AS REPRESENTED ABROAD.

- Full Ministers, not one. Charges. DENMARK—William W. Irwin. SWEDEN—H. W. Ellsworth. CENTRAL AMERICA—B. W. Bidlack. PERU—A. G. Jewett.

Thus it will be perceived that every full minister is from a slaveholding state, and that nine out of the thirteen Charge-ships have also been selected from the South—and further, that the four positions given to Northern men, are among the most insignificant Governments in the world. The four charge-ships from the North, comprising a population of ten millions; the seven ministers and nine charge-ships, representing the slaveholding interests, comprising a population of seven millions, including three millions of slaves. It is not to be wondered at, that with these facts staring the Representatives from the Free States in the face, there should be a large abolition party growing up in the country,—and that a spirit of sectional independence should

have found its way into Congress, upon a question of the acquisition of foreign territory."

Since the publication of the preceding list, R. J. Ingersol has been appointed from Connecticut to Russia, and Mr. Bancroft, of Mass. to England. A few favors dealt out in this way prevents the North from openly rebelling against its masters.

THE SUM OF THE MATTER.

Do not all these prominent, startling, undeniable facts, show that the insolent threat of Randolph has been fulfilled to the letter when he said,

"We do not govern them (the people of the North) by our black slaves, but by their own white slaves. We know what we are doing. We, of the South, are always united, from the Ohio to Florida—and we can always unite; but you, of the North, are beginning to divide. We have conquered you once, and we can, and we will, conquer you again. Aye, Sir, we will drive you to the wall, and when we have you there once more, we mean to keep you there, and nail you down like base money."

Mr. Giddings and the Slaveholders.

Mr. Giddings has had much of our respect for his straight forward manliness in facing the slaveholding bullies; but his obstinate determination to vote for filling the national offices with Slaveholders will cut him off from the support of the Liberty party generally. Just previous to the election in Ohio. Mr. G. was interrogated whether, if elected, he would vote for a Slaveholder for President, should one be nominated by the Whig party? Mr. G. replies that he has no anticipation of such an event; but should that prove to be the case, he should "lend no exertion for his election," believing that no slaveholder could be elected by the Whig party. He has no doubt whatever, he says, of the propriety of the course he took in regard to the election of Mr. Clay in 1844; and adds,—

"I have reviewed the opinion I then formed, but am constrained to say, that under the same circumstances, I should vote for a slaveholder as freely as I did then."

In answer to the inquiry whether he would vote for a slaveholder for Speaker, he replies,—

"In 1841, when John White was elected speaker, I opposed him for the reason that I felt it a duty to sustain a northern man. He was elected, however, and discharged his duty faithfully, assigning to northern men their full proportion of important positions. When I was arraigned for daring to assert the right of my constituents, and when I was myself forbidden to defend my own rights or those of my people, he vindicated them to the extent of his power and his official influence. At the next election for speaker I voted for him, and have no hesitation in saying that under like circumstances I should pursue the same course; and although it is not likely that I shall ever again be placed in a similar position, or feel the most distant wish to vote for a slaveholder, to any office, yet, as we cannot foretell events, I can only say that I shall maintain my principles to the extent of my power, under every and all circumstances."

Here is the fundamental difference between Whigs and Liberty men: Whigs will vote for Slaveholders of their own party, and thereby continue the Slave Power in all its vigor and supremacy; Liberty men will not vote for slaveholders of any party. Both cannot be right. Neither union nor co-operation can take place between the two parties so long as this difference exist.

National Liberty Paper.

It will be seen by the report on the first page, that Dr. Bailey, of the Philanthropist, is to remove from Cincinnati to Washington, and establish a National Anti-Slavery paper. It is called a "Liberty" paper by the Committee; but we suppose it will be disconnected from a direct support of the Liberty party, and will be designed to be a national Anti-Slavery paper. The Doctor, in many respects, is a good man for the situation. He is not as radical as some of our antislavery writers, by a good deal; is cautious in his statements; generally courteous in language; and has a depth of research and extent of investigation in purely political matters beyond most of the Liberty editors. That he will make a valuable paper, we doubt not; but judging from the past, we shall not expect from him a vigorous advocacy of the Liberty party or its candidates. On the contrary, he is already out for a general co-operation or union of antislavery men, irrespective of party, as we will show in a week or two. We wish Dr. Bailey abundant success in his difficult and arduous enterprise.

The Boston Whig makes the following confession to the country:

"Regard for our slaveholding friends has already given to the Whig party in the Free States that TIMID, TIMESERVING, TEMPORISING, HYPOCRITICAL aspect, which has gone far to lose for it the confidence of a majority of the voters in every one of the States."

Read Burritt's account of the "English Nailer," on the first page. It is a graphic sketch.

A New Way.

The Albany Patriot tells the following temperance story. We suspect we have no laws in this State, either common or statute, that would give similar damages. Will some lawyer enlighten the public as to the feasibility of this new mode of propagating temperance?

"A rich rumrunner out in Berne, this county, sold his poison profusely to an elderly gentleman who has long been the slave of the liquor appetite, and has disappointed all the efforts of his family to reclaim him. Affection, tears and entreaties have proved powerless and in vain. Mr. J. R. Ward, one of our true and resolute reformers, gave the vender fair warning, if he sold his rum—any more liquor he should hold him responsible at the bar of legal justice. The offence was repeated. Mr. Ward at once, true to his word, directed Otis Allen, Esq., one of the best read temperance lawyers in this part of the State, to commence a suit for the recovery of two thousand dollars damages. The vender awoke after a few days as from a dream, and began to remember that J. R. Ward is not a man to take a rash step, or to take back his word. The lawyer too told him his case was a bad one—decidedly so. Off he runs to Mr. W. to make his peace, whose reply is, 'the law had better take its course.' No, he insisted, he did not want to pay two thousand dollars, but was ready to do what was right, or what they, Mr. Ward and Mr. Allen, said he must do! Well, said Mr. W., I don't want your money, a red cent of it. You know I don't. This action was commenced to stop your selling rum, and that you must do or take the consequence. The miserable man at once caved in—forked over four X's by way of costs—bound himself to quit selling liquor, and left the action hanging over his head to secure the fulfilment of his promise."

Mr. Gordon, Whig candidate for Congress has been asked by certain gentlemen, this question:

"Would you, under any circumstances, help to elevate to office a slaveholder or his apologist; and will you, if elected, do all you can, constitutionally, to overthrow the slave power of this nation?"

Mr. Gordon is not yet prepared to give an affirmative answer, only in "general terms." He says in reply:

"While as a general principle, I might say that I would support no slaveholder or his apologist for office, still among the ten thousand situations in which a man under our government may be placed, it is extremely difficult to say, that under any circumstances, I might not feel it to be a duty to vote for a person who owned slaves. To me it appears that the adoption of such a principle without qualification, might serve to defeat the very object which it was intended to promote."

A column more follows this paragraph, but this is the gist of the matter, and is another evidence of the radical difference between Whigs and Liberty men. The antislavery Whigs wish to put down Slavery, but they wish to do it by filling the national offices with Slaveholders.—Liberty men cannot yet see the wisdom of this course.

Washington papers announce that the Government will hereafter require the Mexicans to raise contributions for the support of our armies, instead of paying for every thing. This is in direct contravention of the pledge given by Gen. Taylor in his proclamation, which reads thus:

"We come among the people of Mexico as friends and republican brethren, and all who receive us as such shall be protected, whilst all who are seduced into the army of our dictator shall be treated as enemies. We shall want from you nothing but food for our army, and FOR THIS YOU SHALL BE PAID IN CASH THE FULL VALUE."

A clergyman whose name has escaped us, writes to the A. S. Bugle an account of a visit to Rev. Mr. Fairbanks, an old schoolmate of his, now in the Kentucky Penitentiary for being concerned with Miss Webster, not in slave-stealing, but in slave-liberation. He says,—

"I walked up from the prison, through the city, and seated myself on a summit where the people were constantly passing. From previous conversation which I had in the city before entering the prison, with different persons, and also at a time with those who were passing, I found myself endangered by my visit to the prison. I was also informed that the people of Kentucky had agreed among themselves to assassinate Mr. F. at the expiration of his term in prison in a shameful manner. I found it necessary for me to leave on board the cars, which thing I did in a short time after, and fled to the next city where I was soon pursued. Men with their dirks and other weapons stalked about me threatening me with immediate death! My blood seemed to chill in my veins while a villainous man placed his dirk to my throat, looking towards heaven exclaiming by the power of God and his throne, that he would pierce my heart if I denied the charges preferred against me, on the subject of visiting an old comrade in State's prison who had assisted slaves. By soft words and persuasive arguments, I escaped from the murderer, and while they were gathering by hundreds to take and lynch me, I escaped by the cars, and steered my course to Tennessee by way of the Cumberland river."

Several communications arrived after our paper was already full. Hence their non-insertion.

There has been as yet no new foreign arrival. The regular steamer has been due a long time and it is feared that she is lost.

The name of Charles M. Howard should have been inserted last week as the Liberty candidate for County Clerk of Wayne County.

TICKETS for Wayne County are ready for delivery at the Store of J. Holmes & Co., Detroit. The friends will please send in for them.

Knowledge is power.

The New York Convention.

The Buffalo Patriot contains the new Constitution of the State, as approved by the Convention, and submitted to the people for rejection or adoption. As this was the Convention of a great State, embracing in its list of members many eminent men, and as the influence of New York is felt very considerably in our own legislation, our readers may be interested in sundry provisions of that document. We will notice a few points, as they occur in reading it.

A jury may be waived in all civil cases by the parties, in a manner to be prescribed by law. A good provision.

No person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief. Right again.

In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true and is published with good motives and justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, shall be required to every bill appropriating public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

The Legislators are required at their first session after the adoption of the Constitution, to appoint three Commissioners whose duty it shall be to reduce to a written and systematic code the whole body of laws of the State, both common and statute, and report to the Legislature. This is an excellent provision, and it is a great step towards salubrious change. It presupposes that the common law may be altered for the better in its form and shape, as well as its provisions; a supposition that the body of the laws have practically been unwilling to admit. This revision, whether it be in itself much better than the old code or not, will bring the whole matter before the people, from whose hands it has always been kept, and thereby prove the entering wedge to any amount of radical change that may be desired. If we remember rightly, Gov. Mason, of this State, once proposed to the Legislature a similar revision of the Common Law; but neither they nor the people were then prepared for it.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at each election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election, a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote.

But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

But a provision was made for submitting the question of Colored Suffrage to the people by a separate vote, as specified in the following resolution of the Convention:

"Resolved, That at the next general election, at the same time when the votes of the electors shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of the amended Constitution, the additional amendment in the words following:

"§ 1. Colored male citizens, possessing the qualifications required by the first section of the second article of the Constitution, other than the property qualification, shall have the right to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people after the first day of January, 1847."

shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for their adoption; or rejection, in the form following, to wit:

A separate ballot may be given by every person having the right to vote for the amended Constitution, to be deposited in a separate box.

Upon the ballots given for the adoption of the said separate amendment, shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words,

"Equal suffrage to colored persons?—Yes."

And upon the ballots given against the adoption of the said separate amendment, in like manner, the words,

"Equal suffrage to colored persons?—No."

And on such ballots shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words,

"Constitution? Suffrage."

In such manner that such words shall appear on the outside of such ballot when folded.

If, at the said election, a majority of all the votes given for and against the said separate amendment shall contain the words "Equal Suffrage to colored persons?—Yes," then the said separate amendment, after the first day of January, 1847, shall be a separate section of article second of the Constitution, in force and effect, any thing contained in the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

These provisions of the new Constitution will be cited by posterity an hundred and fifty years hence, as the old Blue Laws of Connecticut now are, as curious evidences of the barbarism, foolish prejudice, and narrowness of views and feelings possessed by their venerable ancestors in 1846.

It seems, however, that if colored men are not to be allowed to vote, they are not to be taxed—thus directly acknowledging the great principle contended for by the Revolutionary patriots, that taxation and representation ought to be inseparable.—Whether the amendment granting suffrage to all colored persons will be carried by the popular vote, is considered very doubtful. A large portion of the highest and of the lowest classes of society will strenuously oppose it.

The War.

It appears that the armistice for eight weeks agreed upon by Gen. Taylor and the Mexican General, was made subject to the orders of both governments. By this agreement, neither party is to pass a line distant about 30 miles beyond Monterey. Immediately on receiving the official news of this arrangement, a messenger was despatched from Washington to General Taylor with orders to discontinue the armistice, and prosecute the war vigorously. Monterey, now in the possession of Gen. Taylor, is on the main travelled road that leads from the Rio Grande to Mexico, and has a population of about 12,000. It is on the San Fernando river, about 220 miles from its mouth.

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

On the 19th General Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of about 6000 men, and after reconnoitering the city, at about 15 or 1600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from it, his battery force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the army could obtain a supply of water, and beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries.

The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the Engineers in making a reconnoissance of the city batteries and commanding heights. On the 20th, General Worth was ordered with a half division to move by a circuitous route to the right and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appear to have neglected.

Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position.

On the morning of the 21st, he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry, and repulsing them with loss, he finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered that besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace and the occupation of the heights, the opposite side of the San Juan had been fortified. The two latter were then stormed and carried.

The guns of the last fort carried, being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace.

On the same morning, the 21st, the first division of regular troops under General Twiggs, and the volunteer division under General Butler, were ordered to make a diversion to the left of the town in favor of the important operations of General Worth. The ten inch mortars and two 24-pound howitzers, had been put in battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine 14 yards distant from the Cathedral, fort or Citadel, and were supported by the 8th regiment of infantry.

At 8 o'clock A. M., on the 21st, the order was given for their battery to open on the citadel and to, and immediately after the first division with the 3rd and 4th infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoiter and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Major Mansfield and Captain Williams, Top. Engineers, and Maj. Kinney, quarter master to the Texas division. A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned it, entering and engaging with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the citadel and the first and second batteries, and from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets and houses.

The rear of the first battery was soon turned and the reverse fire of the troops through the gorge of the works killed or dislodged the artillerists and infantry from it, and the building occupied by infantry immediately in its rear.

The first division was followed and supported by the Mississippi, Tennessee, and 1st Ohio regiment. The first two regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio regiments though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the first battery and its adjoining defences, were unable from exhaustion and the loss that they had suffered to gain more advantage. A shower of rain also came up to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day. The third, fourth and first infantry, and the Baltimore battalions remained as the garrison of the captured position under Col. Garland, assisted by Capt. Bigdely's battery. Ten 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and 1 howitzer were captured in the fort; three officers and some 20 or 30 men taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders was turned about the second fort and defences, and served with captured ammunition during the remainder of the day by Captain Ridgely.

The storming parties of Gen. Worth's division also captured two 9 pounders which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d, Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried the heights above the Bishop's palace.—Both were carried by a command under captain Vinton, 3rd Artillery. Four pieces of artillery with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defences.

On the evening of 23d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by General Quitman, with Mississippi and Tennessee regiments. Early on the morning of the 23d, General Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defences east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who apprehending another assault, in

the night of the 23d had retired from all his defences to the main Place, and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi, and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the streets to reconnoitre, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy. These were soon supported by Col. Wood's regiment of Texan Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's light battery, and the third infantry. The enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted from the streets, house tops, barricades, &c., in the vicinity of the Place.

The engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattering parties of the enemy, and penetrating quite to the defences of the main Plaza. The advantage thus gained it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defence, except the main Plaza, its immediate vicinity, and the Cathedral fort, or citadel.

Early in the afternoon of the same day, General Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city. Toward evening the mortar had been planted in a cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the plaza. Thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early in the morning of the 24th, a communication was sent to General T. from General Ampudia, under a flag of truce, making an offer of capitulation, which the former refused to accede to, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant. At the same time, a demand to surrender was in reply, made upon General Ampudia. Twelve at noon was the time at which the acceptance—or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 A. M., the Mexican General sent requesting a personal conference with General Taylor, which was granted. The principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city, made on either side, and refused, at half past 4, P. M. General T. arose, and saying he would give General Ampudia one hour to consider, and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers.

At the expiration of the hour the discharge of the mortar was to be the signal for the re-commencement of hostilities. Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Ampudia, to inform the American General, that to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor, being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he had, after consultation with his general officers, decided to capitulate accepting the offer of the American General.

Terms of capitulation as sent this morning.—Pilot.

The True Doctrine.

The State Journal, being taken to task by its brethren for "bolting" the regular Whig ticket, replies,—

"The Gazette has strongly contended for the same state reforms as ourselves—the same principles as are embraced in resolutions of our county convention. It regards these reforms as of very great importance to the public welfare; and yet notwithstanding all this it deliberately declares that it will support men who are not in favor of these reforms, if such are regularly nominated! It strikes us that this is not the best way in the world. What does your advocacy of reform amount to when you contribute to send men to the Legislature who you know will defeat reform? It looks very like the conduct of the nurse who strangles the child committed to her care. If we should pursue such a course, what confidence could the public place in our fidelity?"

There is good sense in this paragraph. We hope our neighbor will be more charitable to antislavery men hereafter. They are in favor of the Abolition of Slavery; and "what would their advocacy of Abolition amount to, if they contribute to send men to the Legislature or Congress or the Presidential Chair who they know will defeat Abolition? It strikes them, as it does Mr. Corsetius in his case, that "this is not the best way in the world!" Hence their refusal to vote for Clay or any other Slaveholder.

Wayne County Mass Meeting.

The Mass Meeting for Wayne County and the adjoining Towns in Washtenaw and Oakland Counties which is

The Evangelical Alliance.

Some of the religious papers have started the question for what practical object this Alliance was formed, if it takes no cognizance of the actions of men, and labors only to convert them to an orthodox belief.

The Christian Freeman, of Hartford, in commenting on that provision which admits all Slaveholders as members, if only orthodox in faith, says,—

"A blessed union it will undoubtedly be, in which the only requirement is an orthodox creed. Men must believe the scriptures to enter the Alliance," but it is of small consequence whether they obey them: "O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united."

We are reminded by such proceeding, of the parody by a Methodist minister who lived some years at the South, four stanzas of which we will quote in conclusion:

Come, saints and sinners, hear me tell, How pious priests whip Jack and Nell, And women buy, and children sell, And preach all sinners down to hell, And sing of heavenly union.

They'll church you if you sip a dram, And damn you if you steal a lamb, Yet rob old Tony, Doll and Sam, Of human rights, and bread and ham, Kidnapper's heavenly union.

They'll read and sing a sacred song, And make a pray both loud and long, And teach the right, and do the wrong, Hailing the brother, aster strong, With words of heavenly union.

They'll talk of heaven and Christ's reward, And land his image with a cord, And scold and swing the lash about, And sell their brother in the Lord, To hand-cuffed heavenly union.

Send Back the Money.

We copy the following from the Glasgow Examiner of the 22d ult. The allusion is to the money collected in the Slaveholding sections of this country by the Delegation from the Free Church of Scotland. The money in question has already caused far more trouble and difficulty to the Church than it can ever benefit it, and it yet threatens a serious division of the body.

This subject seems to be as popular as ever. "Send back the money" meets the eye of the traveller in every part of the city. In order to distinguish, it seems to be quite fashionable to couple the "send back" with names of ministers and elders, and even ladies are not exempted from the unenviable notoriety, "send back the money, John Thomson," "send back the money, Mrs. Jameson," "send back the money, Dr. Candlish," flourish at every corner.

Oregon.

Mr. Benny of Ohio, has arrived at Independence, Mo., from Oregon, having left in May last. He reports that the people were generally prosperous and happy. The elections were to take place in June, for members of the Legislature of Oregon, and considerable interest was felt as to the result.

Pennsylvania.

The Whigs are said to have come out of the late election favorably in almost every county. The papers state that Mr. Truesdail has assigned property to a large amount for the redemption of the Oakland County Bank bills.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Massachusetts.—There are nine distilleries in operation in Boston, employing 47 men and a capital of \$175,000. They manufacture annually about 2,872,000 gallons of spirits, valued at \$826,000. The amount of crime, misery and death caused by them, may be seen by a glance at the criminal calendar.

A Native American Convention has been held in Worcester, and F. Baylies nominated for Governor, and C. W. Moore for Lieut. Governor.

Rhode Island.—Only two towns in Rhode Island have voted in favor of granting licenses to dealers in intoxicating drinks.

Connecticut.—The enginery of law was put in operation at New London the other day, for the redress of a somewhat singular grievance. Mr. Jedediah B. Brown was sued for defiling a certain well of water on the premises of George Wheeler, by throwing into it a large quantity of unnameable and offensive trash, so that Mr. Wheeler's family could not use the water.

North Carolina.—Gen. Welborn, a member elect to the North Carolina House of Commons, was a member of the first Legislature that sat in Raleigh in 1795—fifty one years ago.

South Carolina.—Arthur, a slave belonging to Isaac Weatherly, Cheraw, has been condemned to be hung at that place on the 2d of October next. For negro stealing. He had run off with some negroes in obedience to the command of his master, who belonged to a gang of slave thieves. We have no intimation that the master, the principal in the villainy, is to be hanged.

Company. The design of this incorporation is to furnish provisions for time of sickness. The operation is this: By the simple payment of five dollars, without any further expense in money or time, a policy is obtained of the company which entitles the insured to four dollars per week for every week of sickness during a year.

New York.—There are six Sunday newspapers published in New York with an aggregate circulation of thirty thousand.

It is estimated that the annual amount expended in N. Y. city for cigars is not less than \$630,000.

The New York Odd Fellows, who number 11,000, are about to build a splendid Hall.

The State Convention now in session at Albany, for the revision of the State Constitution, has voted to adjourn on the last Tuesday in October.

There was a sudden advance in the N. York market, a few days since, of thirty seven and a half cents a bushel on potatoes, from 50 to 87 cents, in consequence of its being ascertained that the crop around Albany, whence large supplies usually come, had been extensively injured by the rot.

Last evening Alderman Purser of the 4th ward, was called to the foot of Dover street to lend his aid in a case of terrible distress. On reaching the place he found about one hundred and fifty German emigrants of all ages and both sexes; many of whom were sick, lying on the wharf, some on their trunks, others on bundles, and many having only the earth for a bed, with heaven for a canopy.

These unfortunates had just been landed in a lighter from the ship Sardinia, the captain of which had humanely kept them for five days after their arrival, and was then compelled to put them ashore. They had scarcely a dollar among the entire party, and were entirely destitute of the barest necessities.

Alderman P. caused the aged and infirm to be taken to the Station-house and food to be given to all; but what future disposition will be made of them remains to be known. It appears that the entire colony were paupers in Hesse Darmstadt, and the inhabitants or authorities had contributed £8 per head to transport them to this country; and, by way of inducement for them to come, they were told that on reaching this country the German Emigrant Society would take care of them, and send them out West where they had plenty of land to give to settlers.

T. Van Tassel, of Syracuse, N. Y., as we learn by the Liberty Intelligencer, has just published a volume of music in phonographic characters. The points in which this new system differs from the old are thus stated:

- 1st. It is strictly phonographic in its character, every note representing all the properties of the sound which it denotes.
2d. The elementary characters are so few that they may be learned almost at sight even by children.
3d. It dispenses with the use of the staff and clefs, and the ordinary signature of flats and sharps, and thus removes many obstacles from the path of the learner.
4th. Its plan of notation, though new, is based upon strictly philosophical principles.

A tune in the new characters is given by the Intelligencer, which the curious in such matters can see at our office.

The Geneva Presbytery, at its recent semi-annual meeting, unanimously declared that "dancing at public and social parties" and "attending the circus," by members of the church, were deserving of church discipline.

New Jersey.—E. M. S. Spencer has been acquitted of the murder of his wife, at Jersey city. The verdict is on ground of insanity. Spencer departed in the care of his Uncle Joshua to be placed in the State Lunatic Asylum.

Pennsylvania.—The county of Schuylkill, which a few years ago was a wilderness, now contains 40,000 inhabitants, \$30,000,000 of capital, and fifty miles of railroad under ground among the mines.

A Mr. Gillespie, at Pittsburgh, has engraved the Lord's prayer and the "ten commandments" on one side of a 6 1-4 cent piece.

Maryland.—Among the causes disposed of lately in the Baltimore City Court, was that of Matilda Cordery, charged with witchcraft and conjuration. She was declared not guilty.

North Carolina.—Gen. Welborn, a member elect to the North Carolina House of Commons, was a member of the first Legislature that sat in Raleigh in 1795—fifty one years ago.

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negro stealing. He had run off with some negroes in obedience to the command of his master, who belonged to a gang of slave thieves. We have no intimation that the master, the principal in the villainy, is to be hanged.

Georgia.—The Macon Railroad, of Georgia now extends from Savannah to Atlanta, a continuous chain of two-hundred and ninety-two miles. Passengers are carried in nineteen hours, for ten dollars.

Florida.—The Charleston Mercury publishes the following extract of a letter received in that city, dated Quincy, Florida, August 14, 1846:

"The minds of the people here are too unsettled to think of any thing at present. Our jail is full of rascals for negro and horse stealing, who will be hung in less than six weeks. Last night, about 10 o'clock, while the Western stage was within half a mile of this place, the driver was shot and died a few hours after.—There is a dreadful state of things here, but we have no villain in fast breaking up. We have now in jail eight finished rogues, the murderer of the poor stage driver among them. An extra Court is to be held on the 14th of September, to try and hang them all, of course—in fact, a great number were anxious to have them hung to-day."—True Democrat.

Alabama.—Felix G. McConnell, a drunken member of the last Congress from Alabama, committed suicide, at Washington on the 10th inst., while suffering in a fit of mania a potu.

Louisiana.—Says the N. O. Picayune: There are no less than 592 regular boarders in the St. Charles Hotel in that city beside 170 servants and employes—a population of about 700 in a single building, enough for a country village.

Mr. J. D. Allen, of New Orleans, offers a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of his "white negro man," Dick Frazier, who ran away last November. Dick is a "good butcher, horse-breaker, house-painter, cook, and whitewasher, and a fair shoemaker," nevertheless, Mr. Allen is fearful that "he can't take care of himself," and will suffer from want, and offers above liberal reward to any one who will deliver Dick to him safe and sound. When last heard from Dick was at work on an Alabama railroad, and had the audacity to pass for "a white man by the name of Jesse Teams." Who will tell his disconsolate master where Dick is?

Tennessee.—A most unprovoked and cold-blooded murder was perpetrated at a camp meeting near Memphis, Tenn., on Sunday night week upon the person of Mr. Winston Goldsby, Esq., by a man named Forbes. The murder was committed within ten feet of the altar, and while the meeting was engaged in prayer. Goldsby was sitting at the time near the altar with his head leaning upon a walking stick, when Forbes approached him and spoke to him. Goldsby arose and extended his hand apparently in a greeting manner to Forbes, who instantly plunged a knife into him, killing him almost instantly. Forbes was immediately arrested and lodged in prison. A Memphis paper of the 10th, speaking of this, says there has been a misunderstanding between the parties.

Iowa.—The following are the salaries of the officers in Iowa, under the new constitution: Governor \$1,000; Supreme and District Court Judges, each \$1,000; Secretary of State \$500; Treasurer 400; members of the Legislature \$2, a day for the first 50 days, and \$150 a day thereafter during the session.

Wisconsin.—In 1830 the population of Wisconsin was only 3,245—it is now 155,277. Something of an increase.

Illinois.—WHIPPED TO DEATH.—The Shawneetown (Illinois) Gazette, of the 9th of April, mentions a disgraceful occurrence which took place in Vienna near that place. A man named Kersey, from Marion stopped at Vienna over night. The next morning he stated that he had been robbed of over \$100. Suspicion fell upon a negro man; they endeavored to make him confess his guilt, but without success. At length it was determined to take him out and whip him. Accordingly he was taken out, tied up, and the lash laid on by Kersey and others. After several places had been named by the negro as to where he had concealed the money, and each found to be false, the whipping was repeated. At length some of the bystanders interfered, declaring that the negro could not bear any further punishment, and forcibly cut him down. He was then conveyed towards the jail, but before reaching that, and within fifteen minutes after he was cut loose, he dropped down dead.

Michigan.—The Washingtonian says that Ex-Gov. Barry, of Constantine, keeps a groggery according to law, to sell by the drink.

The True Democrat says that Mr. Gilbert of Washtenaw County, has employed a very competent person to take charge of the office for twenty dollars per month.

The first month after the present deputy entered on his duties, he took in \$115.—He retained twenty dollars for himself and paid over the other \$95 to Mr. Gilbert, who was all this time engaged in his own business as merchant. This shows that the people pay nearly \$100 a month too much fees.

The Washingtonian represents that H. W. D. Brewster, of Rochester, N. Y. D. M. W. P. for the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, has been on an official tour through the State, and instituted Divisions at Detroit, Mount Clemens, Battle Creek, and Brooklyn.—There are six Divisions of the Order in the State.

James Fraser, of Saginaw, gathered eighty-two bushels of apples from a single tree. The North Star may well challenge the State to beat this.

VARIETY.

Four negro men and boys, belonging to Messrs. Coere & Coddin, ran away on Saturday night. They are supposed to have been piloted and persuaded off by abolition influence. Two or three of the police started yesterday morning for Alton, Illinois, in hot pursuit. Nearly every day slaves are leaving their masters, and the only preventive is to keep strict watch. The facilities afforded here for their escape have the effect to depreciate the value of this kind of property very much.—St. Louis New Era.

PEACHES IN NEW YORK AND LONDON.—We are informed that peaches were sold in New York, Saturday, at eight cents a basket. In July, 1845, we saw peaches sold in London at ten shillings a piece. We dare not ask any body to believe this statement—and yet it is made upon the evidence which our eyes and ears furnished.—Ath. Eve. Journal.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.—The English bushel of wheat weighs 70 pounds; 8 bushels, equal to 560 pounds, being a quarter of a ton weight.

9 bushels American wheat of 60 pounds to the bushel, equal to the English quarter.

Mr. Garrison writes home from England,—

"The temperance cause, in this Kingdom has made very little progress, especially among the 'respectable' and 'good society' folks. Almost wherever I go to partake of the hospitalities proffered to me, decanters of wine are on the table, and not to take a glass of this poison is an act of singularity which immediately excites notice and observation."

GENERAL CHAT BY LIGHTNING.—At 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, the Telegraph line was connected through the whole distance from New York to Buffalo, passing through the following stations, viz: Troy, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, being a total distance of 567 miles.

Upon turning the adjusting screw of the magnet by Prof. Morse, all things were found right; and Prof. Morse sent his compliments to all the operators on the line.

The first to answer was Albany.

The compliments of the Albany office to Prof. Morse and Mr. Wood.

Utica office wishes to be remembered to Prof. Morse and Mr. Wood.

Auburn office sends compliments to Prof. Morse and Mr. Wood.

Buffalo sends compliments to Prof. Morse and Mr. Wood and presents Lake Erie to Old Ocean.

Rochester office send compliments to Prof. Morse and Mr. Wood, and presents Erie Canal to Croton Aqueduct.

Syracuse sends compliments to Prof. Morse and asks how are the Yorkers.

Troy says, now give me a chance. Compliments to Prof. Morse and Mr. Wood; and now for business is there is any.

Utica asks, need we keep dark any longer?

Troy answers, No. Announce it to the four winds that Buffalo and New York are no longer separate—they talk to each other by lightning.

This entire dialogue occupied somewhat less than five minutes.

CAPITAL IN THE COPPER BUSINESS.—The number of companies engaged in the copper business in actual operation is about 90, and the nominal capital is over 15,000,000. Boston seems to have entered the most extensively into this business.

GOOD ADVICE.—Dow, Jr. in his sermon of last week, gives the following very excellent advice to the young ladies of his flock: "The bawdy, bright-eyed, rosy-checked, full-breasted, bouncing lass—who can darn a stocking, mend trousers, make her own flocks, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, chop wood, milk cows, and be a lady without 'company,' is just the sort of a girl for me, and for any worthy man, to marry; but you, ye pining, mooping, lolling, screwed-up, wasp-waisted, doll-dressed, putty-faced, consumption-mortgaged, music-maudering, novel-devouring daughters of Fashion and Idleness—you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens."

BORING SQUARE HOLE.—A patent has recently been taken out, according to one of our exchanges, for an auger that borer square holes.—The inventor is undoubtedly entitled to a handsome national reward for a practical demonstration of the heretofore undemonstrable problem, familiarly known as "squaring the circle."

THE POPE'S WILL.—The late Pope left a fortune of seven millions of francs, which after some religious bequests, is to be divided among his relations, upon the singular condition that they never contest the will, and that they never take up their residence at Rome.

We remember having read some time ago the excuse of a subscriber of a newspaper who was called upon to pay a bill for the paper. He said, in the first place, he never ordered the paper; and if he did, he never got it; and if he did, 'twas an agent; and besides, he paid long ago; and if he didn't, he has nothing to pay; and if he had, he would plead the act of limitation.

GRAFTING THE TOMATO UPON THE POTATO.—At a meeting of the New York Farmer's Club, Mr. Meigs read from the "Annals of the Horticultural Society of Paris," an account of a successful experiment of grafting a stem of the tomato upon the stalk of a potato, by which a crop of tomatoes was raised in the air, and one of potatoes in the earth.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Christian Observer in an article on Heaven thinks that its Happiness will consist in a "certain indescribable something."

BEAUTIFUL MORAL.—In Longfellow's Hyperion, that casket of rare and sparkling gems, we have the following beautiful moral deduced from the story of the hero:—"Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear, and with a manly heart."

The original estimate of the cost of constructing Girard College, with all its out buildings complete, was \$900,000.—The actual cost so far has been \$1,643,398. It will take to complete it \$285,233, which, added to the above, will make only \$1,928,632, over the original cost.

HOW TO STOP A PAPER.—Call at the office and fork up arrearages, and order it stopped like a man; and not refuse to take it out of the post office and sneak away like a puppy.

PRIZE MONEY.—An advertisement appears in the New York papers, notifying the officers and crew of the U. S. ship Yorktown to call and receive their shares of prize money, on the bark Pons, lately captured on the coast of Africa. The Pons it will be remembered had on board several hundred negroes when taken.—The Prize money amounts to thirty thousand dollars.

Jerry Phinney, a colored citizen of Ohio, who was kidnapped and carried into Kentucky some five months since, has been released from bondage, upon the payment of five hundred dollars, and returned to his family and friends. The sum was contributed by the citizens of Columbus. This paying \$500 for liberty in a "FREE COUNTRY" is one of the pleasant incidents of the "peculiar institution."

INDIAN CORN.—The importation of Indian corn into England is increasing with rapidity almost incredible. During the month of August, 1845, the quantity imported from Liverpool amounted to 9360 bushels, while in August of this year the importations reached 160,446 bushels.

TO MAKE HARD WATER SOFT.—Add to one bucket of warm water, one ounce of carbonate of soda, which renders it soft as rain water.

BALANCING THE SHAKES.—It is asserted that persons shaking with the ague, can read first rate in a railroad car.—The two shakes neutral each other, and the body is perfectly still.

On the first of August last, the cholera made its appearance in Teheran, in Persia. 40 deaths occurred daily. The people were fleeing to the mountains, to escape its ravages. This fearful scourge is approaching slowly but surely.

There are six sorts of people at whose hands you need not expect much kindness. The sordid and narrow-minded think of nobody but themselves; the lazy will not take the trouble to help you; the busy have no time to think; the over-grown rich man is above minding any one who needs his assistance; the poor and unhappy have neither spirit or ability; and the good natured fool, however willing, is not capable of serving you.

FOREIGN NOBILITY.—The Chevalier F. de Tapies, in his recent work, "La France et l'Angleterre," states that "in Russia there are 500,000 nobles; that Austria numbers 239,000; that Spain, in 1700, reckoned 470,000; and that France before 1790, had 360,000, of whom 4120 were of the ancienne noblesse; and that in England, Scotland and Ireland, on the contrary, there are only 1631 persons, from dukes to Barons, who possess transmissible titles."

YANKEE TACTICS.—The New York Herald says, that "an American citizen can learn military tactics in twenty-four hours, when occasion may require."

Not a word about his learning to pay his debts, though those are tactics which it is rather necessary, which talks so much about going to war, should learn. If it takes a Philadelphian citizen four-and-twenty hours to discharge a musket, we wonder how long it would take him before he could discharge a bill?—Punch.

An old ship, valued at \$6,000, that has been running from New Orleans to Brazos for a few months, has already remit-

ted to her owner \$10,000, and is still picking up the money. She is owned by a Maine Yankee, and he is still as anxious as ever to have her continue.

The Chronotype must be thanked for the following receipt for preserving peaches. "Pare them nicely, take out the stones, and place them in glass jars. Then pour on as much of the finest powdered sugar as will shake down among them, and close the jars. They will thus keep without any scalding or trouble, preserving fully their flavor, as long as you can let them alone."

Very nice, certainly; but how is one to get the peaches, the sugar and the jars?—had Freeman.

Most of our readers are probably aware that President Polk has the reputation of being a very pious man. We never knew until recently how he stood upon the subject of Temperance, but the correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper tells the whole story:

"There are thousands of persons who will insist that the President is a teetotaler. This is not so; he drinks his brandy as regular as he does his coffee. Nobody cares, but it is well for the public to be dissabused. During Mr. Tyler's time, there was a species of wine called 'Black Warrior,' in the White House, which was exceedingly powerful, judging from the effect it never failed to produce."

At Gallashiels, a town in Scotland, says a correspondent of the People's Journal, the workmen of the different branches of trade have established co-operative stores, supplying themselves with food and clothing at wholesale prices, and are doing very well indeed. Last year the provision store announced a return of 50 per cent, upon the capital employed—and they also do great good to the town in preventing other shopkeepers from obtaining exorbitant prices for these articles.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 23, 1846. The Wheat market during the week has had a downward tendency, and the highest price we hear of to-day is 62 1/2 cents. This diminution of price is attributed to the rise in freights, the scarcity of funds, and the suspense occasioned by the non-arrival of the British steamer.

We hear from different places in this county that the potato crop is seriously affected by the rot.

During two weeks in September, Corn advanced in New York from 60 to 80 cents a bushel, being 60 per cent. This would raise the value of the whole crop in the United States 150 millions of dollars.

During the week ending September 3d, there arrived at Liverpool, England, the following produce from the United States, viz: 28,778 barrels of flour, 37,199 bushels of wheat, 21,307 bushels of corn, 2,022 boxes cheese, 1,141 barrels of lard, besides butter, hams, pork, and clocks in any quantity. All this in the space of seven days.

NOTICES.

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 labor to do their part: let them turn out, themselves and families: let them bring along their neighbors, and old Wayne again resound to the voice and song of LIBERTY. By order of the State Central Committee. Detroit, Oct. 12, 1846.

State Agency.

APPOINTMENTS OF MESSRS. FLEMING AND HOUGH, OF UTICA, N. Y. SHIAWASSEE COUNTY. They will spend in Shiawassee the following week, commencing on Monday the 26th 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 Treadwell. These will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. (See appointments at E. & T.) We again commend these visitors to the care and hospitality of friends, and request the latter to forward them on their route. Messrs. Fleming 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. CHAS. H. STEWART, C. H. STEWART, Detroit, Sept. 21, 1846.

State Agency Appointments. MESSRS. BIBB AND TREADWELL, Will attend COUNTY MASS MEETINGS HOWELL, Livingston County, on Tuesday, October 27th. OAKLAND COUNTY. Place to be fixed by Pontiac friends, on Friday October 30th. Friends in the places designated will please make immediate preparations for the meetings. Let ample notice be given and at once. Let other speakers be invited, and every preparation made to make the most of our present effort. We are doing our part. Our speakers are doing theirs. If friends through the State will do theirs, the November ballot box will send a thunder shout of Liberty over our head. To it

then, friends: to it one and all. Let there be no laggards: no faint heartedness: no holding back: but in their place, buoyant hope, and the stern determination of freemen to war to the death with slavery. C. H. STEWART, Chas. H. Stewart, Detroit, Sept. 21, 1846.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes entries for J. Elliott, J. P. Farnsworth, S. Day, C. Deming, Campaign papers, W. O'Hara, B. K. Dibble, S. Kingsbury.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. E. Evans, in Lima, Mr. ROBERT BOND, to Miss ELIZA HARRIS, all of Lima.

DIED.

Of the Croup, Oct. 15th, MERVINA SLATRON, youngest daughter of Job and Hannah Slatron, aged 8 years and 21 days.

Oct. 9th, 1846, at the residence of Elder B. Powell, near Clinton, of Consumption, Brother CYRUS B. FISK, in the 29th year of his age. He made a profession of religion and became a member of the Baptist Church in Clinton in the Spring of 1819. Br. Fisk possessed an enlarged spirit of benevolence towards all mankind. He felt a deep sympathy for the bondman, and was rarely heard to pray without mentioning the case of the poor slave at the mercy seat. It was a grief to him to hear Christians speak lightly of the case of the slave. Cox.

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned in offering his services to Washington and the adjoining Counties, a Homoeopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the principles as taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Homoeopathy, (Similia similibus curantur); and having taught the new school of medicine; and having compared the success of the two systems, he unhesitatingly believes Homoeopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure. Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, permanently eradicated by Homoeopathy. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach, &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Epilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchitis, liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholera, black measles, malignant sore throat, erysipelas or black tongue, croup, inflammation of the brain, stomach, bowels, &c. &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been stript of their terrors by the timely application of homoeopathic medicines. Without farther essay, the undersigned would leave it to the afflicted to say, on trial of the remedies, whether Homoeopathy is what it claims to be or no. He would also state that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a complete assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just imported from Leipzig, to this place, where he will attend to all calls, and furnish medicines, books, &c. at the lowest prices. From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and practice of Homoeopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt attention. Those who may wish to place themselves under his treatment for any chronic disease, can obtain lodgings either at his house, or in other places, at low prices. THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D. Homoeopathist. Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845. 239-1y

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!! ROWE & Co., having thoroughly completed their assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just imported from Leipzig, to this place, where he will attend to all calls, and furnish medicines, books, &c. at the lowest prices. From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and practice of Homoeopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt attention. Those who may wish to place themselves under his treatment for any chronic disease, can obtain lodgings either at his house, or in other places, at low prices. THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D. Homoeopathist. Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845. 239-1y

Of a superior quality, at the lowest prices. They intend making a regular business of it, and will receive daily, by express, and keep constantly on hand, SHELL and OPENED OYSTERS of a quality that cannot be surpassed.—They will be put in Cans or Kegs that hold from one quart to two gallons. We do not wish you to take our word for the above, but to call and try us. All orders left at the Rail Road Hotel, or sent by mail will meet with immediate attention. ROWE & Co. Buffalo, Wm. Matthews, Agt. Detroit. P. S. Oysters delivered to any part of the city free of charge. 285-3m

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS. The Mozart Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Mozart—containing the celebrated Christus and Misereor by Zingarelli with English words. Teachers of Music will please call and examine the work at FERRY'S BOOKSTORE, October 7, 1846. 286-1f

WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore, 5 Tons clean Cotton and Linen Rags, 1 Ton Beeswax, and 3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest assortment of Stationery ever offered in this Village, and at his usual low prices. Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 1846. 286-1f

E. G. BURGER, Dentist, FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOF'S STORE,

NEW PER & ACQUÉ
Chill Fever, Quinine, Malaria, Biliousness, Headache, Stomachic, Indigestion, all ailments.
SPEEDY & UNFAILING
OF DRUGS, CURED
OF GOODS, INDIA, CHINA, &c.

This excellent compound is for sale by the proprietor's Agents.
MAYNARDS.
Solely

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

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

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 tend to be satisfied with the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unsurpassed by any concern in the State. One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and to purchase in prices that are lower than those of the Importers, Manufacturers, Agents, and from the auctions, by the package, the same as J. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits. With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are sold at a price that is lower than any other concern in the State. 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 extensive and 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 29, 1846. 214-1

TO WOOL GROWERS.
WE have 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 complaints were made last season amongst the Eastern Dealers and Manufacturers, in reference to the poor condition of Michigan Wool—much of it being in bad order, and a considerable portion being uncleaned.

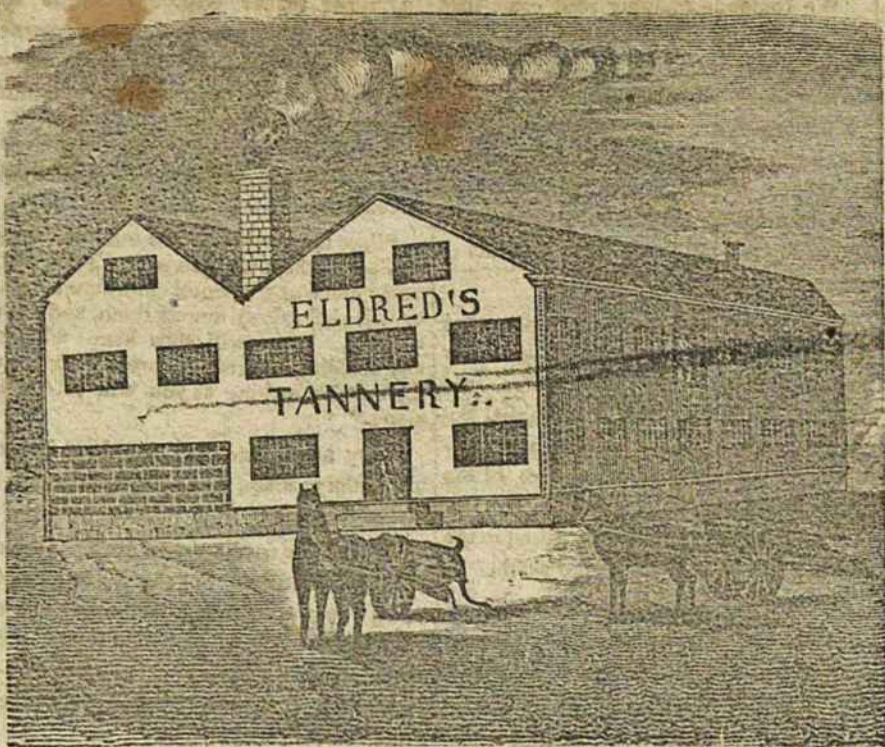
WE would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the Wool be cut off, and that each Piece be carefully tied up with proper twine, (cost 18c to 25c per lb.) hemp twine is the best; it will be found greatly to the advantage of Wool Growers to put up their wool in this manner. The washed 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 25, 1846. 217-1

1846.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
A. M'FARREN,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
SMART'S BLOCK,
137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.
KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Ink, of all sizes; and Books, News and Catalogue Lists, of various kinds. **BLANK BOOKS,** full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.
Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor.
217-1

CAN'T BE BEAT!
THE subscribers would inform the Public, that they continue to supply the State of Michigan with
L. B. WALKER'S PATENT
SMUT MACHINES.
The large numbers of these Machines that have been sold, and the steadily increasing demand for them, is the best evidence of their real value, and of their estimation with those who have become familiar with their merits.

WALKER'S Smut Machine is superior to others in the following particulars:
1. As it combines the *Beating, Scouring, and Blowing* Principles, it cleans the smut of grain in the best manner, retaining all the friction of the wheat, and discharging the smut and dust as fast as separated from the wheat.
2. It is simple in construction, and is therefore less liable to become deranged, and costless to repair.
3. It runs very light, and is perfectly secure from fire.
4. It is as durable as any other Machine in use.
5. It costs considerably less than other kinds. These important points of difference lay given in this Machine, the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business who might be named, the following have used the Machines, and certified to their excellency and superiority:
H. N. HOWARD, Pontiac, Mich.
E. P. COOK, Rochester, do
E. B. DAVENPORT, Manly, do
M. F. FRANK, Branch, do
H. H. CONROCK, Conrook, do
References may also be had to
JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich.
W. RYAN, do
D. C. VAILLAND, Rock, do
JOHN PHIPPS, Monroe, do
H. DOBMAN, do
A. BEACH, Waterloo, do
Geo. KERRICH, Marshall, do
H. HARRIS, Oakland, do
All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address
E. O. & A. CRITTENTON,
Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.
Aug. 24, 1845. 225-1

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that he has just received and well selected assortment of
NEW GOODS, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes,
which he will sell at Very Low Prices for Ready Pay in Cash, or Produce.
Cash or Goods will be paid for WOOL in any quantities.
ROBERT DAVIDSON,
Ann Arbor, June 10, 1846. 208



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

ELDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of
Spanish Saddle Leather, do
Saddled do
Black tanned Upper Leather, do
Oak do
French tanned Calf Skins, do
Oak and Hemlock tanned do
Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, do
Oak do
Rag and Top Leather, do
Shirtings, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimmings, and Kit of all kinds.

As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market.
Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins.
ELDRED & CO.
Detroit, Jan. 1846. 248-1

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, Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.

Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable for Iron Works and Engines, Wagon, Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin Ware and Tin Plate—also a general assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
black and blue work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All which they will sell at the lowest possible prices 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. 222-1

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., which he intends to sell as low as any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay only, although which may be found the lowest.

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Wristlets, Gold Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality), Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Trays, Cases, Gold Pens, Pencils, Silver and German Silver Thimbles, Silver Specimens, German and Steel do, Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass, and Britannia Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, Shaving boxes and Soaps,
Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calford Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Fiddles, Clarionets, Accordions—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stationery, Water Paints and Brushes, 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 Knives, 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, in the City.

CALVIN BLISS,
N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver.
Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846. 271-1

FIRE! FIRE!!
F. J. B. CRANE would respectfully notify the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that he continues to act as Agent of the
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
and will insure Property against losses by Fire, at the lowest rates, and with despatch and accuracy. The Hartford Insurance Company is one of the oldest and most stable in the country, and all losses sustained by them will be—as they ever have been—promptly paid. Fire is a 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. 280-1

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 prices extremely low.
Communications by mail will be promptly attended to.
D. L. LATOURETTE,
Long Lake, Genesee Co. Mich. 283-1

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 in accommodation.
Detroit, January 1, 1846.

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

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

Parents know how many most medicines were to children taken invidiously they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture, "in the blood is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Inseparable Perseparation. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors, through the Inseparable Perseparation. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much to cure the most common diseases, when, over, direct their efforts to restore the Inseparable perseparation, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams the Hydropathist should swim with bladders, the Huggins and others, who admit the efficacy of the Salve and doses with mercury, and the blistering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Inseparable Perseparation, we will state that the learned Dr. Huggins, in a great Boonville, Ohio, examined that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Inseparable Perseparation. Other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the vilest matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood, as an active principle, that it determines the particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perseparation ceases, and the blood, as an active principle, that it determines the particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of all the great Boonville, Ohio, induced by a stoppage of the Inseparable Perseparation.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the use of this subtle matter to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped, it cannot be even checked, without inducing disease. Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to untstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to untstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would dilute upon the surface, and check the logging actually? Would not this be the common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to the public, and all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is **Dr. McALISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, OR THE WORLD'S SALVE!** It has power to restore perseparation on the feet, on the head, a scalded sore, upon the face, or on any part of the body, where 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 inmates. It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to visit the pores.

It is a remedy that has been used for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I desire before I die to see it used in one single case, but it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

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

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

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is curing more than we can see, so long as it can cure several thousand persons yearly.

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

Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Inseparable Perseparation and thus cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and other diseases of a nature so internal, remedy has yet been discovered that is so good. The same may be said of Bronchitis, Quinsey, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore Breast, &c.

And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asthma, Hoarseness, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World. For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious; for Burns it has not its equal in the World; also, Excessives of every kind, such as Warts, Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of them all.

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

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE. Its first action is to exel all humor. It will

BOOKS! BOOKS!! NEW COOKING STOVE.



AT PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.
TO THE PUBLIC!!
THE undersigned having returned from New York with a new, large and valuable stock
Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings,
is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main Street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will sell to Book purchasers, that by his efforts last fall on his return from New York, the price of nearly every thing in his line has been sold 1/2 less than heretofore, and had it not been for him, purchasers would have continued to pay the prices hereafter charged.

He can say also, that his sales have been beyond his most sanguine expectations, showing conclusively that a public benefactor, although ever so small, will not go unrewarded in this enlightened community.

He is thankful for the favors already bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the trade; and he would say to those who never have purchased books of him, that he will show them articles and prices well pleasing, as any time they may call whether they wish to purchase or not.

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

Purchasers will do well to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Don't forget the place; be sure you call at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, on Main Street, a few doors South of the Public Square.
WM. R. PERRY.
Ann Arbor, June 27, 1846. 289-1

THRESHING MACHINES.
THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Power Threshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind invented by himself.

These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thrasher and fixtures can all be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn with one pair of horses. They are designed to be used with four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be safely used with six or eight horses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 150 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the advantages necessary to make them preferable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable. They are easily moved from one place to another. They are easy to manage. They are powerful in comparison to other powers, and they are LOWER than any other power and machine, have ever been sold in the State, according to the real value. The terms of payment will be liberal notes that are known to be absolutely good.

I have a number of Powers and Machines now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy are invited to call soon.

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

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines the undersigned has adopted the necessary measures for securing their patent for the same within the time required by law.
S. W. FOSTER.
Scio, Washenaw Co., Mich., June 13, 1846

RECOMMENDATIONS.
During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers and threshing machines, and believe they are better adapted to the use of Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and threshing machine they have ever seen or used, and they are within our knowledge. They are calculated to be used with four horses and are of ample strength for that number. They appear to be constructed in such a manner as to render them very durable with little liability of getting out of order. They are easily moved from one place to another. They can be worked with any number of hands from four to eight, and will thresh about 200 bushels wheat per day.
J. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washenaw Co.
J. B. DODD, do
T. RICHARDSON, do
S. P. FOSTER, do
N. A. PHELPS, do
A. DAVIS, do
J. M. BOWEN, Lima, do
WM. WALKER, Webster, do
THOS. WARREN, do
D. SMALEY, Lodi, do

I threshed last fall and winter with one of S. W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed upon the power amounted to only 42 cents, and it was in good order when I had done threshing. I invariably used six horses.
AARON YOUNGLOVE.
Marion, June 6, 1846.

I purchased one of S. W. Foster's horse powers last fall and have used it for jobbing. I have used many different kinds of powers and believe this is the best running power I have ever seen.
Hamburg, June, 1846. D. S. BENNET.

We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Horse Powers last fall, and have used it and think it is a first rate Power.
JESSE HALL,
DANIEL S. HALL,
REUBEN S. HALL.
Hamburg, June, 1846. 269-1

1846. 1846. TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
MILTON BARNEY OF THE
STEAMBOAT HOTEL,
DETROIT.
IS now ready to accommodate his friends and the Traveling Public, with all those conveniences calculated to make them comfortable, and with prices to suit the times.
Meals twenty-five cents.
Best fare in the City for the same money.
General Stage Office. Steamboats leave Detroit for Buffalo every Evening, at half past 6 o'clock. (Usualy.)
The Railroads are within five minutes ride of the Steamboat Hotel. 272-1

A. C. M'GRAW & CO.,
Are now receiving their Fall Stock of
Boots & Shoes
Which have been selected with much care for the
Wholesale Trade!
THEY now respectfully request the Merchants of Michigan and adjacent States, to examine their extensive stock which will be sold at very low prices for cash or approved orders. Having for the last fifteen years sold more Goods at retail than any other House in Michigan, they feel fully persuaded that their selection is of price, quality, and size, will suit the wants of the people.
Their stock of Leather and Findings is also complete.
The retail trade continues as usual on the first floor, CORNER OF JEFFERSON AND WOODWARD AVENUES.
A. C. M'GRAW & CO.
Detroit, Aug. 22, 1846. 218-1

CHEAP STOVES
AT YPSILANTI!
125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES, just received by the Subscriber, (mostly from Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Prices; not to be undersold this side Lake Erie.
Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron, Zinc, &c.
TIN WARE!
Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low.
P. S.—Purchasers will do well to call and examine for their own satisfaction.
Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846. J. M. BROWN. 271-1

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