

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1846.

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**POETRY.**  
From the Chronotype.  
**The Sentimental Manufacturer**  
TO THE FACTORY GIRL.  
Dear Maid, a song to thee I bring,  
Who well deserve the lay,  
Albeit my lip's unused to sing,  
Except where songs will pay,  
But looking o'er my ledger, love—  
That book of books to me—  
I felt the credits that I saw  
Were owing all to thee.  
While 'mid the din of whirling wheels  
And clashing looms thou art,  
I sit at ease in my arm-chair,  
Or count my gains apart.  
I know thy hands have earned them all,  
And given them all to me—  
While thou for me art weaving cloth,  
I'll weave a song for thee.  
Spirit and soul of dividends,  
In maiden form arrayed;  
Thou fairest gift that Mammon sends,  
Or Pitye ever made;  
Thy fingers, Midas-like, have turned  
My cotton into gold;  
The money that thy hands have earned,  
Has to my coffers rolled.  
Yet would thy love for me, fair maid,  
Were pure as mine for thee:  
For then before my aching eye  
No pay-roll should I see.  
O! banish—banish from thy breast,  
The base desire to hoard;  
How harshly grates upon my ear,  
"Three dollars and thy board."  
I cannot deem thy woman's heart—  
So filled with lust of gain—  
I feel the base reward of greed  
Must fill that heart with pain.  
O! fast as turn my factory wheels,  
May time bring round the day,  
When all thy work shall be for love,  
As now it is for pay.

**COMMUNICATIONS**  
For the Signal of Liberty.  
**Van Buren Liberty Convention.**  
FRIEND FOSTER:—  
In Convention held in Paw Paw on the 5th of Oct. according to notice, Silas Beed was called to the Chair, and C. D. Grimes appointed Secretary, when on motion of Mr. Brown the Convention proceeded to ballot for the following officers:—  
For Representative—Silas Beed.  
County Judge—David Woodman.  
Second Judge—R. D. Gernsey.  
Treasurer—Safford Godfrey.  
County Clerk—D. C. Grimes.  
Register of Deeds—D. C. Grimes.  
Sheriff—Asbel Bryant.  
County Surveyor—John L. Marvin.  
Coroners—Uriel L. Barnes, and Resin Bell.  
After which R. D. Gernsey, Samuel Grimes and Asbel Bryant were chosen Corresponding Committee for the ensuing year.  
Our meeting was attended with considerable interest, and quite a large audience to hear the interesting narrative of Mr. Bibb, which we hope has resulted in much good to the enslaved millions of our land.  
I would ask through the merits of your paper why Van Buren County is thus neglected by the Counties of St. Joseph, Berrien and Cass, as it appears from notice in the Signal that they have held a Senatorial Convention without giving any notice to this county. We think it unfair they must have known that this county has an organized Liberty party with between 60 and 100 voters, and a Corresponding Committee by which they might have communicated. They have it appears, nominated James L. Bishop and A. W. King as Senators; men that we have never heard of before. If we can get any information of them, and find them to be true friends to the cause of humanity and the slave, we will give them our vote, notwithstanding we are thus slighted. They have appointed Wells Crumb as Corresponding Committee for this County. We have made some inquiries to learn if there is such a Liberty man in this county—we have had as yet learned; if there is, we would be glad to be made acquainted with him. It is hoped that these things might be made right, and that this county can have a representation with them.  
Yours truly,  
R. D. GERNSEY.  
Paw Paw, Oct. 18, 1846.  
For the Signal of Liberty.

**Barry County Convention.**  
This Convention assembled in Hastings, on Wednesday the 21st of October, and was organized by the appointment of Lorenzo Mudge Chairman, and C. H. Palmer Secretary.  
The following persons were nominated, For Representative—John S. Van Brant. Treasurer—Wm. B. Thora. Sheriff—James C. Foster.

Clerk—C. H. Palmer.  
Register of Deeds—Joshua C. Goodrich.  
First Judge—Wm. Upham.  
Second Judge—Luther Goodrich.  
Associate Judges—A. Harwood, and Joseph Blair.  
Judge of Probate—James Thorn.  
Surveyor—Wm. Upham.  
Coroners—Sheldon Whitcomb and Alpheus Harwood.  
County Corresponding Committee—William Upham, John S. Van Brant, and William B. Thora.  
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Signal of Liberty.  
LORENZO MUDGE, Cha'n.  
C. H. PALMER, Sec'y.  
Oct. 21st, 1846.

**Ionia Liberty Convention.**  
A County and Senatorial Convention was held at Ionia, Ionia County, October 16th.  
James Bartin was called to the Chair, and J. R. Jewett, appointed Secretary.  
A Committee of one from each town represented, was appointed to present the names of candidates to be supported at the ensuing election. The following names were presented and adopted by the meeting.  
For Senator—James Ballard.  
Representative—William Barton.  
County Judge—William Barton.  
Second Judge—Alanson Cornell.  
Sheriff—Francis Babcock.  
County Treasurer—Alexander Chubb.  
Register—Abiel Sanword.  
County Clerk—William Fitch.  
Coroner—James B. Cook.  
Surveyor—Solomon Godfrey and Ebenzer Smith.  
The following persons were appointed a County Committee, J. B. Cook, Alanson Cornell, and J. R. Jewett.  
JAMES BARTON, Cha'n.  
J. R. JEWETT, Sec'y.

**MISCELLANY.**  
From the Manchester Examiner.  
**Arrival of Elihu Burritt.**  
Last week we stated that Mr. Burritt was expected by the steamship *Hibernia*, which was due on Sunday, and our anticipations proved correct. This worthy laborer in the great cause of humanity arrived in England on Sunday morning; he remained in Liverpool till Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday morning we had the pleasure of spending a few hours with him, and of hearing him discourse upon those themes of benevolence and philanthropy which he has so ably advocated in his newspaper and other publications. In his personal appearance Mr. Burritt is a very remarkable man. The physiognomist could not desire a finer subject for the application of his science than is furnished by the head of the "Connecticut Blacksmith." The towering benevolence and veneration, well supported by firmness, and the prominent development of the region of ideality, stamp his features with a sweetness and a natural dignity such as we have seldom witnessed in any human countenance, and furnish an admirable illustration of the doctrine that the principles of parenology and physiognomy are in perfect harmony with each other.  
In a late number of our publication we gave a short notice of Mr. Burritt, in which it was stated that, by dint of hard labor, he has become a proficient in the difficult languages of Asia, and in many of those languages of Europe which are now nearly disused or obsolete. In conversing with him upon the subject, he expressed himself annoyed at the mode in which his name has been *lionized*, and seemed disposed to undervalue his attainments as a linguist very much, or, at least, to speak of them as nothing very wonderful—as nothing more than what any individual might accomplish, were he only to apply himself to it with heart and soul, as Mr. Burritt appears to have done.  
His study of languages did not commence till he was twenty-one, and as he is now only thirty-five it is evident that his perseverance must have been invincible and his application almost unremitting for the great portion of that time.—And yet, as we learn from his diary, those studies were pursued only in the brief intervals of cessation from his daily toil; for he was engaged in severe labor at the anvil or the forge, from eight to twelve hours a day. When he came to Worcester, Mass., in 1837, trade and manufactures were suffering from that severe depression which followed the land fever of 1835, and, as employment was scarce, he was glad to accept an engagement as a journeyman blacksmith, at the very moderate sum of twelve dollars a month with board. From the nature of this engagement, his time was not his own during the chief part of the day, and he could appropriate only a few hours out of the twenty-four, to his favorite pursuits. But every spare moment or nook of leisure was used to the best advantage. In the winter mornings, when the other members of the family were still seated at the breakfast table, he had his large Hebrew Bible placed before him under the lamp, while, with lexicon in hand, he looked

out for such words as he required. At the dinner hour the same economy of time was exercised, and then, of course, the four or five hours of mechanical labor which followed, though severe enough for the body, left the mind at liberty to digest the mental food which had been taken along with that for the body. But at the time he was greatly cramped in his studies, from not being able to get away from the forge to the public library of Worcester, his hours of labor being nearly the same as those in which the library was open to the public. In the following year, however, he succeeded in making an arrangement by which he was enabled to spend a much larger portion of his time in the midst of his favorite books. In 1838, he engaged to work by the hour, at 16 cents an hour, without board, making his hours to suit his own convenience. Under this plan he made rapid progress in his studies.  
In connection with his study of the Celtic language, Mr. Burritt relates an interesting circumstance. One day, while looking over the books at the public library, he lighted upon a grammar and dictionary of the Celto-Breton language, which had been presented by the Royal Antiquarian Society of Paris. In turning over the leaves of the dictionary it struck him that it would be a very fine exercise for him to try and write a letter in that language to the President of the Royal Antiquarian Society. When this thought first crossed his mind he did not know a single word of the language; but with him to will such an undertaking was to perform it. He immediately began the task, and in less than three months it was accomplished. A letter was written in the Celto-Breton tongue, and duly forwarded to Paris, in August, 1838.—About a year afterwards a gentleman residing in Worcester called upon our learned friend, whom he found busily employed at the anvil, and handed him a large parcel, addressed, "Mr. Elihu Burritt, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S." This was from the Royal Antiquarian Society, and along with it a letter from the secretary—not in ancient Celto-Breton, however, but in good modern French—acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Burritt's letter, and containing a copy of the yearly transactions of the society, in which, among other interesting documents, that letter, followed by a translation into French, had been inserted.—Mr. Burritt speaks of this incident as one of the most gratifying which has occurred to him in connection with his studies, and certainly it was one of the most wonderful, seeing that for want of proper books, he had to hunt up his words in the dictionary, which was merely the Celto-Breton and French portion, and consequently not very available for his purpose. In looking for a Celtic word he had sometimes to go through the whole dictionary two or three times before he could find it. But Mr. Burritt was not a man to be arrested by any such obstacles. He had made up his mind that it would be a very good thing to show the French *savans* what a real Yankee could do. And we have no doubt that he would rather astonish them with his Celtic epistle from New England.  
In concluding this brief and imperfect sketch of so wonderful and worthy a man, we may mention that, for several years past, he has wholly given up the study of languages, having found, as he says, that there is much work to be done of a more practical nature. About two or three years ago he started the *Christian Citizen*, a weekly newspaper, published in Worcester, which has already acquired a pretty wide circulation, and which, under his able management is yet destined to aid mightily in promoting the cause of peace, the antislavery cause, the temperance cause, and in furthering every great movement which may be originated for the cause of truth, and the assertion of the universal brotherhood of man.  
Since the commencement of his editorial labors he has ceased to labor at the forge, and the consequence has been that his health has suffered somewhat from the want of sufficient bodily exercise.—In future he intends to remedy this evil by employing himself more in the cultivation of his garden; making the spade or the rake take the place of the pen for several hours a day. By doing so he will act wisely, and we trust that under such a regimen he will so renovate his constitution as to secure to a good old age the blessings of bodily, as well as mental, health.

**A Lady of Lions.**  
My friend had a visit to pay to M. L., a French gentleman, and I accompanied him. The house was open, and on entering the inner court we knocked at the door of a saloon; we were requested by a female voice, to "come in." Mr.

R. opened the door, then, with an air of consternation, shut it immediately, and told me there were two lions going about at liberty in the saloon. He had scarcely told me this, when Madame L. herself opened the door, and begged of us to enter, observing that we need be under no alarm, as the lions were perfectly tame. We followed the lady, and as soon as I sat down, the male lion came and laid his head on my knee. As for the lioness, she leaped on the divan beside Madame L., looking at us from time to time, and sometimes giving a growl like an angry cat. These two animals were about seven years old, and were very great pets. Madame L. called away that one which seemed to have taken a liking to me, and I was not sorry to see him withdraw peacefully.—We took our departure, carefully avoiding any hasty movements. When I was out of the house I felt that I could breathe more at my ease. I was amazed that a lady could muster courage to trust herself with two such companions.—*Algeria in 1845.*

**CLOCKS REGULATED BY LIGHTNING.**  
One of the latest and most wonderful exhibitions of the power of the Electro Telegraph, is shown in the regulation and running of clocks, placed far apart from each other. It is stated in a foreign journal, that a clock has been so arranged in Edinburgh, by its connection with the magnetic wires that the oscillation of its pendulum marks the hours on a dial plate in Glasgow, and upon another in Edinburgh, at one and the same moment.—So perfect is its operation, that the electrical current passes from one city to the other in a second, not perceptible, since the two clocks never vary perceptibly. When the pendulum in Edinburgh, moves to the right, the magnetized rod in Glasgow moves in the same direction, and both return together to the left. Two other clocks are also to be placed in the intermediate stations of Linlithgow and Falkirk, to be regulated by the one at Edinburgh. It is proposed, as soon as all the railroad lines are supplied with telegraphic wires along the whole extent, to establish the general regulator in Greenwich which will mark a uniform time upon the several stations upon every railroad in the kingdom. In this manner the whole country will know the exact Greenwich time, and thus will be obviated all the present danger arising from disagreement in watches, and the sad catastrophes they have not unfrequently occasioned by mistakes in the departure of trains.

**Thomas Clarkson.**  
It is a delicate matter for a traveller to speak of individuals by name, whether he praises or blames. But Thomas Clarkson is so much the property of the world he was sent to bless, that I may perhaps be excused for violating, in some measure, my usual rule in regard to speaking of individuals. I may at least describe the place where he lives, if he yet lives.  
Four or five miles from Ipswich is Playford Hall, a very ancient house, with a farm of 300 acres. By what tenure Mr. Clarkson holds it I do not remember, but it is not in fee simple. The house stands in a beautiful and fertile valley—it is in the shape of the letter L, and surrounded by a deep moat filled with water, inhabited with plenty of fish and ducks. You cross the moat by a handsome arched stone bridge, and find yourself in a beautiful court, in the interior angle of the L. The moat washes the walls which form the exterior angle of the house, and you may look down from one of the chamber windows and see the fish swimming in the clear water beneath—or the ducks—or a man in a boat, harvesting the aquatic plants which constantly spring up from the bottom. Inside the moat is a fine shrubbery and garden. The house itself, which is in good repair, is four centuries old, at least, and contains ample room. It was going to say, for a regiment. It has some tall chimneys, which are fine specimens of ancient masonry. The architecture is that of plain brick and stone walls, of ample thickness.

The fact is that most of my men have been paid off, and are now scattered to the four quarters of the globe. They were mostly sailors, as I was myself. From them (if there be charges) nothing can be expected. The camp and garrison equipage has been turned over to the proper officers, with the exception of sundry axes, smashed and placed *hors de combat* in chopping down those amiable *chipporals* on the banks of the Rio Grande. I expect, also, the camp-kettles and pans—many of which were used in roasting, boiling, stewing and frying our pork and beans, bacon and fresh beef, not to speak of the *stone venison*, which some were ill-natured enough to call Mexican beef, (may the Lord forgive them.)  
For my own responsibility in the matter, I regret, more on Uncle Sam's account than on my own, that I am not worth a continental dime. I have been notably paid, but I believe overpaid by about \$40. My conscience compelled me to remonstrate with the Paymasters, but they assured me that they made no mistakes, (Bank Tellers sometimes say the same.) I considered their feelings, and indulged them. However, I made a good use of the money; I gave it to the sick and unpaid soldiers.

Most of the other Captains are in the same fit with myself (barring the over-pay) about responsibility, and refer to my epistle as an answer.  
If you have any further communication for me, please direct to Maj. Gen. John M. Lewis, N. O. I seldom go to the Post Office, because I have nobody to correspond with, and yet I am not the man who never had father nor mother, but was "won in a raffle."  
Very respectfully,  
G. H. TOBIN, Capt. Com. D.  
Washington Regiment, La. Volunteers.  
JOHN M. McCALLA, Second Auditor.  
P. S. I don't know whether to sign myself Captain, ex-Captain, or late Captain. I was a captain.

**Compromises of the Constitution.**  
This phrase is forever in the mouths of proslavery men of both parties. One would think to hear them talk that our fathers had bound us to eternal allegiance to the Slave Power, by a law as immutable as that of the Medes and Persians. The following remarks on these "Compromises" were made by Hon. Mr. Sumner, a prominent Whig of Massachusetts, at the late Whig State Convention. In urging his party to antislavery ground, he said,—  
"Certainly to labor in this cause is far higher and nobler than to strive merely for a repeal of the tariff, which was once mentioned as the tocsin that was to rally the Whigs. REPEAL OF SLAVERY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, is a more Christian and more potent watch word because it embodies a higher sentiment, and a more commanding duty.  
The time has passed when this can be opposed on constitutional grounds.—It will not be questioned by any competent authority, that Congress may, by express legislation, abolish slavery, 1st, in the District of Columbia; 2d, in territories; if there should be any; 3d, that it may abolish the slave-trade between the states; 4th, that it may refuse to admit any new State with a Constitution, sanctioning slavery. Nor can it be questioned that the people of the United States may, in the manner pointed out by the Constitution, proceed to its amendment. It is, then, by legislation and amendment of the Constitution, that slavery is to be repealed.  
And here the question arises, are there any compromises in the Constitution, of such a character as to prevent the Free States from calling for the repeal of slavery? It is the word *compromise*, which is invoked by many honest minds as the excuse for not joining this cause.—Let me meet this suggestion frankly and fairly. It is said that the Constitution of the United States was the result of a compromise between the Free and Slave States, and that it would be contrary to good faith to break it. To this it might be replied that the Slave States, by their many violations of the Constitution, have already overturned all the original compromises, if there were any of a perpetual character. But I do not content myself with this answer. I wish to say, distinctly, that there is no compromise on the subject of slavery, of a character not to be reached legally and Constitutionally, which is the only way in which I propose to reach it. The Constitution contains an article pointing out how, at any time, amendments may be made thereto. This is a very important element in it, giving to the Constitution a progressive character, allowing it to be moulded to suit new exigencies and new conditions of feeling. The wise framers of this instrument, did not treat the country as a Chinese fowl,—never to grow after its infancy,—but provided for the changes incident to its growth, "provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1835 shall in any way affect the 1st and 4th clause, in the 9th section of the 1st article, and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These are the words of the constitution. It expressly designates what shall be sacred from amendment, what compromises shall be perpetual, and in doing so according to a familiar rule of law and logic, virtually declares that the remainder may be amended. Already, since the adoption of the Constitution, twelve amendments have been made, and every year produces new projects. It has been pressed on the floor of Congress to abrogate the power of the veto, and also to limit the tenure of office of the President. Let it be distinctly understood, then, and this is my answer to the suggestion of binding compromises, that in providing for the amendment of the Constitution, its framers expressly established the means for setting aside what are vaguely called the compromises of the Constitution. They expressly declare, "make amendments in this instrument, rendered proper by change of opinion and character, following always the manner herein prescribed."

**Uncle Sam's Volunteers.**  
Some of them are not very careful about keeping accounts. A Louisiana captain was written to by the second auditor of the Treasury, that he was charged on the books of the department some \$1,500 for clothing for his men, and other sums for camp equipage, &c., all which he was to charge, &c. The following is his answer, which appears in the N. O. Delta.—*Chronotype.*  
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1846.  
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two favors from you, one dated 31st July, the other 8th Aug. I can only answer by a yarn.  
A countryman of mine was once indulging in the very intellectual occupation of sucking fresh eggs raw, and reading a newspaper. By some mischance he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirruped as it went down his throat, and he very politely observed—"Be the powers, my friend, you spoke too late."  
I can only say, Sir, that your favors have reached me too late. They have been closing me through the Mexican Post Offices; that is, to express myself more clearly, when I received them, they (the letters) were down in Mexico and I was up here and when I didn't receive them, they were up here and I was there.  
The fact is that most of my men have been paid off, and are now scattered to the four quarters of the globe. They were mostly sailors, as I was myself. From them (if there be charges) nothing can be expected. The camp and garrison equipage has been turned over to the proper officers, with the exception of sundry axes, smashed and placed *hors de combat* in chopping down those amiable *chipporals* on the banks of the Rio Grande. I expect, also, the camp-kettles and pans—many of which were used in roasting, boiling, stewing and frying our pork and beans, bacon and fresh beef, not to speak of the *stone venison*, which some were ill-natured enough to call Mexican beef, (may the Lord forgive them.)  
For my own responsibility in the matter, I regret, more on Uncle Sam's account than on my own, that I am not worth a continental dime. I have been notably paid, but I believe overpaid by about \$40. My conscience compelled me to remonstrate with the Paymasters, but they assured me that they made no mistakes, (Bank Tellers sometimes say the same.) I considered their feelings, and indulged them. However, I made a good use of the money; I gave it to the sick and unpaid soldiers.

**Africa.**  
The colonization of Africa is effecting the same results on that continent, which the colonization of this country has effected here. It is but about fifty years since the English took possession of the Cape Colony, on the southern extremity of Africa. Then the Hottentot nation dwelling there consisted of two hundred thousand persons—now it is extinct. Many other once powerful tribes have perished or without broken and dying numbers have retreated into the interior. And the Caffree nation, formerly irresistible in all that region, is melting like snow

before a July sun, or rather like the Narragansetts or the Pequots before the colonists of New England. The flag of Victoria now waves over a territory, at the Cape of Good Hope, as extensive as four times the territory of the whole island of Great Britain.  
The majority of the tribes of Eastern Africa do not belong to what is usually called the Negro race. They are of a bright brown complexion, tall, handsome, vigorous, with well-developed foreheads, and of the usual physical organization of the Caucasian or most enlightened races. The Wambungo tribe, who reside a little in the interior of the eastern coast, is said to be composed of the handsomest people on the face of the earth.—Their complexion is so fair, and they are spoken of by the Arab and Portuguese travelers as white nations.—*Abbott.*

**Physical Perfection.**  
There are now many indications that that in the progress of intellectual culture, and of the various physical comforts and luxuries of civilized and refined life, the barbarian form and aspect will disappear, with the barbarian character. As mankind, in all its different aspects, originated in one common cradle, it is by no means improbable that all these repugnant diversities of aspect may eventually vanish away, and all mankind again become blended into one homogeneous family.  
In imagination visit this tribe of negroes, in the heart of Africa. They are as naked, uncultivated, and almost as unintelligent as the beasts which roam through their forests. Now with unearthly wailings they pluck out their hair, as they shriek over the newly opened grave; and now bursts of hideous revelry resound from their mud hovels, as they celebrate the horrid orgies of heathenism. They are wild and savage men, their souls stimulated only by the fires of passion.—War is both their pastime and their terror.  
But the Christian missionary visits that degraded tribe. The church and the school-house are created. The vicious are reclaimed, the naked are clothed, the hungry are fed, the ignorant are instructed, and vulgarity gives place to the refinements of cultivated life. The soil is cultivated: cheerful dwellings adorn the Christian village, and the beaming smile of intellect dawns in the face. The rugged features of the savage are smoothed down into the mild & placid expression of the Christian gentleman. The transformation of the *world* man is even more manifest than the change in the inward feeling. The barbarian has become indeed a new creature, and has taken a long stride towards the physical formation of the most perfect race. And his descendants of each succeeding generation will be steadily progressive.—*Abbott.*

**INDIAN RUBBER FLOATS.**—On Saturday last (says the Newark Daily Advertiser) we witnessed an exhibition at Jersey City of India Rubber Floats, invented by an officer in the army. The contrivance is remarkably simple, consisting of two or more cylinders, made of heavy canvas, coated with "Goodyear's insoluble rubber," inflated and attached to baggage wagons and ordnance, for floating the same across rivers. In this experiment two small cylinders were used, and attached to a wagon weighing 1,635 lbs; the wagon was then filled with persons, and it floated with as much buoyancy as a life boat. If the water is shoal, the wheels support the wagon, and in deep water the floats sustain it. It is attached in a few moments, and detached by removing six pieces, so that it can be drawn across the stream with cords, and in this way an army with their baggage train can be passed over a stream as rapidly as over a bridge. For the Western and Southern portions of our territory, where there are no bridges, this apparatus will be found invaluable, aside from the business of the army, and we have no doubt will recommend itself as a most valuable improvement.

**THE SECOND ADVENT OF CHRIST.**—Wm. Miller, the somewhat noted founder of a sect which has sprung up within the last few years, who teach and profess to believe that the time of the winding up of all sublunary affairs may be learned from the Scripture,—and that the "end is near at hand, even at the door,"—closed a short course of lectures at St. John's Church, Derby Lane, on Sunday last.—The old gentleman is still firm in the faith in which he commenced "sounding the midnight cry," years ago, and appears not at all daunted by the fact that his former predictions have signally failed; but now sets it down as a truth as "immutable as evidence of Holy Writ," that time will end in 1847.—*Standard Jour.*  
The city of Venice contains 97,000 inhabitants.

out for such words as he required. At the dinner hour the same economy of time was exercised, and then, of course, the four or five hours of mechanical labor which followed, though severe enough for the body, left the mind at liberty to digest the mental food which had been taken along with that for the body. But at the time he was greatly cramped in his studies, from not being able to get away from the forge to the public library of Worcester, his hours of labor being nearly the same as those in which the library was open to the public. In the following year, however, he succeeded in making an arrangement by which he was enabled to spend a much larger portion of his time in the midst of his favorite books. In 1838, he engaged to work by the hour, at 16 cents an hour, without board, making his hours to suit his own convenience. Under this plan he made rapid progress in his studies.  
In connection with his study of the Celtic language, Mr. Burritt relates an interesting circumstance. One day, while looking over the books at the public library, he lighted upon a grammar and dictionary of the Celto-Breton language, which had been presented by the Royal Antiquarian Society of Paris. In turning over the leaves of the dictionary it struck him that it would be a very fine exercise for him to try and write a letter in that language to the President of the Royal Antiquarian Society. When this thought first crossed his mind he did not know a single word of the language; but with him to will such an undertaking was to perform it. He immediately began the task, and in less than three months it was accomplished. A letter was written in the Celto-Breton tongue, and duly forwarded to Paris, in August, 1838.—About a year afterwards a gentleman residing in Worcester called upon our learned friend, whom he found busily employed at the anvil, and handed him a large parcel, addressed, "Mr. Elihu Burritt, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S." This was from the Royal Antiquarian Society, and along with it a letter from the secretary—not in ancient Celto-Breton, however, but in good modern French—acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Burritt's letter, and containing a copy of the yearly transactions of the society, in which, among other interesting documents, that letter, followed by a translation into French, had been inserted.—Mr. Burritt speaks of this incident as one of the most gratifying which has occurred to him in connection with his studies, and certainly it was one of the most wonderful, seeing that for want of proper books, he had to hunt up his words in the dictionary, which was merely the Celto-Breton and French portion, and consequently not very available for his purpose. In looking for a Celtic word he had sometimes to go through the whole dictionary two or three times before he could find it. But Mr. Burritt was not a man to be arrested by any such obstacles. He had made up his mind that it would be a very good thing to show the French *savans* what a real Yankee could do. And we have no doubt that he would rather astonish them with his Celtic epistle from New England.  
In concluding this brief and imperfect sketch of so wonderful and worthy a man, we may mention that, for several years past, he has wholly given up the study of languages, having found, as he says, that there is much work to be done of a more practical nature. About two or three years ago he started the *Christian Citizen*, a weekly newspaper, published in Worcester, which has already acquired a pretty wide circulation, and which, under his able management is yet destined to aid mightily in promoting the cause of peace, the antislavery cause, the temperance cause, and in furthering every great movement which may be originated for the cause of truth, and the assertion of the universal brotherhood of man.  
Since the commencement of his editorial labors he has ceased to labor at the forge, and the consequence has been that his health has suffered somewhat from the want of sufficient bodily exercise.—In future he intends to remedy this evil by employing himself more in the cultivation of his garden; making the spade or the rake take the place of the pen for several hours a day. By doing so he will act wisely, and we trust that under such a regimen he will so renovate his constitution as to secure to a good old age the blessings of bodily, as well as mental, health.

**Compromises of the Constitution.**  
This phrase is forever in the mouths of proslavery men of both parties. One would think to hear them talk that our fathers had bound us to eternal allegiance to the Slave Power, by a law as immutable as that of the Medes and Persians. The following remarks on these "Compromises" were made by Hon. Mr. Sumner, a prominent Whig of Massachusetts, at the late Whig State Convention. In urging his party to antislavery ground, he said,—  
"Certainly to labor in this cause is far higher and nobler than to strive merely for a repeal of the tariff, which was once mentioned as the tocsin that was to rally the Whigs. REPEAL OF SLAVERY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, is a more Christian and more potent watch word because it embodies a higher sentiment, and a more commanding duty.  
The time has passed when this can be opposed on constitutional grounds.—It will not be questioned by any competent authority, that Congress may, by express legislation, abolish slavery, 1st, in the District of Columbia; 2d, in territories; if there should be any; 3d, that it may abolish the slave-trade between the states; 4th, that it may refuse to admit any new State with a Constitution, sanctioning slavery. Nor can it be questioned that the people of the United States may, in the manner pointed out by the Constitution, proceed to its amendment. It is, then, by legislation and amendment of the Constitution, that slavery is to be repealed.  
And here the question arises, are there any compromises in the Constitution, of such a character as to prevent the Free States from calling for the repeal of slavery? It is the word *compromise*, which is invoked by many honest minds as the excuse for not joining this cause.—Let me meet this suggestion frankly and fairly. It is said that the Constitution of the United States was the result of a compromise between the Free and Slave States, and that it would be contrary to good faith to break it. To this it might be replied that the Slave States, by their many violations of the Constitution, have already overturned all the original compromises, if there were any of a perpetual character. But I do not content myself with this answer. I wish to say, distinctly, that there is no compromise on the subject of slavery, of a character not to be reached legally and Constitutionally, which is the only way in which I propose to reach it. The Constitution contains an article pointing out how, at any time, amendments may be made thereto. This is a very important element in it, giving to the Constitution a progressive character, allowing it to be moulded to suit new exigencies and new conditions of feeling. The wise framers of this instrument, did not treat the country as a Chinese fowl,—never to grow after its infancy,—but provided for the changes incident to its growth, "provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1835 shall in any way affect the 1st and 4th clause, in the 9th section of the 1st article, and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These are the words of the constitution. It expressly designates what shall be sacred from amendment, what compromises shall be perpetual, and in doing so according to a familiar rule of law and logic, virtually declares that the remainder may be amended. Already, since the adoption of the Constitution, twelve amendments have been made, and every year produces new projects. It has been pressed on the floor of Congress to abrogate the power of the veto, and also to limit the tenure of office of the President. Let it be distinctly understood, then, and this is my answer to the suggestion of binding compromises, that in providing for the amendment of the Constitution, its framers expressly established the means for setting aside what are vaguely called the compromises of the Constitution. They expressly declare, "make amendments in this instrument, rendered proper by change of opinion and character, following always the manner herein prescribed."

**Uncle Sam's Volunteers.**  
Some of them are not very careful about keeping accounts. A Louisiana captain was written to by the second auditor of the Treasury, that he was charged on the books of the department some \$1,500 for clothing for his men, and other sums for camp equipage, &c., all which he was to charge, &c. The following is his answer, which appears in the N. O. Delta.—*Chronotype.*  
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1846.  
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two favors from you, one dated 31st July, the other 8th Aug. I can only answer by a yarn.  
A countryman of mine was once indulging in the very intellectual occupation of sucking fresh eggs raw, and reading a newspaper. By some mischance he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirruped as it went down his throat, and he very politely observed—"Be the powers, my friend, you spoke too late."  
I can only say, Sir, that your favors have reached me too late. They have been closing me through the Mexican Post Offices; that is, to express myself more clearly, when I received them, they (the letters) were down in Mexico and I was up here and when I didn't receive them, they were up here and I was there.  
The fact is that most of my men have been paid off, and are now scattered to the four quarters of the globe. They were mostly sailors, as I was myself. From them (if there be charges) nothing can be expected. The camp and garrison equipage has been turned over to the proper officers, with the exception of sundry axes, smashed and placed *hors de combat* in chopping down those amiable *chipporals* on the banks of the Rio Grande. I expect, also, the camp-kettles and pans—many of which were used in roasting, boiling, stewing and frying our pork and beans, bacon and fresh beef, not to speak of the *stone venison*, which some were ill-natured enough to call Mexican beef, (may the Lord forgive them.)  
For my own responsibility in the matter, I regret, more on Uncle Sam's account than on my own, that I am not worth a continental dime. I have been notably paid, but I believe overpaid by about \$40. My conscience compelled me to remonstrate with the Paymasters, but they assured me that they made no mistakes, (Bank Tellers sometimes say the same.) I considered their feelings, and indulged them. However, I made a good use of the money; I gave it to the sick and unpaid soldiers.

**Africa.**  
The colonization of Africa is effecting the same results on that continent, which the colonization of this country has effected here. It is but about fifty years since the English took possession of the Cape Colony, on the southern extremity of Africa. Then the Hottentot nation dwelling there consisted of two hundred thousand persons—now it is extinct. Many other once powerful tribes have perished or without broken and dying numbers have retreated into the interior. And the Caffree nation, formerly irresistible in all that region, is melting like snow

before a July sun, or rather like the Narragansetts or the Pequots before the colonists of New England. The flag of Victoria now waves over a territory, at the Cape of Good Hope, as extensive as four times the territory of the whole island of Great Britain.  
The majority of the tribes of Eastern Africa do not belong to what is usually called the Negro race. They are of a bright brown complexion, tall, handsome, vigorous, with well-developed foreheads, and of the usual physical organization of the Caucasian or most enlightened races. The Wambungo tribe, who reside a little in the interior of the eastern coast, is said to be composed of the handsomest people on the face of the earth.—Their complexion is so fair, and they are spoken of by the Arab and Portuguese travelers as white nations.—*Abbott.*

There are now many indications that that in the progress of intellectual culture, and of the various physical comforts and luxuries of civilized and refined life, the barbarian form and aspect will disappear, with the barbarian character. As mankind, in all its different aspects, originated in one common cradle, it is by no means improbable that all these repugnant diversities of aspect may eventually vanish away, and all mankind again become blended into one homogeneous family.  
In imagination visit this tribe of negroes, in the heart of Africa. They are as naked, uncultivated, and almost as unintelligent as the beasts which roam through their forests. Now with unearthly wailings they pluck out their hair, as they shriek over the newly opened grave; and now bursts of hideous revelry resound from their mud hovels, as they celebrate the horrid orgies of heathenism. They are wild and savage men, their souls stimulated only by the fires of passion.—War is both their pastime and their terror.  
But the Christian missionary visits that degraded tribe. The church and the school-house are created. The vicious are reclaimed, the naked are clothed, the hungry are fed, the ignorant are instructed, and vulgarity gives place to the refinements of cultivated life. The soil is cultivated: cheerful dwellings adorn the Christian village, and the beaming smile of intellect dawns in the face. The rugged features of the savage are smoothed down into the mild & placid expression of the Christian gentleman. The transformation of the *world* man is even more manifest than the change in the inward feeling. The barbarian has become indeed a new creature, and has taken a long stride towards the physical formation of the most perfect race. And his descendants of each succeeding generation will be steadily progressive.—*Abbott.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, October 31.

\$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. WM. E. WARNER.

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

5TH DIST. HENRY MONTAGUE.

6TH DIST. JOHN C. GALLUP, NATHAN POWER, JAMES BALLARD.

For Representatives, OAKLAND COUNTY, W. G. STONE, JOHN THOMAS, DAVID MCKNIGHT, JOHN THAYER, SEBRING VOORHEIS, ANSLY S. ARMS.

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

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

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

JACKSON COUNTY: LONSON WILCOX, LUTHER P. GRANDY, SAMUEL HIGGINS.

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

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

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

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, EDWARD F. GAY, CHARLES COWLAM.

EATON COUNTY, T. T. STEBBINS.

SHAWANEE COUNTY: JOHN B. BARNES.

VAN BUREN COUNTY, SILAS BREED.

IONIA COUNTY, WILLIAM BARTON.

BARRY COUNTY, JOHN S. VAN BRUNT.

No Amalgamation!

The Detroit Free Press is crowing lustily about a supposed amalgamation of the Whigs and Liberty men of the Second Congressional District. We cannot believe there is any ground for its pretended fears. The great mass of the Liberty party have not the slightest disposition to forsake their own ticket for the sake of electing a pro-slavery Whig to Congress. Certainly, if they were susceptible of temptation, Mr. Gordon is not the man who they would reasonably support. He would vote for Clay again or for some other Whig slaveholder, should the President be elected by the House. We would remind those Liberty men of that District whom our paper may reach before election, that while it is barely possible Gordon might be elected by receiving the whole Liberty vote of the District, yet as he will receive, at most, but a very few of those votes, his election is not at all probable: and therefore every Liberty man who votes for him will truly throw away his vote—by withdrawing it from the support of the Liberty party, bestowing it for the elevation of a pro-slavery candidate and party, and bestowing it, too, where it will not even help elect any body! Surely, no considerable number of Liberty men will be foolish enough to do this. We believe the whole questioning process in that District was a device got up solely to make a little antislavery capital for Gordon. Nobody will be taken in with it, although it may serve as a slimy pretext to cover the defection of a few persons who wanted some ostensible shadow of a reason for voting the Whig ticket.

The Liberty Party.

In every State where an election has been held this year, if we remember rightly the Liberty vote has gained. We have not the particulars now before us, but in eight States there is an increase on the vote of last year of from TEN to FOURTEEN THOUSAND. This increase, if it does not indicate as rapid an advance to victory as Liberty men could wish, gives convincing evidence that in these States there has not been the slightest disposition of Liberty men to back out from their position. They have been found firm in

their principles, and invulnerable to temptation.

Let our friends in Michigan take courage, and labor to secure a full vote for their cause. Our paper will reach but a portion of them before election; but whoever reads it, let him remember that it is his duty to get out every Liberty man in his neighborhood to the polls!

Ohio.

The Cincinnati Herald estimates the Liberty vote of this State at TWELVE THOUSAND. Some of the Whig papers think it will reach Fifteen Thousand.—It was considerably diminished in a part of the State by a heavy storm which lasted through all the day of election. The Liberty vote of last year was between eight and nine thousand.

The Whigs have carried the State by about 3,000 majority, being a small advance on the last election.

Vermont.

The official vote for Governor in this State as declared by the Legislature, is as follows, compared with that of the last year:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1846, 1845) and Candidates (Horace Eaton, John Smith, Lawrence Brainard, Scattering).

There being no choice of State officers, the two Houses assembled in Convention, and elected Horace Eaton Governor, Leonard Sargent, Lieutenant Governor, and Elisha P. Jewett, Treasurer—all the Whig candidates. The vote for Governor stood—Eaton 136; Smith 75 Brainard 11. So the government is fully organized, in Whig hands as usual.—Cleveland Herald.

Pennsylvania.

The result seems to be that the Whigs and Natives have gained four members of Congress, and the Democrats lost four: the whig majority on Canal Commissioners, as claimed by the New York Express, (which, however, estimates a portion of the ticket only) is 3,000. Both Houses of the Legislature are whig.

The Native American party polled about 20,000 votes, but have only secured the election of one member of congress and a sheriff.

Iowa.

The official vote on the constitution of Iowa, was as follows.

Table with 2 columns: For the constitution (9462), Against (9036).

Majority for, 456. Total vote polled, 18,428.

More Annexation.

When the present iniquitous war commenced, it was proclaimed by the administration papers that the Government did not want the first foot of Mexican territory, and that no permanent conquests were contemplated. All that was required was to bring Mexico to terms. But no sooner does our army get full possession of a province than it is annexed forthwith.—Thus Gen. Kearney tells the people of New Mexico in his proclamation.—

It is the wish and the intention of the people of the United States to provide for New Mexico a free government, with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States, and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own Representatives to the Territorial Legislature, but until this can be done, the laws hitherto in existence will be continued until changed or modified by competent authority, and those persons holding office will continue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the U. States. The undersigned hereby absolves all persons residing within the Boundary of New Mexico, from further allegiance to the republic of Mexico, and hereby claims them as citizens of the United States.

Some idea of the character of the "citizens" may be formed from the following paragraph:—

CIVILIZATION IN SANTA FE.—A gentleman attached to Gen. Kearney's expedition says, in a letter from Santa Fe, to his brother in St. Louis; "This is the most miserable country I have ever seen. The hovels the people live in are built of mud, one story high, and have no flooring. They sleep on the ground, and have neither beds, tables nor chairs. In fact, they burrow in the ground like prairie dogs.

Commodore Sloat has also taken possession of California, and annexed it to the United States—so far as his proclamation can do it. What authority he had for his doings does not appear. It was once doubted whether even Congress could annex a foreign nation to this; but times are altered. Any of the President's officers who can write a proclamation, can do it "just as easy!" Hear what the Commodore says:

"I declare to the inhabitants of California that although in arms with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California, but, on the contrary, I come as their best friend, as henceforward California will be a portion of the United States, and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any other portion of that nation, with all the rights and privileges they now enjoy; together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates and other officers, for the administration of justice among themselves; and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State of the Union.

ELECTION, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The Remedy for Slavery.

The Remedy for Slavery—who can tell us what it is? Let us ask the slave himself. He has had occasion to study on this matter with the utmost intensity of thought and feeling. Yonder, under a tree, sits old Tom, all alone, eating his meridian meal of hoe cake. Let us ask him.

"Tom, why don't you brush up your ideas, become free, and try to be somebody in the world? Why do you toil here a slave all your days?"

"Ah, sir, I should like to be free: but how can I become so? My master has me in his power, and I cannot get away. Sometimes I have run away: but he always catches me again. Then I have tried to buy myself of master; but he will not let me go. I have some hopes that before master dies, he will set me free. What can I do to make myself free?—I cannot get liberty by fighting: for nobody will help me, and I should be immediately killed. Besides, we have friends at the North who are doing all they can to get us free by law. I never shall be free unless I get my liberty in one of these ways; and it is in the hope of its coming that I toil on from year to year."

Now you find, on examination, that old Tom's answer, short as it is, comprehends every practicable mode of abolishing slavery. It must be done,

- 1. BY THE FLIGHT OF THE SLAVE, 2. BY HIS RESISTANCE, 3. BY THE INDIVIDUAL ACTION OF THE MASTER, OR, 4. BY LEGISLATION.

We will say something on each of these methods of Emancipation.

1. Running away cannot be an effectual remedy for American Slavery. Two and a half millions of slaves cannot successfully run away from their masters. There is only one instance on record, that of the Israelites, where a whole nation escaped from Slavery; and then it was done only by a continued series of miracles, which cannot be looked for in these days. A few thousand may escape annually; but the great mass, it is evident, if they ever find liberty, will find it on the soil where they have labored. The number of escapes, under the most favorable circumstances, cannot be expected even to keep down the increase of the slave population.

2. But cannot the slaves obtain their liberty, as other people have done, by fighting for it? Perhaps they might; but under ordinary circumstances, it is not probable that they will of themselves very soon attempt it. Slavery has existed for more than two hundred years; and yet no really formidable insurrection has taken place. Occasional neighborhood outbreaks, on single plantations, have occurred; but they were probably about as frequent a century ago, according to the number of slaves, as they are now. The slave child, from the time he can see a white man, is brought up to fear and reverence him. The influence of these early impressions is almost beyond the calculation of persons who have always been free. Frederick Douglass, who seems to have much true nobleness of soul, assures us that the kindness of abolitionists, long familiarity on equal terms with white men at the North, and the most determined efforts of his own mind, have not been able to entirely efface those early impressions by which he was taught to look to the white man as his superior. And it is found by experience that a people who have been enslaved for several generations usually lose the hope of obtaining freedom, and settle down in a sort of contented, brutish acquiescence with their lot. Mark, we do not say they lose all desire for liberty; but the desire is so faint in degree that, if it leads to any effort at all, it is so inefficient as to attempt little for freedom, and accomplish less. We apprehend this is the real condition of the great mass of the slaves. They all desire liberty; but they will rarely make it their absorbing business to attain it. Much less are they willing to strive for it through carnage and blood. The slaveholders generally have no great fear of slave insurrections, originating among the slaves. As Dr. Channing has well remarked, the master has but little to apprehend from the resistance of a slave who will look on, from time to time, while the wife of his bosom, the dearest object of man's earthly affections, is stripped and tied and scourged, without any fault of hers, before his eyes and he not lifting his hand to prevent it. The human being who can permit this to be done from year to year, has lost the spirit of a man; and from the vengeance of his arm, unless stimulated by other and superior minds, the tyrant has little to fear.

But it is a principle of human nature, that men may be led to perform with success, through the incitement of stronger and bolder minds, acts which they would not for a moment have thought practicable without this foreign stimulus. It is this FOREIGN INTERFERENCE which the slaveholders dread. Hence their jealousy of Abolitionists coming to the South; and hence their apprehensions in case of a war with England, so forcibly set forth by Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, in his report to Congress. He wishes to

build up a navy half as large as that of England, to protect this country against the "hostile elements" which might be arrayed against it by a foreign foe, from its own bosom. Indeed, the Slaveholders would have reason to dread the landing of a foreign force on their shores, with the offer of arms and freedom to the slaves. The transformation of lazy, toiling, submissive, half-naked, crouching slaves into erect, independent, free, British soldiers, clothed in an elegant uniform, with glittering bayonets in their hands, and commanded by experienced officers, would be ominous of evil to the master. The nervous arm of the negro which had been strengthened by unrequited toil in the service of the planter, would handle the weapons of death in defence of his freedom, with a right good will. So of any other nation who should choose to make war with us a war of emancipation. A body of emancipated slaves, fully equipped with arms, would never again become slaves. But such a collision with a powerful foreign nation is not at all probable, and the slaveholders have every year less to dread on this score.

There is one other consideration, however, directly antagonistic to the favorable view we have advanced, to be taken into account, in estimating the probability of violence on the part of the slaves in the coming generation. It is well known that they are rapidly becoming assimilated to their masters, in color, form, features, and physical conformation.—All travellers at the South speak of the large and increasing number of mulatto slaves; and there is reason to believe that after the African hue has once begun to turn pale, the process of whitening accelerates in a geometrical proportion. The barrier of color is perpetually losing its power. The female portion of the slaves, it is well known, are universally bought, sold, and hired for the purposes of licentiousness; and as a fruitful intercourse is found to be profitable to the owners of slaves, no obstacle is interposed by the interest of the master, by public sentiment or by law, to an indefinite increase of the slave population by this promiscuous intercourse. A few facts on this whitening process may be in place here, which we find collected in an exchange:

Mr. Paxton, a Virginia writer, tells us in his work on slavery, that "the best blood in Virginia flows in the veins of the slaves."

Dr. Torrey, in his work on domestic slavery in the United States, p. 14, says: "While at a public house in Fredericktown, there came into the bar-room on Sunday, a decently dressed white man, of quite a light complexion, in company with one who was totally black. After they went away, the landlord observed that the white man was a slave. I asked him with some surprise how that could be possible? To which he replied, that he was a descendant, by female ancestry, of an African slave. He also stated that not far from Fredericktown, there was a slave estate on which there were several white females of as fair and elegant appearance as white ladies in general, held in legal bondage as slaves!"

A Missouri paper, reporting the trial of a slave boy, remarks: "All the physiological marks of distinction which characterize the African decent, had disappeared. His skin was fair, his hair soft, straight, fine and white, his eyes blue, but rather disposed to the hazel-nut color, the nose prominent, the lips small and well formed, forehead high and prominent."

In the summer of 1835, a slaveholder from Maryland arrested as his fugitive, a young woman in Philadelphia. A trial ensued, when it was most conclusively proved that the alleged slave, Mary Gilmore, was the child of poor Irish parents, and had not a drop of African blood in her veins.

A paper printed at Louisville Ky. the "Emporium," relates a circumstance that occurred in that city, in the following terms. "A laudable indignation was universally manifested among our citizens on Saturday last, by the exposure of a woman and two children for sale at public auction, at the front of our principal tavern. The woman and children were as WHITE as any of our citizens; indeed, we scarcely ever saw a child with a fairer or clearer complexion than the young one."—Niles's Register, June, 1821.

Mr. Niles tells us in his Register, that Mr. Calhoun, the late Vice President, had related to him the case of a man "placed on the stand for sale as a slave, whose appearance in all respects gave him a better claim to the character of a WHITE MAN than most persons so acknowledged could show."—Register, 25th Oct. 1834.

Henry Clay, who has been familiar with slavery all his life, tells us that he expects in 150 or 200 years but few vestiges of the African race will be found existing amongst us. He supposes they will disappear by a gradual assimilation to the white population.

It is the great law of nature, through all her kingdoms, that like begets like.—The mental feelings and energies, as well as the physical form and features, descend

from the parents to the children. Every instance of amalgamation carries into the community of the slaves more and more of the intellect, the pride, and the active energy of the Anglo-Saxon race. Thus the race of the slaves is improved by continual additions of the best blood of the masters. And when the slaves become entirely the equals of their masters in every way physically, will they not become indignant at the thralldom which dooms them to be mere beasts of burthen? Will they not arouse from the long stupor of ages, and exercise in scenes of vengeance those faculties of Combative-ness, Destructiveness and conscious Pride of character, which they have derived from their Anglo-Saxon ancestors?—Should Slavery continue another century, may we not anticipate, from this source, some fierce and deadly struggles of the white slaves for the attainment of white freedom?

These views are fully endorsed by Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, a philosophical writer of no mean ability. We give an extract from a late article of his.

"Various causes are rapidly diminishing the genuine negro race. Whatever repugnance may be manifest in reference to legalized matrimony, the crowds of mulattoes which throng the streets of all our principal cities, prove that there is not so strong an objection to unlawful cohabitation. In the large towns of the North and the South, the skin is rapidly losing its color, and ebony hue becomes more and more faint, from commingling with the white man's blood. Many a slave at the South serves a master blacker than himself. Many are the yellow boys and yellow girls, now advertised as the most valuable of slaves. Many a Southern coachman looks with complacency upon his white hands, and boasts to his fellow-slaves that his master is his father. And it is by no means an unheard-of case in Southern Courts, for a slave to demand his liberty on the ground that he is a white man. These white men are the ones who may eventually head the armies for avenging their oppression, and vindicate their rights in a deluge of blood. The question to be solved in this country is not whether negro slavery shall be perpetuated, for there may soon be but few negroes in our land. But can those increasing tens of thousands repose in quiet bondage, whose pride is roused by the consciousness that the white man's blood courses in their veins; and in whose character is combined the energy of the master, with the sense of wrong which burns in the bosom of the slave? Will the son and brother of the white man long submit to this merciless degradation?—He must ally himself in vengeance, with that colored race whose blood intermingled with his own, dooms him to infamy."

Humboldt, in his celebrated treatise upon the mixed races, states that four generations of intermarriage with the whites entirely obliterates all traces of negro blood. We have first the mulatto, then the quarteroon, then the intercoon, after which not the slightest difference can be perceived. These are the influences and the grades through which the African is losing his native color, and becoming transformed into the white man. A little observation and reflection will convince any mind, that this process is advancing far more rapidly than is generally imagined. In intermarriage with the Indian, all traces of Indian descent are lost in the third, and often in the second generation.

In South America, this transforming process is advancing with astonishing rapidity. The Frenchman and the Spaniard appear to have no repugnance to intermarriage with the colored race; and all over that agitated, semi-civilized continent, the European, the Indian and the negro freely intermingle. And when they shall become weary of anarchy and war, and a stable government shall be established, and all the refinements of intellect and Christian life shall adorn the valleys of the Amazon and the sides of the Cordilleras, there will doubtless appear there, physically, a noble race.—It would seem that a miracle, or, at least, a present that in a few generations North and South America shall be inhabited by a homogeneous people—the Indian, the negro and the white man being all blended together into forms of erect and manly beauty."

But whatever may be our speculations on this subject, we may rest assured that the day of emancipation will ultimately come. If it comes not through the influences of Peace and Good Will, it will come through the measures of Vengeance and Blood.

From Mexico.

Late arrivals represent that Mexico is all alive with preparations for the War. The Government has issued requisitions for troops to appear within 70 days at Mexico or San Louis Potosi. All persons between 16 and 50 to be enrolled. All deserters are offered pardon on condition of returning. All duties remitted on the importation of munitions of war, except powder. A plan is preparing to reward deserters from the American Army: and to crown all, Santa Anna is immediately to take command of the Army in person to repel the invaders of their country.

Mr. Wilmot, the member of Congress from Pennsylvania who moved the prohibition of Slavery in California, has been re-elected. A large public meeting of his constituents approved that act of his. Wilmot was not the author of the clause prohibiting Slavery: it was drawn up by Brinckerhoff of Ohio, in the words of the Ordinance of 1787, and offered by Wilmot. Brinckerhoff is not re-elected.

Mr. Bradley and Abolition.

The last Marshall Expounder brings us the answer of Judge Bradley to certain antislavery inquiries proposed to him by Dr. Thayer and others of Calhoun county. In some respects it is as thoroughly and straightforward proslavery as could be asked. He thinks the extension of Slavery beyond the limits of the original thirteen States is constitutional; but says,—

"The expediency of extending the Slave Trade is another question, and I unhesitatingly declare my opposition to its further extension, either in the creation of Territorial governments or the admission of new states with the right to hold either black or white in bondage, except on conviction for crime."

He believes Congress has power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and he "would favor any just and equitable measure by which it might be accomplished."

The Internal Slave Trade is a more difficult matter. The constitutional power of prohibiting it is doubtful: its exercise would be impracticable—would produce a dissolution of the Union, &c. All moonshine.—But here is his prescription for abolishing Slavery:

Slavery is a moral evil. It must be abolished by appeals to the moral sentiments. God, and Time, and Truth, will eradicate it. To make men think right by the application of physical force, the iron hand of power, and the strong arm of the law, is not in accordance with the spirit of the age, the gospel dispensation, or the genius of our government."

This is all gammon. True, Slavery is a moral evil: but so is Murder, and Theft and Arson, and Adultery, and Swindling. Should, therefore, all laws against these evils be done away, and the people look to 'God and Time and Truth' to protect their lives, persons, and property, without any action of their own? Besides, the proposal of abolitionists takes no cognizance of men's opinions, but of their ACTIONS.

If Mr. Bradley does not believe in using "the strong arm of the law" to make men act right, why does he not renounce his profession of lawyer, get him a pair of saddle-bags, turn circuit preacher, and proclaim that "gospel dispensation," he seems so much to revere? Mr. Bradley will not gain anything with sensible men by such logic. He writes as though he were himself a simpleton, or expected every body else was of that class.

The last question was as follows:

"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?"

To this he replies,

"The first subdivision of your last question I answer in the affirmative.—While at all times I would prefer that the government should be administered by those whose interests are identified with our own section, yet to accomplish this it is scarcely necessary to virtually disfranchise the citizens of nearly one half of the states of this Union. The officers of government should be distributed as equally as possible throughout the several states. The North and West have never had their due proportion.—Union, firmness and determination, on our part, will effect a change, and its accomplishment will not necessarily exclude every person who may reside in other sections. The rights and interests of every state should at all times be considered, and should one section make war upon the rights of another, those who represent the injured should have the moral firmness to demand equal and exact justice."

The reasoning of this reply does not meet the case in hand at all. The interrogators ask, "would you vote for SLAVEHOLDERS for office?" Mr. Bradley straightway talks about "disfranchising the citizens of one half the nation," "excluding every person who may reside in other sections" than the North and West, &c. Nobody has hinted at any such thing. Nobody proposes to fill all offices with northern men. Let all the States have their just proportion of officers: but let slaveholders be excluded. They comprise but one seventieth part of the whole population of the Union. But Mr. Bradley talks as though they constituted the entire South.

We have noticed Mr. Bradley's answer at length, because, in case of his election, our readers will wish to compare his practice with his opinions as here set forth. He had, however, given a fair exposition of his position at the Baltimore Convention in 1844, in assenting to the following resolution adopted by that body, which condemns abolition morally, politically, religiously and every other way you can fix it.

"Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several states; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions".

If Mr. B. shall be elected, we shall see how much the people of the District have cause of gratulation in the substitution of Bradley for Chipman.

The New York Convention

The New Constitution provides that laws may be passed depriving of suffrage any person who shall make or become directly or individually interested in any bet or wager upon the result of any election, from voting at that election.

There shall be thirty two Senators, each elected by single district, holding office two years; and 228 members of Assembly, to be elected annually, by single districts. We should be in favor of a Senate somewhat larger—say 50 members. Large bodies are less subject to local and selfish influences.

An enumeration of the inhabitants to be made in 1855, and every ten years after, and the districts to be proportioned thereto.

The members of the legislature are to receive not more than \$3 a day, but not to exceed in the aggregate \$300 a session. Also \$1,00 for every 10 miles travel, going and returning on the most usual route. The Speaker to receive one third more per diem than the members.

No bill shall be passed, unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature. It strikes us that in such large bodies, a provision of this kind will of itself defeat very many bills. However, the rule is a good one. We apprehend its effect will be to diminish materially the number of acts passed.

No private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title.

The Governor to hold his office two years. He may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons. He must be 30 years of age and a citizen of the United States.

The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney General to be elected every two years. Also a State Engineer and Surveyor.

Three Inspectors of State prison to be elected for three years, one to go out every year.

All offices for the weighing, gauging, measuring, culling or inspecting any merchandise, produce, manufacture or commodity, are hereby abolished, and no such office shall hereafter be created by law. This is a sweeping clause, and a great preparatory step towards giving to trade and commerce just that degree of regulation and protection which they need from the law—letting them alone.

A Court of Appeals, to be constituted with eight Judges, four elected by the people for eight years, and four selected from the class of Judges of Supreme Court, so that one shall be selected every two years.

The Supreme Court shall have general jurisdiction in law and equity. There shall be eight judicial districts, with four Judges of the Supreme Court in each.—The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law.

Any male citizen of the age of 21 years, of good moral character, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the courts of this State. It is wonderful the Convention did not insert the word "white" before citizen! Can it be that the members, one half of whom were rich, veteran lawyers, would allow a negro to practice law?—What a departure from the ancient dignity of the profession!

The justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the voters of the several judicial districts. Here is another surprising innovation on the ancient usages of the law! All vacancies are to be filled by the Governor.

One County Judge to be elected in each County, to perform the duties of surrogate: the County Court to have such jurisdiction of cases arising in justice courts as the Legislature may direct.—The County Judge to receive such salary as the Board of Supervisors shall allow; and may have equity jurisdiction conferred on him in special cases by the Legislature.

MONUMENT TO THOMAS MORRIS.—A letter from one of the sons of Thomas Morris, of Ohio, to Mr. Gerrit Smith, informs that a large and beautiful monument has been erected to the memory of the incorruptible and fearless senator, who answered Henry Clay's great speech in defence of slavery, in 1839, and stood as the Liberty candidate for the Vice Presidency, along with the noble Birney, in 1844. It bears the following, fine inscription, as just as it is appropriate:

"THOMAS MORRIS, late U. S. Senator, was born January 3d, 1776. Died December 7th, 1844. Unawed by power, and uninfluated by flattery, he was, through life, the fearless advocate of human liberty."

Emancipator.

A subscription for the National Liberty paper at Washington has been commenced in Chicago and \$110 raised in sums of \$5,00 and upwards.

One of the Chivalry in Trouble.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth, of Charleston, South Carolina, who lately visited Belfast, made certain statements, injurious to the moral and religious character of Mr. Frederick Douglass, the fugitive slave. These statements being calculated to injure his usefulness, Mr. Douglass felt himself compelled to call upon the reverend gentleman to come forward, and make a full and public apology, or abide the legal consequences of a refusal.

The following is a copy of Dr. Smyth's letter of apology, with which Mr. Douglass's Solicitors advised him to rest satisfied, as his only object was the vindication of his character.

BULLIN, July 28, 1846.

In reply to your letter of the 16th inst. informing me that you had been instructed by Mr. Frederick Douglass, the Anti-Slavery Lecturer, to institute proceedings at law against me for certain statements made by me, injurious to his moral and religious character, I beg to express my sincere regret for having uttered the same; the more especially as, upon mature reflection, I am quite satisfied, on the report of third parties, were unfounded.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
THOMAS SMYTH.

In South Carolina, if the negro had ventured to address Rev. Mr. Smyth, he might have been asked "Whose boy are you?" and rewarded for his impertinence by sixty lashes well laid on; but in Dublin the Slave is a man and must be treated accordingly. Such are the magical effects of a change of residence from a Republic to a Monarchy.—N. Y. Tribune.

Sale of the Southern Railroad.

Our readers will remember that a charter was framed by the Legislature for a Southern Railroad Company, to become operative only in case of the sale of the Central Railroad. We learn from the Detroit papers that the first payment has been made by the Southern Company, so that both roads are sold. It is a fine thing for the State that they are so well disposed of.

John Quincy Adams has been again nominated for Congress from his District. The old gentleman has many admirable and excellent traits of character, in his principles, feelings, and habits, but he belongs to the generation that is past, and is scarcely fitted to take a very active part in the reform movements of the day. It is said that with all his eccentricities he sets a noble example to our public men in one respect—he is unexceptionable in his moral character.

National Reformers.

The Liberty State candidates of New York, with one exception, returned affirmative answers to the following inquiries of the National Reformers:

- 1. Will you if elected, use whatever influence you may possess to maintain or carry into effect the following measures:
1. To prevent all future traffic in the public lands of this State and of the United States, and cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers not possessed of other lands?
2. To limit the quantity of land any individual may hereafter possess in this State?
3. To exempt the honest debt, mortgage, or other liability?
4. To limit the hours of daily labor to ten on all public works, or in establishments chartered by law?
5. To adjust salaries to the average compensation of useful labor?
6. To liberate from prison indiscriminately the remaining victims of the anti-reform difficulties?
John Thomas, candidate for Canal Commissioner, after answering affirmatively, turns upon them in the following style:
"Now, gentlemen, having answered your questions fully and frankly, permit me to ask you how it happens that you have overlooked a question infinitely more important than all? Your purpose seems to be a purpose of humanity and mercy—how could you overlook the claims of three millions of American citizens, who are not only hopelessly imprisoned, but daily whipt to unrequited toil, without 'homestead' or 'lands,' deprived of their wives and children and friends, kicked and cuffed, and insulted, and bartered away as mere brutes, and ruthlessly deprived of every right of common manhood; without letters, without a Bible, without a Saviour, and without a ray of hope but that which springs from the compassion of mankind, or the vengeance of the Almighty? Especially, how could you overlook the case of this amazing mass of your innocent and suffering fellow creatures, when you reflect that the whole power of this government is wielded to hold them in their misery, mainly at the expense of the North, and (as I regard it) at the expense of the very wrongs which you are seeking to remedy?"

War's Work.

Even a hospital is scarcely less terrible. An eminent surgeon, present in the hospitals after the battle of Waterloo, says, "The wounded French continued to be brought in for several successive days; and the British soldiers, who had in the morning been moved by the piteous cries of those they carried, I saw in the evening so hardened by the repetition of the scene, and by fatigue, as to become indifferent to the sufferings they occasioned!" "It was now the thirteenth day after the battle. It is impossible to conceive the sufferings of men rudely carried at such a period of their wounds. When I first entered the hospital, these Frenchmen had been roused and excited in an extraordinary degree; and in the glance of their eyes there was a character of fierceness which I never expected to witness in the human countenance. On the second day, the temporary excitement had subsided; and turn which way I would, I encountered every form of entreaty from those whose condition left no need of entreaty from those whose condition left no need of words to stir compassion: Surgeon Major, oh! how I suffer! Dress my wounds! do dress my wounds! Doctor, I commend myself to you. Cut

Land Reform in England.

The Chronotype has an article on this subject, stating that a Chartist Land Co-operation Society has been established in England with branches in various parts of the kingdom. It is specially supported by the manufacturing population.

The purpose of the Land Society is to buy up land in quantities, put it into thorough order, and divide it into lots of two, three, and four acres, with a convenient brick cottage on each, and a good school house and lot for play-ground, connected with the whole. The houses and plots of ground are rented, the smallest at \$24.25 a year, the second size at \$34.37, and the largest at \$49.50, these rates paying a fair interest on the cost.

To be eligible to become a tenant, it is necessary to be a member of the Society, and to have paid up the sum \$11, 12 1-2, either at once or by instalments, as a subscription towards the fund, which sometime since had reached the sum of \$72,000 00. The allotments are balloted for amongst the members, and those who draw a prize, be it a first, a second, or third, are invested at once with the right of tenantry, and put into possession.—Each tenant also receives from the society, capital to commence business with; those who have four acres receive \$145 50, those who have three, \$109 12 1-2, and those who have two, \$72 75.

Each tenant is also granted the right of gradually paying for the property he occupies, and diminishing his rent, at such times as he may find convenient, until he becomes an owner, a freeman, a possessor of his own land.

The operations of the Society are limited as yet, but the fund is so calculated as to increase itself indefinitely. It is said that the project has enlisted much interest among multitudes, who look to it with hope.

Value of Mexico.

A Massachusetts paper asks in reference to the taking of Monterey,—

Now that would have been said to the negotiator who in his diplomacy should have offered 500 American citizens, 300 of them to have their heads knocked off and 200 to be battered and bruised, cut to pieces without mercy, for, say, New Mexico, California, and the coast as far as Tampico?—or for the whole of Mexico? Who would have paid the price? Why the man who should have proposed it would have been put in iron wristbands as a mad man, if he had not been drawn and quartered by popular indignation. And what more are we to get for this 500 now sacrificed by the policy of Mr. Polk, sanctioned by Mr. Winthrop and Governor Briggs?

We would respectfully say to subscribers, and the public generally, that it is our custom to publish short obituary notices when requested to do so. But we cannot insert those long enough to fill from a third to a whole column each, without doing injustice to the readers, by filling the space which might be occupied far more acceptably to forty nine in fifty, by other matter. A notice of deceased persons is gratifying to friends, although of little interest usually to the public. Send in your notices to the printer, but be short.

The Indianapolis Sentinel of Oct. 12, says:

It seems to be the general opinion that there has never been a more sickly season throughout the West than the one just closing. Very few families have escaped. The effects of such a general prostration has and will seriously affect the public welfare. Large quantities of wheat have been spoiled in consequence of positive inability to have it taken care of. We have seen immense stacks in which the straw had rotted and the grain sprouted. Individuals will lose largely in this way. But, besides this, they are told that in many neighborhoods, planting for next year's crop has been prevented, and that many farmers will not average one acre of wheat next season for three this.

The Weather and the Mails.

During all of last week there were but one or two arrivals at Detroit from the East. The Steamboat London got in on Wednesday, and the Wisconsin on Saturday, but neither of them brought mails. They were four days in coming from Buffalo. The weather upon the Lakes has been very blustering. The desire to get more definite intelligence from the elections, and the news by the English Steamer, had become very intense.

off my leg! Oh! I suffer too much.—

And when these entreaties were unavailing, you might hear, in a weak, inward tone of despair, I shall die. I am a dead man."

League of Universal Brotherhood.

Elihu Burritt has commenced a League against all War, which he intends to make universal, or as nearly so as may be. The members sign the following Pledge, which is circulating in England and the U. States:

"Believing all war to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and destructive of the best interests of mankind, I do hereby pledge myself never to enlist or enter into any army or navy, or to yield any voluntary support or sanction to the preparation for or prosecution of any war, by whomsoever or for whatsoever proposed, declared or waged. And I do hereby associate myself with all persons, of whatever country, condition, or color, who have signed, or shall hereafter sign, this pledge, in a 'League of Universal Brotherhood,' whose object shall be to employ all legitimate and moral means for the abolition of all war, and all the spirit, and all the manifestations of war, throughout the world; for the abolition of all restrictions upon international correspondence and friendly intercourse, and of whatever else tends to make enemies of nations, or prevent their fusion into one peaceful brotherhood; for the abolition of all institutions and customs which do not recognize and respect the image of God in a human brother in every man, of whatever class, color, or condition of humanity."

It will be seen at a glance that this pledge embraces the Abolition creed and has also a very strong leaning toward Free Trade.

The name and residence of the signers of this pledge, of all countries and nations, are published weekly in the Christian Citizen, at Worcester, Massachusetts. All persons over 13 years of age of both sexes are invited to send in their names.

Burritt intends to visit France before his return and set his Peace machinery in motion in that country, and also if practicable, in other European States, by furnishing circulars for railroad distribution and in other ways. In this way he hopes to make his knowledge of languages subsidiary to the great cause of humanity. In the department to which he has devoted himself, Burritt is doing all that can be done by unflinching diligence and perseverance.

Central Railroad.

We learn that Mr. Brooks, the superintendent of the Central Railroad, has within a few days contracted for T. Rail sufficient to lay 100 miles. Half of it is intended for the first fifty miles immediately west of Detroit, and the balance for the extension west of Kalamazoo. It is their expectation to have the first fifty miles laid within six months, and the whole finished within eighteen months. They say that they can then put the fare so low, that all that class known as steerage or emigrant passengers, will be induced to take this route.

A few days since, an immense locomotive arrived at Detroit on a schooner from Buffalo. It was made at Boston, and its weight is said to be about 20 tons. It is very appropriately named "Hercules." The owners of the Schooner received \$200 merely for its freight. It worked its own passage from Boston to Buffalo. It is the second of the kind already arrived. Its part of the plan of the company to build a Depot in Detroit near the river, which in size, will be equal to any in the United States. The Albany Evening Journal says the Company have not yet determined upon their western termination.

Two routes are now being surveyed—one leading direct to St. Joseph and the other to New Buffalo. The distance to the former from Detroit is 200 miles, to the latter 230.

We understand from Mr. Brooks, that the general plans for warehouses, station houses, &c. &c. are in progress of completion, and that their warehouse at Detroit is to be from one-third to one-half larger than the mammoth freight house of the Western road at Boston. The location of the company's docks is not yet concluded upon; but, when built, they will be in keeping with the magnificent character of the enterprise.

The Company in taking the road, have made a fine bargain for themselves; and their delay in accepting the offer of the State, was not because they were not convinced it would be profitable, but on account of not bringing to a conclusion, as soon as they desired, negotiations with the London bondholders. They sent an agent to England to offer 70 cents on the \$1.00. But Baring & Brothers asking 85, he returned without hope of buying.

He went again and finally succeeded in getting them at the first offer. He was enabled to return to Boston only 7 or 8 days before the close of the six months which the Legislature had fixed as the time in which their offer must be accepted—he reached Detroit just in time to close the bargain.

Travel upon the road is already increasing, and new life has been imparted to business along its line.

The Volunteers.

It is reported, we know not how true, that the Volunteers of New York are to be called out forthwith: and if so, those of Michigan likewise. The following extract from Col. S. R. Curtis, commander of the third regiment of Ohio volunteers, will give them a hint of what they may come to. Later accounts, however, represent the sickness of the troops, as diminishing.

MATAMOROS, SEPT. 7, 1846.

"In my regiment there are 150 on the sick list. The same proportion at Camp Washington, when you were there, would have made the list eight or nine hundred, as there was then under my command all the volunteers from the State, and five or six times the force I now command. My surgeon reports that, though the number continues large, there is evidently a change for the better, and almost every man is on the mend."

"It is considered a very hard battle, and a bloody one, that carries off ten per cent. of a given force. Very few battles of the many thousands the world has fought have risen above five per cent.—But by disease and death I have seen my ranks already reduced from 780 to 620. And in some of the regiments, where they have guarded themselves less, or been more exposed, the regiments are reduced from 760 to 500. The number gone are not all dead. Hundreds pass down the river daily on their way home, having procured a certificate from their surgeon that they are attacked by incurable disease. They will many of them go to their families emaciated, sick, and unable to toil. They are wounded soldiers who have met the pestilential foe of

"Be Short."

This was the sign placed over the door of old Doctor Cotton Mather's study, as an admonition to all visitors. Business men and sensible men do not always need such an exhortation, as they know the value of time too well by personal experience. Congress find the advantage of being short. Randolph, Wise, and others, used to speak six hours at a time in the House. Now, the inexorable mallet of the Speaker stops every loquacious member at the expiration of his hour, whether he have just commenced his discourse, be exactly in the middle, or about to wind off.—Knowing the rule will be enforced, the members are careful to condense what they have to say in as few words as possible. The effect of the rule has been very beneficial.

Encouraged by the experience of Congress, we think of adopting in our business—not an "one hour rule" exactly—but rather a one column rule, for the benefit of our correspondents, as well as of our readers: for both would be gainers by it. One column of our small type contains about twelve hundred words—enough to enable a man of sense to say a great deal. And if he have a very important subject, he might make another article upon it. This would be preferable to four or five columns at once. Such very long communications are passed over unread by a considerable part of the newspaper readers. Henceforth, then, correspondents will understand that we have a special aversion to long articles; and if they come, it is ten to one that we shall shear them down to our standard or decline their publication.

Questioning.

Mr. John Young, White candidate for Governor of New York, having been deluged with letters interrogating him on matters of State policy, has announced that he shall answer no such letters. This, no doubt, will be rather distasteful to the letter-writers. But there is reason in all things. The people ought to be able to know the opinions of candidates on all important political questions on which the candidates may be called to act; and how can they learn if those opinions are carefully concealed? On the other hand, where the views of a candidate have been publicly explained, a separate letter for each person is unnecessary. Yet the general rule should be for the candidate to make his views fully known; and a refusal to answer reasonable questions, asked for information on important matters, is a sufficient reason for the inquirer withholding his suffrage from the candidate.

The value of real and personal estate in the city of New York, as assessed this year, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Real Estate, Personal. Values: \$183,489,934 00; 61,471,470 71; Total, \$244,961,404 71.

Were the wealth divided equally among the population, it would amount to about \$692 to each person, or \$3,310 to each family—enough to make every individual comfortably rich. The average of the valuation of the whole State of New York, including the city, gives \$210 to each person.

We understand that the Rev. Prof. Finney, of Oberlin, spent the last Sabbath in Detroit, and preached with great acceptance in the morning at the Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. Hammond's) and in the evening to a crowded audience in the Presbyterian. (Rev. Dr. Duffield's) His preaching was marked with that terseness, pungency and happy illustration which has heretofore so distinguished him. His published sermons on account of those qualities, have attracted great attention abroad. He was among the earliest of the ministers in this land to give Slavery its due. May his example be followed.

The Macomb county people seem to be strongly tinged with radicalism. Their paper, the Patriot, is a reform paper, going for all the notions of the Young Democracy; such as the election of public officers, biennial sessions, no banks, judicial reform, &c. The candidates to the Legislature have been questioned on these points, and by their answers we should judge that the whole population were of one mind, the race of Old Hunker's having become extinct. Glad to see it. Let the people talk, discuss, resolve, question, and govern.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Caledonia brings the news of the wreck of the steamship Great Britain, which has been expected in Boston for several weeks. She sailed with the intention of running the north-west passage, between the Isle of Man and Ireland. The morning was beautiful, the wind was fair, the ship was in excellent trim, and she had an abundant promise of a pleasant and rapid passage, and then, too, under the command of an able and experienced captain. For about ten hours the noble vessel of iron—the largest passenger that tempts the deep—was propelled by steam and wind at the rate of 12 knots an hour. In fact, it may be said that she overran herself.

At 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the island was distinctly visible on the starboard bow.—Shortly after it set in to rain and the wind increased, the ship making excellent progress, and the passengers uncommonly delighted with their vessel. Night then closed in, dark and wet, and the wind gradually freshened into a half gale. The weather was thick and foggy, and the ship passed the Call lights before dark, without being able to distinguish the light house. About 9 1/2 at night, the passengers were started by an extraordinary noise on deck, and the cry 'loophole'—'ground, ground!'—'the breakers, the breakers!'—'we are wrecked—oh, we're wrecked.' A general fear prevailed that the ship was in collision with some other vessel; but it was soon found she had stranded.

The night was dark and stormy, the ship being incessantly upon the sand, the breakers repeatedly breaking heavily over, and one of the life-boats was carried from its fastenings on the quarter. Alarm and cries instantly pervaded the ship, and apprehensions were general amongst the passengers that the ship would break up during the night beneath the force of the breakers which constantly burst over her decks. To add to that moment of woe, the lightning glared, the thunder bellowed portentously from a thick curtain of overhanging clouds, and the rain began to fall in torrents. The scene was one that baffles description. So far as the eye could pierce through the gloom, the sea was a general caldron of foam, and the spray lashing the sides of the ship, flew over all on board like snow flakes.

As we said before, the ship had outsailed her captain's reckoning; and the light on "St. John's Point" being mistaken for that of the "Call of Man," she went ashore at Rathmulin in Dundrum Bay.

It is thought that the ship is so disabled as to prevent her ever crossing the Atlantic again. A part of the passengers came over in the Acadia.

The Caledonia brought advice of the continued advance of Flour and Corn. American Flour in London, Oct. 3, brought 35 to 3 1/2 duty paid.

Clinton County Liberty Convention.

This Convention met at De Witt on Monday, Oct. 13, 1846, and was organized by appointing Henry Post, Chairman, and John Sands Secretary. The meeting then listened to a discourse from Henry Bibb, after which it adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock P. M.

At 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Chairman and was addressed by Messrs. Hough and Plumb, after which the following persons were put in nomination by the Convention, to be supported at the ensuing election.

- For Representative—Milton F. Barish.
For Treasurer—Stephen Pearl.
County Judge—Martin Moore.
Sec'd Judge—Henry Post.
Associate Judges—Lewis Coburn, and Henry S. Harrison.
Sheriff—David Olin.
County Clerk—John Sands.
Judge of Probate—Calvin Marvin.
Surveyor—Orville Ingersoll.
Coroners—George Allen, and Anthony Niles.

The meeting then adjourned to seven in the evening to hear an address from Mr. Bibb, who appeared at the appointed hour and related his thrilling narrative to a densely crowded house.—A lively interest has been given to the cause of Liberty, and its friends encouraged to labor on until the emancipation of the slave shall be accomplished.

Livingston Liberty Convention.

The Mass Meeting held here yesterday and last evening, came off with much interest.—Our meeting house was crammed full, while Mr. Bibb gave a narrative of his sufferings while a slave. A collection was taken up at the close, which showed that the prejudice heretofore existing among us was at least beginning to give away.

At the business meeting Isaac Smith Esq. of Green Oak was called to the Chair, and Wm. Dowdman appointed Secretary.

- The following persons were nominated,
For Representatives—Edward F. Gay, and Charles Cowles.
For County Judge—Joseph H. Peebles.
Sec'd Judge—Isaac Smith.
Treasurer—Hiram S. Hamilton.
County Clerk—Leonard Noble.
Register of Deeds—William Huxtington.
Sheriff—Hannibal Lee.
County Surveyor—Z. M. Draw.
Coroners—John Mason, William Dowdman.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Caledonia brings the news of the wreck of the steamship Great Britain, which has been expected in Boston for several weeks. She sailed with the intention of running the north-west passage, between the Isle of Man and Ireland. The morning was beautiful, the wind was fair, the ship was in excellent trim, and she had an abundant promise of a pleasant and rapid passage, and then, too, under the command of an able and experienced captain. For about ten hours the noble vessel of iron—the largest passenger that tempts the deep—was propelled by steam and wind at the rate of 12 knots an hour. In fact, it may be said that she overran herself.

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The Caledonia brought advice of the continued advance of Flour and Corn. American Flour in London, Oct. 3, brought 35 to 3 1/2 duty paid.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Massachusetts.—Perhaps a part of the wonderful prosperity and growth of Boston may be accounted for, from the fact which the recent census has elicited, that there are but three hundred and forty families who keep more than two domestics, and four thousand four hundred and one who keep help at all; while there are fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-four families who live in household independence and do their own work.

Vermont.—Asylum for the Insane, BRATTLEBORO.—By the Tenth Annual Report which has just been published, the institution, says the Asylum journal, appears to be in a prosperous condition. The new buildings have been completed and are nearly filled. 460 have enjoyed its advantages the past year, 107 have been admitted, 162 have been discharged, 94 have recovered. The terms are fixed at two dollars per week for the first six months, and one dollar and a half per week afterwards. Patients from other States are received on the same terms as those from Vermont.

New Jersey.—Mr. Stevens' peach orchard in New Jersey, will this year yield him 80,000 baskets of peaches, which will net him about fifty cents per basket, a gross income of \$40,000.

Pennsylvania.—A complete map of the State of Pennsylvania, wrought in lace—in which the towns, counties, rivers, &c., are all distinctly shown—each county being worked in a style of lace different from those adjoining—is being exhibited in Baltimore, and commands much admiration.

Mr. Warden, of Philadelphia, has just completed a splendid silver pitcher, to be presented to Gen. Zachary Taylor, in commemoration of the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. It stands on four eagle's claws, and is enriched by the most beautiful and appropriate designs. The cost was \$200; it weighs 20 ounces, and is nearly two feet high.—The donors are a committee of gentlemen of Louisville, Ky., and it is worthy of their munificence.

A clergyman in Pittsburg, feeling that his salary was more than sufficient, applied to his congregation to have it reduced. They refused to do, and the clergyman annually contributes a large portion of his salary for benevolent purposes.

South Carolina.—An animated discussion is going on in South Carolina with regard to the propriety of altering the organic law of the State so as to provide that the Electors of President and Vice President, as well as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be hereafter chosen by a direct vote of the people. Under the present mode, they are all chosen by the Legislature.—Advocate.

Florida.—Bagdad, in the woods near Pensacola, contains a cotton field, and five enterprising citizens of Pensacola have just established another in Arcadia, at a cost of \$60,000. The operatives are all black girls.

Wisconsin.—The Constitutional Convention of the Territory is in session. We notice that some of the members are "death on banks." The Committee on that subject have brought in a report forbidding the Legislature to incorporate any institution for banking, or confer banking powers on any company or person; and any person making or issuing any paper money, to be fined not less than \$10,000, and imprisoned not less than five years. Any person circulating notes or paper money issued in the State to be fined \$500, and imprisoned not less than three months. No corporation shall receive deposits of money, make discounts, or buy or sell bills of exchange under heavy penalties. These extravagant proposals show the growing dislike of the laboring classes to banking institutions; but it is not probable that they will be adopted in this shape.

The Convention have by a long discussion resolved ordered twenty newspapers to each member. Upon what a magnificent scale they are beginning things.

Illinois.—We understand that if the Telegraph should be extended to Detroit as is intended, it could be extended from thence to Chicago, by our citizens

taking as much stock as would complete the line from Michigan City to this point, the people of Michigan City and intermediate points, finishing the line from Detroit to the City.—Chicago Journal.

Oregon.—They have a novel currency in Oregon. One of their laws enacts, that in addition to gold and silver, treasury drafts, approved orders on solvent merchants, and good merchantable wheat at the market prices, delivered at such places as it is customary for merchants to receive wheat, shall be lawful tenders for the payment of taxes, and judgements rendered in the Courts of Oregon Territory; and for the payment of all debts.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 30, 1846. Notwithstanding the European advices, Wheat buyers offer to-day only from 62 1/2 to 65 cents.—The season is so far advanced that it is difficult to make sure of getting a fur immediately into market, while freights have largely advanced.

New York, Oct. 23. Genesee flour could be bought at \$5.94, and \$5.75 offered in some cases although shippers bid but \$5.75. Market dull, partly on account of the scarcity of freights.

Sales 21,000 bushels Genesee wheat at \$1.24; 15,000 mixed at \$1.15; and 1500 red at \$1.09, all for milling.

Buffalo, Oct. 27.—Flour—Several lots, in all 1993 bushels Michigan brought yesterday \$4.82 1/2—1100 bushels mixed Michigan \$4.50. 7000 bushels Wheat brought 85 cents.

The trade between the United States and Great Britain, in almost all kinds of staples, is rapidly on the increase. The exports to Great Britain, from New York alone, for the week ending October 17, amounted to 30,724 bushels of Flour—697 bushels Meal—47,751 bushels Corn—4,840 bushels Peas.

We learn that considerable purchases of wool have been made here of late, for shipment to England, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. We know of one merchant who for some days past has been shipping at the rate of \$1000 a day.

MARRIED.

In the Town of Lodi, on the 23d inst. by Rev. S. Miles, Mr. JESSE HEDDER, to Miss MARIANA HOWE, both of Lodi.

DIED.

In this Village, on the 20th inst. CAROLINE DONOR, in the tenth year of her age. After lingering a few days here below, her spirit passed quietly away to a higher and happier world. Her lamp has waxed, and the last spark has fled. Farewell, a sad and long farewell, until we meet where parting is no more. S. M.

At Tuscola, Livingston Co., Mich., Mrs. OLIVE PERROW, wife of Alva Preston, Esq., on the 30th day of Sept., in the 40th year of her age. The deceased was one who had endeared herself to a large circle of friends—being of that class of persons whose every-day deportment is a bright example of all that is excellent and lovely. Her loss in the community where she resided will be most severely felt. In her, the suffering and wronged have lost a sincere and devoted friend—the oppressed and down-trodden have one less friend to sympathize with them in their sufferings—the Church to which she belonged, has lost one of its brightest ornaments and one of its most worthy and consistent members—a husband a kind and affectionate wife, and children a tender mother. Cox.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!

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

Of a superior quality, at the lowest prices. They intend making a regular business of it, and will receive daily, by express, and keep constantly on hand, SHELL and OPENED OYSTERS of a quality that cannot be surpassed.—They will be put in Cases 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. MATHEWS, Agt. Detroit, D. S. Oysters delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Detroit, 1846. 285-3m

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS.

THE MOZART Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Ives Jun.—containing the celebrated Christus and Misereere by Zingarelli with English words. Teachers of Music will please call, and examine the work at PERCY'S BOOKSTORE, October 7, 1846. 286-f

WANTED,

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

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

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

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.

**WATERBURY'S**  
 CHILL FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT,  
 ALL THE VARIOUS FORMS OF  
 BILIOUS DISEASES,  
 SPINDLY & RHOUMATISM,  
 CURED  
 BY DR. OSOON'S MILD CURE.

This excellent compound is for sale by the proprietor's Agents.  
**MAYNARDS.**  
 263-ly

**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.

**W**elcome 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 the most honorable principles. We would also extend to us by our customers, and would be glad to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of reasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our customers for purchasing Goods are unassured 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 sell himself of the quantities of Goods, which decline in price. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturers Agents, and from the Auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits. With these facilities we can safely say that our Customers need not be disappointed in the Goods we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is made up of the best of the season, and is constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York.

**50,000 lbs. WOOL.**  
 Wanted, the above quantity of good merchantable Wool for which the highest market price will be paid.  
**J. HOLMES & CO.,**  
 Detroit, May 28, 1846. 214-1f

**TO WOOL GROWERS.**  
 We beg leave to inform our Wool Growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the purchase of  
**100,000 lbs.**

of a good clean merchantable article, as soon as the season for selling commences, as we are connected with Eastern wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the highest price the Eastern market will afford. Great complaint was made last season 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 unclean.

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 fleece be carefully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 12 1/2 to 25 cts per lb.) being twine is the best; it will grow freely to the advantage of Wool Growers, and put up their wool in this manner. If wool was not so merchantable, and will be rejected by most if not all of the Wool buyers, it being difficult to clean.

**J. HOLMES & Co.,**  
 Woodward Avenue,  
 Larned's Block,  
 Detroit, March 26, 1846. 257-1f

**1846.**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**  
**A. M'FARENS,**  
**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.**  
 SMART'S BLOCK,  
 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

**KEEPS** constantly for sale a complete assortment of Stationery, School and College Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cigarette Ink, of various kinds. **BLANK BOOKS**, full and half bound, of every variety of Stationery, School, College, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor. 247-1f

**Medical Notice.**

The undersigned, who has been practicing in the City of 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, he has found that the latter system, as taught in the new school of medicine; and having compared the success of the two systems, he is 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 no other certain remedies. Erysipelas, meningitis, neuralgia, bronchitis, liver and lung diseases, scarlet fever, cholera, typhoid, erysipelas, sore throat, erysipelas or black tongue, croup, inflammations 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 means.

Without further essay, the undersigned would leave it to the afflicted to say, on a trial of the medicine, whether Homoeopathy is what it claims to be or not.

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 study and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and practice of Homoeopathy, he is enabled 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, or obtain medicines, either at his house, or in other places, at low prices.

**THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D.**  
 Homoeopathist,  
 Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845. 23-1y

**BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!**

The Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that he has just received from New York, and opened a choice and well selected assortment of

**NEW GOODS**, consisting of  
 Dry Goods, Groceries, Crochery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes,

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

Cash or Goods will be paid for **WOOL** in any quantities.

**ROBERT DAVIDSON,**  
 Ann Arbor, June 10, 1846. 263

**WOOD!! WOOD!!!**

**SUBSCRIBERS** who are to pay in Wood will please send immediately with a few loads at the Sign Office.

Sept. 26, 1846.

**ELDRED'S TANNERY.**

**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 will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of

Spanish Sole Leather, Slaughtered do, Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, Oak do, French tanned Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock tanned do, Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Oak do, Dog and Tap Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio Shoe Trimmings, and Kit of all kinds.

Also, Lasts and Pops, Carriers' Tools, &c. Horse and Collar Leather, Cordevan do, Morocco Skins, Seal do, Goat Binding, Deer and Lamb do, White and Colored Linings, Printed do, Russel do.

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. 218-1y

**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.

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

Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable for Ironing Waggons and Baggies, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes, and Cast Iron, Brass, Tin Ware and Tin Plate—also a general assortment of

**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
 black and thin sole work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for Cash or Barter.

Feeling confident as to 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. 282-1f

**CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!**

The Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving) from New York an elegant set of **WOOD CLOCKS**, with selected assortment of

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

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Wristlets, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoon, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons, (first quality), Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Buttons, Penknives, Silver and German Silver Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do, Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Leather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea Pots and Cast Iron, Brass, and Britannia Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, Shaving Boxes and Soaps,

Clampson's Best Razor Strap, Calland Morocco Wallers, Silk and Cotton naves, Violins and Bows, Violin and Viola Strings, Flutes, Gigs, Clarionets, Accordions—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen Cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Neck and Pocket Combs, Noodle cases, Scented Water Pots 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, Ten Bells, Thermometers, German Fans, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost everything 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 Brick Store.

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

**FIRE! FIRE!!**

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. 280-1f

**LINSEED OIL!!**

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

**MERCHANTS AND PAINTERS,**  
 on terms most 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-ly

**TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**

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

Detroit, January 1846.

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

**THE** preceding notice is given to represent the Incurable Perseveration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mucus issues from all the openings of the system, and that this perspiration flows uninterrupted when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposed by this means, of nearly all the impurities with which the blood is impregnated only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the blood is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the source of the Incurable Perseveration. It never requires any medicinal treatment to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own least action, and throws off all the offending humors, through the Incurable Perseveration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it restores itself from 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 internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts, to restore the Incurable Perseveration, that it ceases to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist administers in wet blankets, the Homoeopath deals out infinitesimal doses, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the Blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Incurable Perseveration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the system, is wasted off by this means. In fact, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Incurable Perseveration. This is now other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices given place to do new fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virtuous matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines to purify itself, by the skin, by the pores, by the bowels, and other spots. By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwreathments kind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Incurable Perseveration. It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor, to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without inducing disease. Let me be candid, every candid man, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would you not rather unstop the pores, by the use of a powerful agent, which would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would you not rather unstop the pores, by the use of a powerful agent, which would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is?

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

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

**J. M. ROCKWELL,**  
 Ann Arbor, July 8, 1846. 272-ly

**CENTRAL LAND AND TAX AGENCY,**  
 JACKSON MICHIGAN.

Office Second Story of the Brick Block adjoining American Hotel.

The subscribers under the name of Hurlbut & Jackson, for the purpose of transacting business as General Real Estate Agents, will give their personal attention to

The purchase and sale of Real Estate, Payments of Taxes on Land, Reducing Land and for Taxes, Examination of Titles, Conveyances,

and such other business as pertains to a General Real Estate Agency. Intending permanently to continue the above Agency, arrangements have been made with extensive Real Estate Offices at the East, through which the sale of improved lands may be materially facilitated; and desiring to tender it as beneficial as possible, a register of such real property for sale, as may be contained in the above Agency, arrangements have been made with extensive Real Estate Offices at the East, through which the sale of improved lands may be materially facilitated; and desiring to tender it as beneficial as possible, a register of such real property for sale, as may be contained in the above Agency, arrangements have been made with extensive Real Estate Offices at the East, through which the sale of improved lands may be materially facilitated; and desiring to tender it as beneficial as possible, a register of such real property for sale, as may be contained in the above Agency, arrangements have been made with extensive Real Estate Offices at the East, through which the sale of improved lands may be materially facilitated; 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