THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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POETRY.

Peace on Earth.

BY JOHN PIERPONT.

"Peace on earth!"—the starry lyres
That Judah's shepherds heard at night,
When far above them, angel choirs
Hung hymning, and a sudden light
Fringed all the clouds with gold,
That round the "heavenly vision" rolled—
Those starry lyres that told
Of a Redeemer's birth,
Made this their burden—"Peace on earth!"

Those golden lyres, by angels strung,
And attuned to angel ears,
With yet another burden rung
In accord with hymning spheres:
Those awe-struck shepherds, gazing up again,
In words distinct and bold,
From lyres and lips that rolled,
And the Redeemer's message told,
That other burden heard—"Good-will to men!"

Yes, and one heavenly burden more—
The burden that good spirits love to bear—
That angel anthem earthward bore,
And its sweet tones filled all the holy air.
"Glory to God!"—The lowliest and highest,
As well as the remotest of the choir,
Their lips all glowing with a seraph's fire,
Sang "To our God be glory in the highest."
Their message to the up-gazing shepherds given,
Breaking the solemn silence of the night,
Those sons of music, holiness, and light,
In sweet society retired into the depths of heav'n.

"Glory to God!"—To him doth glory come
From the death-shock of armies met in battle,
Where his own children lie, like butchered cattle,
In the hecatombs around the bursting bomb;
Or in the thick cloud sulphurous and dun,
Poured from the hot throat of a thundering gun,
As if to hide its murders from the sun:
Where the long roll of the unmuffled drum
And the shrill shrieking fife
Drown the loud curse—the groan—
The prayer of the down-trodden ones—the moan
Of faintly ebbing life—
The yell of dying horses, that are crushing
Their riders under them—the jeer—the flouting
Of hostile squadrons at each other rushing—
"The thundering of the captains and the shouting;"
To Him who from his goodness draws his bliss,
Cometh there "glory" from a scene like this?

No! But from fields all green with growing things,
And fresh with frequent rains,
From pastures round whose ever flowing springs
Cattle are grouped in summer:—from broad plains
Yellow with harvest, that the breathing West
As o'er them it goes,
Heaves like an infant's or an ocean's breast,
Just sinking to repose,—
From vineyards loaded with their purple fruit,
Quietly basking on their sunny slopes,
From meadows in their lily-spangled suit,
From orchards fragrant with their blooming hopes,
And from the constant babble of the brook
That dashes down amongst it mossy rocks
Where the lone patient angler throws his hook,
And from the panting flocks,
Gathered for washing on its grassy side,
And as they issue dripping from its tide—
From the loud bleatings of o'er anxious dams,
And from the ready answer of their lambs,
And from the shout and loud laugh of men,
In time of vintage or of "harvest home."
In toil and health, rejoicing even as when
Beneath the leafy and o'erarching dome
Of Paradise, did Love with Joy and Plenty roam—
From peaceful scenes like these, unknown to story,
Yet not less enjoyed, to God there cometh "glory."

But from a world, that, like a wayward child,
A father's guiding care, and love, hath spurned,
And sought its pleasures in the dens defiled,
Where Luxury and Lust their victims burned
On Belial's altar; but shall have returned
With bitter tears and a repentant sigh,
From the far country where it hath sojourned,
Envying the very tenants of the sty,
There shall the highest glory come to God most high.

For in a world thus reconciled to God,
Nor din of arms, nor "garments rolled in blood,"
Shall shock the peaceful soul. The oppressor's rod
Shall he lay down; and where abhorred he stood,
Loved shall he stand: for in fraternal mood
Shall he embrace the brother he oppressed,
Each find his joy in doing others good—
Man reckon him the greatest who is best,
And God be glorified when all on earth are blest.

Corporeal punishment has been abolished in the Danish army, except in cases of flagrant delinquency.

MISCELLANY.

California.

Horses and cattle are raised here without any feeding; even when we ride a horse, at any season, he gets no other food than what he can get of grass, staked out with a long rope; so that it requires no other trouble about horses and cattle, but to mark and brand them, and to break the colts when large enough to ride. The old settlers in this country, some of them, have several thousand head of cattle and horses. The prices of horses are from $20 to $50, mares from $7 to $25, cattle $3,50 to $15; American cattle and horses generally are about 25 per cent higher than the stock of California. Every thing else is very high.—Plows, such as we have in St. Louis at $7, are worth $35, and even $50, and very hard to get at those prices; axes $5; spades $5 to $6, *scarce;* cooking vessels about thirty cents per lb.; all sorts of iron tools or vessels very high; clothing of every description about five or six times what they cost in St. Louis; common yarn socks $2 a pair.

Labor is also high; common hand $1,50 per day; mechanics $2 to $3; mill-wrights $4 per day. So that altho' we pay high for clothing and all we want for use, yet we get high prices for labor and for what we raise. Wheat is worth now $2,50 per bushel, usually $1,50; peas $1,50; potatoes 50 cents per robe (25 lbs.)

The climate is pleasant, seldom any ice—occasional frost from December to April. Up to the 25th of December, the time of our arrival, there had been no rain, and but little frost, and the weather was about as pleasant as usual in the States in September and October. The rain began Christmas day, and there was some ice. The rain usually falls for two or three days and then we have pleasant weather. In a week or two after the rain sets in, the plains or high lands become what we call *tusky;* that is, a horse will sink in to his knees, and sometimes deeper, so that it is not practicable to travel on horseback, except in the bottoms which remain firm all winter. But they are crossed by gulfs which we must swim. Our travel, is, therefore, confined to the bottoms; the high hills are impassable during the rain, except on foot. It may be truly said that there are but two modes of travel here during the winter, that is, either fly or swim. The game is becoming scarce, but during the winter there are a great many water-fowls. They leave in the spring for a more northern latitude, and do not stop to breed here, as has been reported; nor is it true that "you can gather a feather bed in a day on *Feather River.*

Musquetoes, flies, and insects of every description are here in innumerable myriads—fleas and-mice, but no chinches.

Lands have been obtained by persons who have resided here some years and become citizens, in grants; some three, four, and sometimes thirty to fifty leagues. But the Government has become alarmed, and changed its policy. They are but few who cannot obtain grants of any size; and those who have lands are not authorized by their titles, to sell; there being no such thing as fee simple titles, except in a few special instances. The grants are only loans from the Government, which is the main reason why the people live in tents or little shantees and at the same time own several head of stock. They will not improve the lands until there is some security for the title. I would like to write you more at length, but my time and your patience admonishes me to stop.

The people I am but ill qualified to give you a description of, from personal intercourse, for I took charge of the first plantation I saw in the valley, and have travelled only in that valley; and the ranches are generally from ten to fifty miles apart. I have, therefore, seen but about 100 men since my arrival, and those entirely foreigners, most of them persons who either retired from the sea, or run away from the shipping. Some of them are clever men, and others scamps. Most of them give each other bad characters; many not only confess that they steal horses and cattle, but boast of it. *I bought a horse this morning that the man is to steal for me in a day or two.* You will think this strange conduct, but this same man was not only robbed, but beaten by the other, and there is no law to punish him; so that he has to make himself whole in the coin of his opponent. The Spanish portion of this population are represented as a thieving, cowardly, dancing, lewd people, and generally indolent and faithless. The history given of them by Capt. Hastings, in his "Emigrant's Guide," is confirmed by general report here. It may be truly said, we have priests, a governor, and alcades, but we have neither law no gospel.

The Indians of the valley are numerous, and live in small villages. They have a chief and an alcade, who are in the habit of selling them to the whites for mere trifles—a few beads or a handkerchief. The men are entirely naked, and the women have a bunch of grass or weeds tied round their waists. Those who are employed by the whites generally get shirts and pants for their work. They are entirely inoffensive, but very wild. Those who are bought by the whites when young, learn to do very well, but the wild ones live on acorns and roots. They catch fish at some seasons, but many of them live on *clover,* like sheep.—*Letter from J. Semple.*

Algeria.

The last number of Blackwood contains an article on the French operations in Africa, deriving its information mainly from two recent works on that country, one by Captain Kennedy, of the British Army, and the other by Count Marie, a Frenchman. The origin of the war between France and the Dey of Algiers, in consequence of which, *during the last fifteen years, according to this article, half a million of French soldiers have perished,* is thus described:

"In relating the well-known incident that gave rise to hostilities between France and the Dey of Algiers, count St. Marie goes back to the remote cause, which, by his account, was a lady. In the time of Napoleon the Bey of Tunis had a favorite female slave, for whom he ordered, of an Algerine Jew, a costly and magnificent head-dress. The Jew, unable to get it manufactured in the country, wrote to Paris; the head-dress was made, at an expense of twelve thousand francs, and the modest Israelite charged it thirty thousand to the Bey. The latter was too much pleased with the bauble to demur at the price, but, not being in cash, he paid it in corn. There chanced just then to be a scarcity in France; the Jew sold his corn to the army contractors, and managed so well that he became a creditor of the French government for upwards of a million of francs. Napoleon fell, and the Buorbons declined to pay; but the Jew contrived to interest the Dey of Algiers in his cause, and remonstrances were addressed to the French government. The affair dragged on for years, and at last, in 1829, on the eve of a festival, when the diplomatic corps were admitted to pay their respects to the Dey, the latter expostulated with the French consul on the subject of the long delay. The answer was unsatisfactory, and the consequence was the celebrated rap with a fan or fly-flap, which sent its giver to exile, and converted Algeria into a French province. On visiting the Kasbash, or Citadel, at Algiers, Captain Kennedy was shown the little room in which the insult was offered to the representative of France. It is now used as a poultry-yard. "Singularly enough," says the captain, "as we entered, a cock, strutting on the deserted divan, proclaimed his victory over some feebler rival by a triumphant crow—an appropriate emblem of the real state of affairs." But the conquered cock is game; and although seriously punished by his adversary's spurs, he returns again and again to the charge.

Direct Legislation for Slavery by Congress.

Bro. Willey:—

In looking over the U. S. Laws, the other day, I found the following act of Congress. It would have taken iron nerves once, to have legislated in this manner, but of late years, the people have become so indifferent to slavery, that their southern overseers think that Congress can do any thing with impunity.

"AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF JOHN CARTER.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:—That John Carter, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, be and he is hereby authorized to bring into the District of Columbia, from the State of Alabama, his slave named William, *and the said slave to hold in the said District,* in the same manner as if the said William had been always resident in the said District, *any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.* Approved, March 2d, 1841."

The constitution was adopted to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and Congress legislates greatly to make men slaves!—*Lib. Standard.*

Peaches in New York and London.—We are informed that peaches were sold in New York, Saturday, at eight cents a basket. In July, 1843, we saw peaches sold in London at *ten shillings a piece.* We dare not ask any body to believe this statement—and yet it is made upon the evidence which our eyes and ears furnished.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

The Sahara of Africa.

To form a correct conception of the Sahara, says the Edinburgh Review, our readers must dismiss from their minds all the long and fantastic conceptions which have been attached, from time immemorial, to the interior of North Africa.—Instead of a torrid region, where boundless steppes of burning sand, are abandoned to the roving horsemen of the desert, and to beasts of prey, and where the last vestiges of Moorish civilization expire, long before the traveler arrives at Negroland and the savage communities of the interior, the Sahara is now ascertained to consist of a vast archipelago of Oases; each of them peopled by a tribe of the Moorish race or its offsets, more civilized and more capable of receiving the lessons of civilization, than the houseless Arabs of the Tell;—cultivating the date tree with application and ingenuity, inhabiting walled towns, living under a regular government, for the most part of a popular form; carrying to some perfection certain branches of native manufactures, and keeping up an extensive system of commercial intercourse with the northern and central parts of the African continent, and from Mogador to Mecca, by the enterprise and activity of their caravans. Each of the Oases of the Sahara—which are divided from one another by sandy tracts, bearing shurbs and plants fit only for the nourishment of cattle—presents an animated group of towns and villages. Every village is encircled by a profusion of fruit-bearing trees. The palm is the monarch of their orchards—as much by the grace of its form as by the value of its productions; and the pomegranite, the fig-tree, and the apricot cluster around its lofty stem.—The lions and the other beasts of prey, with which poetry has peopled the African wilds are to be met with only in the mountains of the Tell—never in the plain of the Sahara. The robber tribes of the Taurichs frequent the southern frontier of the Sahara and the last tracts of habitable land which intervene between the Oases and the real Desert; but, in the Sahara itself, communications carried on after the fashion of the country, are regular and secure. War is, indeed of frequent occurrence between the neighboring tribes—either for the possession of disputed territories, or the revenge of supposed injuries; but all that is yet known of these singular communities, shows them to be living in a completely constituted state of civil society—eminently adapted to the peculiar part of the globe which they inhabit—governed by the strong traditions of a primitive people, and fulfilling with energy and intelligence the strange vocation of their life.

Petion's Daughter.

While Petion administered the government of the Island of Hayti, some distinguished foreigner sent his daughter a beautiful bird in a very handsome cage. The child was delighted, and with great exultation exhibited the present to her father. "It is indeed very beautiful, my daughter," said he, "but it makes my heart ache to look at it, I hope you will never show it to me again."

With great astonishment she inquired his reason.

He replied:

"When the island was called St. Domingo, we were all slaves. It makes me think of it to look at that bird, for *he* is a slave."

The little girl's eyes filled with tears, and her lips quivered as she exclaimed,—"Why father! he has such a large handsome cage; and as much food as ever he can eat and drink."

"And would *you* be a slave," said he, "if you could live in a great house and be fed on frosted cake?"

After a moment's thought, the child began to say, half reluctantly, "Would he be happier if I opened the door of his cage?" He would be *free!* was the emphatic reply.

Without another word, she took the cage to the open window, and a moment after,—she saw her prisoner playing with the humming birds among the honeysuckles.

New Sign of Death.—The following important discovery is calculated to be of great service in cases of suspected death. The communication was lately made to the Royal Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Ripault, who in directing the attention of members to the discovery, observed, that it consisted in perfect flaccidity of the iris when the globe of the eye is compressed in two opposite directions.—If the individual be living, the pupil retains its circular form, notwithstanding the compression; if dead, the aperture becomes irregular, and the circular form is lost.

These two lines contain thirty six ems of Long Primer type.

The Anglo-Saxon Race.

In the whole history of this race, power has prevailed over gentleness, and the Divine *anger* has gleamed fiercely in the foreground; while the Divine *mercy* has scarcely been apprehended in the shade. The nations of this division have been sufficiently active in asserting their rights and avenging their wrongs; but it is Mr. Burke's remark, that the good offices of kindness and civility which one of these nations has done towards another, would not fill ten pages of history, though spun out with the wire-drawn amplifications of a Guiccardini himself. The innate propensity of this race is, and ever was, to enterprise and fierce activity; and even when held or guided by justice, it has lacked the softer and more assuaging qualities of charity and mercy. It has furnished that ground of human nature which has reflected the red rays—the fiercer colors; but the milder and sweeter ones have been wanting.

Animal Food.—A Frenchman, who recently published a book advocating the exclusive adoption of a vegetable diet, thinks that all the cowardices, infamies, treasons, robberies, cruelties, murders, assassinations, corruptions, crimes, and other abominations that we have committed, and are daily committing, have been owing, and are owing, to nothing else than our love of meat.

Journal of the Board of Supervisors.

Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1846.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members of the Board, except Mr. Wellman.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Clerk of the Board made a statement of the condition of the rooms in the Court House below, relative to the renting of the same, as required by resolution of the Board of last year.

The Committee on Claims made a report which was accepted and adopted, and the following claims allowed by the Board, viz:

36	A. S. Harris, use of room and lights in post mortem ex. of E. Sine,	$3 00
37	R. Schuyler, repairs on C. House,	11 75
38	Allen & Arnold, printing notices by order of County Treasurer and Clerk,	9 25
39	L. C. Goodale, printing Supervisors' report, notice of election &c	14 75
40	Cole & Gardiner printing notices,	9 25
41	Goodale & M'Cracken, printing per order of Co. Treasurer,	6 00
42	Smith & Arnold, publishing report of board of Sup. & Co. canvass,	7 50
43	Chase and Arnold publishing circular of Co. Treasurer and blank certificate,	7 00
44	Foster & Dell printing notices per order of Clerk and Treasurer,	1 75
45	G. & L. Beckley, printing Election notices and Co. Treasurers Circular,	9 00
46	County canvassers for last year,	66 00
47	T. F. Leonard, services as deputy sheriff in criminal cases,	19 00
48	G. F. Rood and Co. record for Probate office,	15 00
49	C. H. Vancleve, services as Justice in criminal cases,	13 14
50	S. Denton, prof. services at post mortem examination,	3 00
51	J. W. Sprague, services as constable in criminal cases,	7 38
52	E. Wells, prof. services at post mortem examinations,	15 00
53	E. Wells, prof. services at Jail,	17 00

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to examine the accounts of the Associate Judges of the Circuit Court for this county, consisting of Messrs. Ball, Carver, and Congdon.

The committee appointed to visit the County poor house, by their chairman, made a report, that they find it in a condition satisfactory to the committee.

As serving on the committee to settle with the County Treasurer who are on the committee on claims, be excused from acting on said committee to settle with the Treasurer.

On motion, it was resolved, that the individu-

On motion, Messrs. Ball, Aulls, and Geddes were added to the committee to settle with the County Treasurer.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of five to award a compensation to the several Supervisors for making out their assessment Rolls, consisting of Messrs. Ball, Aulls, Case, Gillett, and Warner.

On motion, the vote allowing N. R. Ramsdell, twelve dollars and fifty cents for services in taking testimony, &c. at Coroner's Inquest of Mrs. Martha Mulholland, was reconsidered, and on motion, his claim for said services was rejected by the Board.

The committee on claims made a report which was accepted and adopted, and the following claims allowed by the board, viz:

54	R. Ross, services as constable in criminal cases,	$5 82
55	B. King, stationery for court,	1 72
56	J. Murray, boarding jury and officers, People vs. Reeves,	91 00
57	J. Hawkins, use of room and lights for Coroner's Inquest,	5 00
58	G. F. Rood & Co., common rule book for Circuit Court,	8 00
59	E. Thompson, services as Justice in criminal cases,	60 74
60	G. W. Gilbert, glass in Register Office,	49
61	B. King, services as clerk,	30 00
62	B. King, do do	51 75
63	B. King, do do	45 64
64	B. King, do do	175 12
65	J. Goodwill, services as Justice in criminal cases,	5 66
66	J. Goodwill, do do	13 69

On motion resolved, (in committee of the whole,) that the sum of Five hundred dollars be allowed the prosecuting attorney, for his services the present year.

On motion, the committee appointed to settle with the County Treasurer, by Mr. Case, their chairman, made a report, that they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer, and found the same to be correct, and a balance in the Treasury of 300 dollars and 18 cents—also, the sum of twenty dollars of school money belonging to towns not called for:—which report, on motion, was accepted.

On the motion the following were appointed Superintendents of the poor for this County for the ensuing year, viz: Heman Ticknor, Norman A. Phelps and Rufus Matthews.

On motion, the sum of Two hundred dollars was raised as a contingent fund, for the benefit of the County Poor House.

Thereupon the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1846.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the Supervisors.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The committee to whom the accounts of the Associate Judges was referred, by Mr. Ball, their chairman, made a report, which was accepted and adopted, and their claims allowed by the board as follows, viz:

67	R. Purdy, services as Associate Judge,	$115 50
68	O. Kellogg, do do	98 50

The resolution of the Board, allowing the Prosecuting Attorney Five hundred dollars for his services, was, on motion, reconsidered, and the same fixed at three hundred dollars.

On motion, it was resolved that the sum of twenty-five dollars be raised to enable Peter Slingerland to repair the road by the Jail, and that the Chairman of the board certify to the same when the work has been performed.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Clerk of the Board be authorized to make all necessary repairs on the Court House, and the Chairman of the Board certify to the same, and that the Clerk draw an order on the Treasurer to pay for said repairs.

On motion, it was resolved, that it is the opinion of this Board that no room in this building should be furnished an officer free of rent, except the Judge of Probate.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Treasurer be authorized to rent the rooms in the Court House.

On motion, it was resolved, that Mr. Gillett be excused from acting on the Committee to fix a compensation, for preparing the assessment rolls, and that Mr. Salyer be appointed in his place.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of two be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Waite and Whitmore, to examine into the subject of the indebtedness of the County, during the coming winter, and report at the next session of the Board of Supervisors for this county.

The committee appointed to confer with the committee appointed last year to procure a General Index for the Register's Office made a Report accompanied by the Report of the former committee; which reports were accepted and adopted.

REPORT.

To the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for the County of Washtenaw.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors, at their session in October, 1845, to make a contract, for making an Index to the Deeds, Mortgages, &c., on Record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, respectfully report:—That having been limited by the resolution of the Board to the sum of $300, they were unable to engage a person to perform the work required for that amount—that they applied to Geo. W. Gilbert, the Register of Deeds for said county, and finally made a contract with him upon the following terms:—That he should complete the Index required as soon as the same could reasonably be done—that after the completion thereof, if the same was, in all respects performed in a satisfactory manner, they would recommend to the Board of Supervisors the payment to him of such a sum, as in their judgment they should think he was fairly entitled to, whether it should be less or more than $300. But it was distinctly understood by Mr. Gilbert, that the committee had no authority to allow him more than $300: and he undertook the work with the express agreement that the committee would do nothing more than *recommend* to the Board of Supervisors the payment of any larger sum than $300 in case they should think he ought to have more; and that if they were of opinion that the work was worth less than $300, they should so report to the Board. Under this arrangement, Mr. Gilbert, or Mr. John N. Gott, who is his deputy, has been engaged in making the Index, but it will probably take them six months longer to complete the same. The work, so far, has, in the opinion of the committee, been well performed—many errors which were found in the present Index have been corrected, and they are satisfied that when the same shall be finished, it will be, in all respects, a good one.

The committee would recommend that the Board of Supervisors provide for the raising of the sum of three hundred dollars, in order that when the work shall be finished according to the agreement—that amount, if the committee should think Mr. Gilbert entitled to so much, should be paid him. Should the committee consider that Mr. Gilbert ought to have more than $300, they may report their opinion to the board, for its action at the next annual meeting.

Perhaps, if the Board should think proper to make an appropriation as recommended, it might be proper to authorize the Clerk to draw an order in Mr. Gilbert's favor for any sum not exceeding $300 upon the certificate of the Committee, (or of any other person whom the Board may appoint,) that the work has been completed according to the contract and to the satisfaction of the committee. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. SEDGWICK,
H. BECKER,
O. W. MOORE.

Dated, Oct. 17, 1846.

The Committee on claims made a report, in part, which was accepted and adopted, and the following claims allowed by the Board, viz:

69	N. B. Nye, services as dep. sheriff in criminal cases,	$30 00
70	W. Goodrich & Co., stove pipe, &c. for Probate Office and Jail,	14 57
71	N. B. Nye, services as deputy sheriff in District Court,	78 00
72	N. H. Eggleston, services as constable in criminal cases,	15 25
73	N. H. Eggleston, services as constable in criminal cases,	33 64

On motion, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Whitmore, Fersyth, and Jones were appointed to examine the books in the Treasurer's office, to report upon the propriety of procuring new books to which the old records might be transcribed.

Thereupon, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1846.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the Supervisors.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The committee on Rolls made a report on the compensation to be allowed to each Supervisor for making Tax Roll for his Township, which report was accepted and adopted by the Board, viz:

74	To the Supervisor of	Ann Arbor,		$50 00
75	do	do	Augusta,	11
76	do	do	Bridgwater,	15
77	do	do	Dexter,	13
78	do	do	Freedom,	13
79	do	do	Lima,	13
80	do	do	Lodi,	13
81	do	do	Lyndon,	11
82	do	do	Manchester,	20
83	do	do	Northfield,	15
84	do	do	Pittsfield,	13
85	do	do	Sharon,	12
86	do	do	Saline,	18
87	do	do	Superior,	12
88	do	do	Scio,	22
89	do	do	Salem,	13
90	do	do	Sylvan,	12
91	do	do	Webster,	13
92	do	do	Ypsilanti,	46
93	do	do	York,	15

On motion, a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. Case and Carver, was appointed to call upon Gov. Felch, to ascertain his views relative to the necessity of calling a Special Election to fill the office of Judge of Probate. Mr. Gillett was afterwards appointed in the place of Mr. Case, who asked to be excused.

On motion, it was resolved that this Board do adjourn on the 23d instant.

The committee on claims made a report in part, which was accepted and adopted, and the following claims allowed by the Board, viz:

94	G. Shattuck, services in criminal cases,			$2 00
95	G. W. Gilbert, 1-2 doz. tumblers for court house,			1 33
96	T. Alexander, services as constable in crim. cases,			16 53
97	S. S. Derby,	do	do	43 20
98	T. Alexander,	do	do	44 45

The committee appointed to consider the propriety of procuring new books, to which the old records of the Treasurer's office may be transcribed, report, that, in the opinion of the committee, such books should be procured.

On motion, it was resolved, that the County Treasurer receive as a compensation for his services the sum of four hundred dollars for the year A. D. 1846.

On motion, it was resolved, that the sum of twenty-five dollars be allowed J. M. Willcoxson, for taking charge of the books, papers, files and records of the Probate Office since the death of S. P. Fuller, and that he continue to take the charge of the same till some one is elected to fill said office.

Thereupon the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Friday, Oct. 23, 1846.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the Supervisors.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The committee on Claims made a final report, which was accepted and adopted, and the following claims allowed by the Board, viz:

99	A. Sage, for building fires, &c. for Supervisors at Oct. session,			$5 00
100	T. Murray, sawing wood,			1 13
101	H. Aulls, services as Supervisor,			18 78
102	James Ball jr.	do	do	18 72
103	Alanson Case,	do	do	19 32
104	Lyman Carver,	do	do	18 78
105	Elisha Congdon,	do	do	18 78
106	Lee L. Forsyth,	do	do	18 96
107	John Geddes,	do	do	19 30
108	A. Gillett,	do	do	19 44
109	D. S. Haywood,	do	do	18 60
110	W. A. Jones,	do	do	18 90
111	George Lazell,	do	do	19 44
112	Aaron Palmer,	do	do	19 33
113	D. S. Pomeroy,	do	do	18 90
114	Nathan Salyer,	do	do	18 48
115	Daniel Tibbetts,	do	do	18 54
116	J. W. Vancleve,	do	do	18 51
117	B. W. Waite,	do	do	15 36
118	William Warner,	do	do	18 84
119	R. Wellman,	do	do	15 84
120	E. W. Whitmore,	do	do	18 49
121	B. King, Clerk of Board Super'rs,			18 06

Thereupon the Committee on Claims was discharged from farther consideration of claims against the county.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Supervisors of the different Townships, in Washtenaw county, together with the County Treasurer be authorized to make such alterations upon their assessment rolls, as will nearly comply with the statute, in regard to the assessment of Real Estate, and prepare said rolls for the re-assessment of such rejected Taxes as may be re-assessed.

On motion, it was resolved, that a standing Committee be appointed to visit the Jail during the coming year, consisting of Messrs Geddes, Waite and Carver.

Resolved, That the day on which the County Canvassers meet to canvass the votes for the office of Judge of Probate, be the day that this Board will meet to approve of the Bond of the County Treasurer to be elected at the coming election

On motion, it was resolved, that the sum of Fifteen hundred dollars be raised towards paying our indebtedness to the State.

On motion, it was resolved, that the sum of Eleven hundred dollars be raised for the benefit of the County Poor House.

On motion, it was resolved that the sum of Five hundred and sixty dollars be raised to pay the interest on money loaned from the School Fund.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Lazell, Jones and Whitmore be appointed to apportion the Taxes.

On motion, it was resolved, that the sum of Eighteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and ten cents be raised as a contingent fund to pay Jurors and to redeem Jurors' certificates.

On motion it was resolved, that each Supervisor of the several Townships in the county be authorized and required to place upon their as-

sessment rolls the amount of Rejected Taxes reported by the Treasurer.

On motion, it was resolved, that the sum of Three hundred dollars be raised to pay for making the Index of the Record in the Register's Office, pursuant to a previous resolution of the Board of Supervisors, and that Messrs. Vancleve and Haywood be appointed a committee to examine and carefully compare said Indexes, and that if they find them to be correct and perfect in every respect, upon their filing with the County Clerk a certificate to that effect, the Clerk be authorized to draw an order upon the Treasurer for the amount; and that if in the opinion of the committee it shall be advisable, it shall be competent for the Clerk, to draw an order for some certain part of said sum, upon the certificate of such committee that the Indexes of Mortgages are completed and found perfect, and that in their opinion the interests of the County will allow the payment of the sum they recommend to be paid.

The Committee appointed to apportion the amount to be raised in the several Towns of this County for the year 1846; reported as follows, viz: (except rejected.)

Town.	State Tax.	Co. Tax.	Rej. Tax.
Ann Arbor,	$1055,88	$1689,41	$375,61
Augusta,	135,93	217,49	11,73
Bridgwater,	214,66	343,46	27,18
Dexter,	163,05	260,88	7,44
Freedom,	188,88	302,21	66,67
Lima,	224,86	359,77	2,49
Lodi,	267,00	427,20	7.22
Lyndon,	127,30	203,68	11,97
Manchester,	253,57	405,70	32,20
Northfield,	219,62	351,39	4,74
Pittsfield,	350,21	560.34	3,62
Sharon,	206,59	330,54	13,85
Saline,	348,02	556,83	21,07
Superior,	294,64	471,42	3.60
Scio,	347.12	555,39	90 57
Salem,	299,30	478,88	9,99
Sylvan,	151,73	242,77	35,19
Webster,	218,39	341,42	17.82
Ypsilanti,	639,53	1023,30	68,15
York,	261,17	417,86	5,89
Total,	$5,962,48	$9,539,94	$812,00

Which report was accepted and adopted, and the Supervisor of each of the several Townships of this county, is hereby authorized to raise the amount above specified, on the assessment roll his township.

On motion, it was resolved, That the Board of Supervisors do recommend to the Board of Superintendents of the county poor of said county, to construct and adopt the method of warming the poor house of said county by hot air, if in their judgment they shall deem it proper and beneficial to the paupers of said county, and if such recommendation of such board of Supervisors be adopted, then said board of Superintendents to present their claims for such expenditures before the Board of the next Supervisors.

On motion, it was resolved, That a committee of three, Messrs. Geddes, Wait, and Whitmore be appointed by this Board to examine the Books of records in the County Treasurer's Office, and to employ O. W. Moore, the present County Treasurer to make a transcript of such records into good and substantial books, to be provided for that purpose; and that a sum sufficient to pay for the same be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys which may be in the treasury, not otherwise specially appropriated, for that purpose; and further, that said committee shall examine the transcript when completed, and if satisfactory, they are hereby authorized and required to make a certificate of that fact, and file the same with the County Clerk, upon which the County Clerk shall immediately draw his order upon the County Treasurer for the amount due the said Treasurer in consideration of the labor performed: and further that the amount of compensation fixed upon by the committee shall not be final, if not satisfactory to said Treasurer, but he shall be privileged to present his account for such labor, over and above the compensation fixed by such committee, to the Board of Supervisors at their next annual session for their consideration.

On motion, it was resolved that the sum of Fifty dollars be appropriated for the purpose of publishing the proceedings of this Board, and the County Canvass, after the result of the coming Fall election is ascertained, in four of the public newspapers printed in the village of Ann Arbor.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount audited by the Board,	$4,207 84
Interest on Loan,	560 00
Contingent fund, Jury fees, &c.	1,847 10
For support of Co. Poor House,	1,425 00
County indebtedness to State,	1,500 00
Total,	$9,539 94
State Tax,	5,962 48
Grand Total,	$15,502 42

Thereupon the Board adjourned till Tuesday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1846.

JOHN GEDDES,
Cha'n. of the Board of Supervisors.

B. KING, Clerk.
By J. M. WILLCOXSON, Deputy.

A MAIL BAG OF 1775.—The old leather mail bag used for Hartford, Middletown and New Haven, is still in existence here, having been kept in the family of the old postmaster, the late Mr. Hobby—Length 12 inches, width 6¾. It had a string to close it, and is not larger than a good breeches pocket. Small as it is, it would have held the letter mail which came to this place until the new postage went into operation in July, 1845. It is the printed and free matter which fills up the mail bags so marvellously. The great amount of printed matter sent by mail has increased astonishingly of late years, so that the old breeches pocket of 1775 would hardly be a circumstance for the free documents which are now sent in the mail bags.—*Middletown (Ct.) Constitution.*

An attorney, about to finish a bill of costs, was requested by his client, a baker, "to make it as light as possible."—"Ah!" replied the attorney, "that's what you may say to your foreman, but that's not the way I make my bread."

SUBLIME.—A late writer says that if you would have an idea of an ocean in a storm, just imagine ten thousand hills and four thousands mountains, all drunk, chasing one another over newly ploughed ground, with lots of caverns in them to step into now and then.

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Signal of Liberty.

Human Magnetism.

This science is comparatively of recent date, and like all its predecessors, has been compelled to force its way through the fiery ordeal of relentless bigotry, superstition, and prejudice. Like all other sciences, it has been obliged to contend against powerful hosts of conceited and interested enemies, and the equally injurious procedure of mercenary pretenders, who prostituted what little knowledge they possessed of the science to mere purposes of gain, regardless of the consequences which might follow from their mal-practices. But despite of all these adverse influences, it will triumph over every form of opposition, and take the highest rank among the sciences.

Mr. Laban Alverson, of Saline, (formerly a subject of De Bonneville,) has of late been repeatedly magnetized by Mr. E. H. Sanford, Editor of the "GEM OF SCIENCE," for the purpose of investigating diseases, and has been eminently successful in describing the diseases of a large number of persons, many of whom he had never before seen, and some of whom were absent at the time of investigation—correctly pointing out the causes and symptoms, and prescribing suitable remedies.

A class was formed on the 5th instant, for the purpose of thoroughly testing the merits of the science. At first, the usual experiment of exciting the phrenological organs was resorted to, for the purpose of testing the truth of Phrenology and Human Magnetism. Mr. A., on being questioned while in the magnetic state, informed us that the exciting of the various phrenological organs, impaired the functions of the mind—that God made our faculties for wise and noble purposes, and that it was sinful to tamper with them for purposes of merriment. Since that, he has been several times magnetized by Messrs. E. H. Sanford, and Dwight Kellogg, who have strictly followed the directions given by Mr. A. while in the magnetic state, and the result has proved the soundness of his advice.

On the evening of Nov. 11th, Mr. A. was thrown into a state of Independent Clairvoyance, (i. e.) his mind was entirely independent of the will of the magnetizer, and all other persons. In answer to interrogatories, he presented to our minds important truths from the vast storehouse of unexplored knowledge.—But a faint outline, only, can be given at the present time, and this is given to show what may be accomplished by the aid of this science, and to induce all its friends to enter at once into a thorough investigation of its merits. What has been witnessed in the case of A. J. Davis of New York, has been realized here in part, and may be fully realized here, and in other portions of our country, if the requisite efforts are put forth. To use the expression of Mr. Alverson, "we have barely explored the vast ocean of knowledge which God has spread before us."

Mr. A. says there are two ELECTRICITIES which he denominates Positive and Negative. The former he defines as immaterial, spiritual, and an integral part of the Positive Mind, or God. The latter is a material substance. These two Electricities are found in the *human brain* but no creature below man possesses the Positive. The Negative Electricity in the human system proceeds from the brain, blood, and spine, and is the mere animal life. The Positive is a direct emanation from God, and is, what was called the breath of life breathed into man, when he became a "living soul," previous to which man lived as other animals, though possessing a greater share of Negative Electricity, which gave him greater will and energy, yet he could not then contemplate God and his attributes. The Positive leads us to place our affections upon the Great Positive Mind, and predominates in the man whose chief desire is to adore and contemplate the Supreme Being. The Negative predominates in the man who delights in vice and wickedness, and tramples upon the goodness and mercy of God. The Negative, in man, will die, but the Positive will never die, because it is immaterial. At the death of the body, the Positive leaves it, retaining its identity, and enters into the world of spirits. Every human being possesses a portion of the Positive, but in greater or lesser degree, according to his conformity with the requirements of God.

All animals possess the *Negative* Electricity, and the lower the animal, the coarser the fluids, until you arrive at the lowest grade. Some of them which change their form, possess less in one state than in another. For instance, the Electricity in the Caterpillar is increased in fineness when it becomes a Butterfly, yet it cannot progress beyond this, and dies.

In future lectures, Mr. A. promises to explain and elucidate the theory of light, the origin and nature of the Sun, and its various effects upon the Earth, and planetary bodies. He will also unfold to us what spirits are, how they see us, and how they influence us.

When in the normal state, Mr. A. possesses no extraordinary powers of mind, and is slow of utterance, but when thoroughly magnetized, he readily solves the most intricate questions, though involving principles which have cost the profound philosopher years of unavailing research. His powers of investigation when in the state of Independent Clairvoyance are truly astonishing, and almost incredible to those who have not seen and heard him.

This science will evidently revolutionize Society, by searching out the sources of disease, applying the proper remedies, and enforcing the laws of health, and unlocking the storehouse of useful knowledge. It will penetrate the dens of vice, and ferret out the felon of every grade, who is plotting against the peace and harmony of society, for there is probably no hiding place on earth which may not be thoroughly searched by the Independent Clairvoyant.

D. M. BAGLEY.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1846.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Nov. 21.

$1,50 a Year in Advance.

How can Slavery be peacefully Abolished?

We answered this question negatively last week in reference to several methods that had been proposed: and we proceed now to consider the opinion held by some, that if the Liberty party would assume and act out the ground of Equal Rights to All Men, instead of being,—what it now is, and always will be,—merely a *Negro Rights party*, it would immediately go ahead in numbers and influence, and finally carry all before it. Let us try to divest ourselves of all prejudices against this opinion, or prepossessions for it, and arrive at a just conclusion by a careful survey of the whole premises. But as our name has been connected with some movements on this question, we must be indulged in an explanation of some matters personal to ourself.

We have been indentified with the antislavery cause, through all its phases, for the past twelve years. When Questioning was employed, we were in favor of it; though the manner in which antislavery men were fooled into the support of proslavery men, soon rendered it disgusting, and was a main cause of starting candidates of our own. When both the candidates were avowedly proslavery, we must of course not vote at all, or give our suffrages for an antislavery man of our own number. The next step was to organize a permanent national party. We were in favor of this movement also.—We attended the first Liberty Convention held in the State, at Jackson, Aug. 5, 1840, and we supported the Birney electors of that year. As our party increased, the necessity avowing our position as a national party on financial questions, became more and more apparent. In 1844, our Presidential candidate was questioned on national policy, and his answers, in the eyes of the public, committed the whole party. In August, 1845, William Goodell, in his famous Report to the New York Liberty Convention took the position, that a mere Negroe's Rights party, which should refuse to speak or act upon the oppressions of the White Man, could never succeed numerically as a national party: and proposed that it should henceforth advocate the rghts of *all*. His reasoning fully convinced us. We published the document, and it convinced many of our readers. It was discussed till our State meeting in Febuary last, where it came up, and the proposal being new to a large share of the members, it was generally rejected. After our return, being desirous of testing the question whether the Liberty party would be the advocates of the Equal Rights of ALL men, or only of BLACK men, we, in conjunction with Mr. Beckley, wrote out a memorandum of those grounds on National Policy we believed the Liberty party ought to take, and dispatched it in the form of a circular, to all the Liberty papers, with a request to lay it before their readers. It was generally published by them, and extensively disapproved by the editors, correspondents, and readers of those papers. They were determined, as a party, to advocate the "One Idea" and nothing else.

Consequent upon this circular, a lengthy discussion of its doctrines sprung up in our own paper. As there was no other Liberty paper in the State, we felt obliged to let both sides have a full hearing.—This discussion increased, until we were compelled, by the great space it occupied, to deny admission to any further communications on this subject. Had we not done this, our paper would soon have been entirely filled by it; for several writers filled four or five columns at once; and as a controversy lengthens, each writer finds more points to touch upon—all, as he thinks, very important. The number of writers on both sides was increasing. We must give them place generally or exclude them altogether.—Necessity compelled us to do the last.—We regretted the more to cut them off, as many of the articles were well written and valuable; and we have since ascertained that a distinguished gentleman of New York city was about writing on the subject, as well as several prominent friends of our own State, who had not appeared before the public in that controversy. But we could not accommodate them without devoting our paper *exclusively* to this matter, and thereby losing that half of its subscribers who took it chiefly as a medium of the general news of the day.

At this time there was reason to believe that about one half of the Liberty voters of Michigan were favorable to taking grounds as a party substantially on the basis proposed by Mr. Goodell. In this county, of the 350 Liberty voters, scarcely a dissentient could be found.—To bring the matter to an issue, and determine what the party would DO on the proposal, a committee of the Ann Arbor Liberty Association forwarded circulars through the State, requesting all who were desirous of having the State Central Committee call a convention on the 8th of July to determine this matter, to forward their names, attached to a request to the State Committee to call such a Convention. Only 250 names were received, many favorable to it declining to sign the request on account of the time of the year when the convention was to be held, it being so near to harvest: while others wrote that they wished all action deferred till the State meeting next Febuary.

The time has now come when the 1500 or 2000 Liberty voters of Michigan, who have been in favor of making their party the permanent advocate of ALL mens' rights, should consider what they will do respecting this cherished purpose of theirs. They should look the matter fully in the face, and come to a final determination upon it.

In our judgment, they must do one of two things: give up the proposal entirely, and go with the great majority of the Liberty party wherever they may go; or they must secede *at once*, step out from the ranks, and organize anew, without any reference to their dissenting associates, thus following in the footsteps of the Tetotallers of 1835. There is no feasible middle course. It will be in vain to think of getting an impartial judgment of the whole party at the meeting at Kalamazoo. That will be a very one-sided place: the East and the North will have scarcely any delegates there: and those few will probably be professional gentlemen, committed against the proposed measure, rather than of the class of laborers and farmers who are for it.

We have thus given a history of the matter, that the question may be distinctly apprehended. We will now give our views as to what ought to be done in the premises, according to the best light afforded by a most careful and minute consideration of the whole matter. We give our suggestions to our readers for what they are worth. All we ask is that they may be fairly weighed.

1. We said last year that we were fully convinced that the Liberty party could never succeed nationally while merely a BLACK man's party. We are of the same opinion still.

2. We said last year that it was then expedient for the whole party to become the advocate of Equal Rights to ALL men; and on that basis, and on that *only*, could it have any just hopes of national success. We are of the same opinion still. The question has been distinctly asked to them—"Will you become *such* a party?" Sixty Thousand have answered, "No!" and Six Thousand have answered, 'Yes!' Here, then, is an end of the matter, as far as *the party* is concerned. They will have nothing to do with it. The whole affair is settled.

3. The next question is, what shall this small minority do? Shall THEY organize by themselves on the basis they proposed for the whole Liberty party, or not?

We say No, for the following reasons:

1. Because the new organization, when effected, will probably be only a State party. It is not likely that any portion of the Liberty party in other States will follow the example. There is no similarity of sentiment which should lead to this except in New York: and there the two sections of the Liberty party, for the present, at least, have become united.

2. Because the general agitation on questions of reform, now prevailing in this state among all parties, would be unfavorable to the growth of a separate reform party. Should it be commenced in other States, its growth would necessarily be slow.

3. Because the direct influence of a small minority party on legislators and public officers, is but little. We have seen in the course of the Liberty party that our separate organization, in some respects, has deprived us of a portion of the influence on public measures we should have otherwise possessed. For example: 2,500 Liberty voters of Michigan last year asked our legislators to let a popular vote be taken on the Suffrage question. Now, under the circumstances, they did not care a snap of the finger for the request of these 2,500 voters. Why? Because these voters, by their position, could not affect the political standing and success of the Legislators. These shrewd politicians said to themselves, "If we vote *for* the request of these men, not one of them will therefore ever vote for us; if we vote *against* it, not one of them will ever oppose us the more, or vote for our political opponents. If our re-election or political standing would be effected by their votes, we would take care how we displeased them. Now, it is all the same to us as though they did not vote at elections at all. The class of men who gave us our seats—*those who attend the caucuses*—are mostly opposed to Colored Suffrage, and as it is desirable to please them, we will let it alone." Thus a small minority party necessarily has but little political influence with those who make and execute laws.

4. Because it may well be questioned whether specific measures of reform can best be carried by organizing separate permanent political parties for their support. No such party in modern times has ever succeeded. Even the Repeal of the English Corn Laws was effected through the votes in Parliament of members of the existing parties. How absolutely the Slaveholders govern the South as well as the entire nation! Yet they have never organized a political, permanent party to sustain Slavery. They can do better by working *through both the existing parties*. The Temperance question in our country has been disposed of without organizing a separate Temperance party. Yet in this and other States, Temperance men have obtained from legislators of all parties just such enactments as they asked for. So of other questions of reform. Advocates of them are found in all parties; and when opinions in favor of reform prevail generally, public sentiment is manifested by the enactment of the desired law.

Mark, we do not say that measures of reform *cannot* be carried by organizing a permanent political party for their support. What we said was that we doubted whether that was the BEST way. If the other parties would oppose an immovable iron front to the progress of reform, and maintain their conservative ground, then a separate reform party could hold them to the precise issue in question, bring on a battle, and defeat them speedily. But as soon as the old party leaders begin to hear the cry of reform coming up into their ears, and waxing louder and louder, their policy is to concede *nominally* the debated ground, little by little, but just so fast that their own men will not go over to the reformers, and at last while they dare not openly oppose the people, they cheat them out of as much of the reform as possible, while pretending to be its friends. Thus all the Whig papers in this State have nominally come out for Colored Suffrage, lest, if they opposed it, a large share of their men should join the Liberty party. So the Old Hunkers, at their last State Convention, nominally ratified most of the Reforms demanded by the Young Democracy. In this way old politicians can keep themselves in power, keep down the numbers of a reform party, and yet keep the mass of the people quiet by doling out to them a little reform, while they pretend to be friendly to dispensing all that is asked for.

For these reasons, we regard unfavorably the organization of a new political reform antislavery party. We have felt called upon thus to state our reasons at length, because we know that its formation has been of late a subject of debate among a portion of our Liberty friends.

Next week we intend to show the precise means by which the peaceful Abolition of Slavery can be attained.

☞ The editor of the Charter Oak attended the late meeting of the American Board of Missions, and saw some things that were curious. He says,—

"We saw a curious kind of benevolence also. When intelligence was read concerning the persecutions of Mr. King, and a few Armenians, great numbers wept, and were deeply moved; most fervent prayer was offered for them. Those same men turn a deaf ear and a stony heart to us, when we tell them of the worse wrongs of *three millions* of their own countrymen; will not pray for them, and denounce us as mere emissaries of the devil when we plead and pray for them. All this was very curious. We could not forbear asking, why is it right and noble for Mr. King to break the laws of Greece, and mean and wicked for Mr. Torrey to break the laws of Maryland? How much of this sympathy for Mr. King is fashion and sentiment? We are very curious to see true answers to such questions."

Mr. Giddings.

It is but fair to state that Mr. Giddings denies that he holds that it is unconstitutional to refuse to vote for a slaveholder because he is a slaveholder, or that he has ever advanced such an idea. Very well, if he is ashamed of the foolish notion, that's enough. But he still persists in defending the propriety of voting for a Slaveholder under some circumstances.

☞ Persons coming into the village from the country cannot spend a leisure half hour more pleasantly than at Perry's Bookstore. There are books of all sorts, from a primer to an enclyclopedia; and fixings in the stationary line about right. See his advertisement.

The State Central Committee.

To Liberty Friends:—

The election has just closed. As yet we know not the Liberty vote. So far as heard from our intelligence is encouraging. The whole vote has unquestionably increased, and that too, notwithstanding the want of tickets, and other arrangements, which we lament to hear were again deficient in some localities. The extent of our loss in this respect, it is hard to calculate. A small party: a reform party: without the organization of age and the hope of office to animate its every part,—the extremes as well as the heart,—must always suffer from the want of the vital, *telling*, arrangements arouud the ballot box. We believe that our vote would even have been at least 25 per cent greater than it was, had early voting arrangements been made in every town: had tickets been printed and distributed in season, and had a faithful friend stood all day at the polls to distribute tickets, and refute the calumnies or falsehoods of party creation.

We learn that more or less untruth was in places propagated: such as the old stories of the Liberty men voting the Whig ticket, &c. We have noticed that democratic papers, and correspondents, in many instances, account for their defeat or small vote, by the allegation that the abolitionists had generally voted the whig ticket. If we mistake not, it was thus said of the county of St. Joseph, yet in that county our vote has increased from 80, to at least 120. Strange result of abolition support to the whigs! And while the democrats thus charge, and the whigs themselves claim, that we are *voting* the whig ticket, all know how bitter: how undying is the whig charge, that we are "loco focos"—and destroy them. These glaring inconsistencies refute themselves, and place the falsehoods of modern times in respect to the Liberty party, among the many of like character, which have attended every step of of the anti-slavery enerprize, and which will continue to mark its progress until the people shall rebuke all untruth and wrong, and oppression by their indignant judgment at the ballot box.

As we said, we know not yet our vote. It will shortly be revealed. But be it what it may, the Central Committee has done its part, and performed its duty.—We have not perhaps done as wisely, nor efficiently, as might have been. Better men or measures might have been selected: greater and more talented effort might have been made. All this might have been so. We claim not great sagacity, but we do claim to have done our duty honestly self-sacrificingly, incessantly, and to the best of our ability.—In such view we throw ourselves upon all friends for support. We ask them to put themselves in our places: to look at our little means: the utter want of previous state organization: the absence of precedent: the claims of individual duties, and family obligation resting upon us, and then say,—not whether we have been pefect in measures,—but whether we have done well, under all circumstances, for our common cause.

We have now to make a solemn and personal appeal to our every reader.—Its result will show whether there be *principle* in our party. It will declare whether our avowed objects are really "*principles*" or not: whether we are willing TO DO, as well as *profess*. It will be an unerring indication of the result of the Liberty effort. For it will probably show whether its advocates have that honest resolve to carry out this principle, that will give of their means the reasonable contribution, necessary for their consummation. We give of our means to every object, we really desire to accomplish: we withhold them only where we are really indifferent. The state: the church and the heathen: our education, our pleasures and our business all claim and receive consideration, because we need or desire them. Except to the State our contributions are voluntary. Their extent denotes the amount of our principle, or inclination to each. The christian will give: the infidel will withhold, religious aid. And thus the pocket accurately measures the quality and extent of individual principle.

So is it in our antislavery effort. If its friends will not give the *needful*, to its success, they might as well expect to raise a house without hands, or to take their grain to mill without a team, as to consummate Liberty objects. Without the hands or the team, it were utter folly to stand looking at the barn timbers, or the wheat, and wish and pray the one to be raised, and the other to be at mill: and so without the means to "raise" and "move" the Liberty effort, it is folly to wish, or pray for, or expect its consummation.

We do then make an earnest and solemn, and personal appeal to our every reader and every friend. You know what we have done in the cause: you know the like has not been done before: you know agents and lecturers have traversed the State. We have sent you documents, letters, correspondence, encouragement. We have done it for you, as your agents and representatives.—Our personal expenses we bear ourselves. Not a cent is charged to you. But our other expenses are about $1,200,—a small sum considering the number we had in the field: the extent of time they were employed: the ground they traversed: their unavoidable expenses: the many notices of meetings we circulated, the circulars we distributed, the Documents we bought, and the extent of our correspondence.

To meet this $1,200, the whole State pledge is $1,064 39. Of the pledge a trifle over $500 is paid. We now want and we confidently expect that the whole sum of $1,200 will be promptly paid up; and that to friend and foe: to ourselves, and our consciences will be exhibited the cheering result, that our cause lies dear to our hearts, and WILL BE SUSTAINED: that we will allow no indivinuals to be sacrificed; and no tarnish to soil the purity of our principles.

A very large part of our State has not contributed at all to the State fund. The sickness: the wet and the low prices of grain have contributed to greatly delay business, and embarrass the farmer—and we can therefore readily excuse all who are behind the time of their promise, and all who have as yet given nothing. But health is now restored: the busy season has passed away, the Lord has filled our granaries with plenty, and to ourselves given freedom. Across the Atlantic his mysterious dispensation disclose the appaling contrast of a desolating famine, and in our own land of a withering slavery. Say, will you not of his blessing spare a part?

Many think they cannot give of their time and money, but when the Lord sends *his* messengers in sickness or visitation, we find we *can* give of both.

We entreat then our friends to consider our position. $700 rests upon us above what we have received. Ourselves were large donors to the money paid in. Of this $700 we have actually paid by much the greater part, that we might do justly by our lecturers, and uphold the character of Michigan Antislavery. We appeal to our personal and political friends through the State. We appeal to the many our chairman has addressed so often, during the present and past years, refusing even expense money: we appeal to every cherisher of honesty and good principle, that they will contribute to the above $700: that they will do so at AT ONCE: and especially to those who have sent in pledges, that they will redeem the same, as speedily as possible.

Many persons are willing to give, but think their contribution too small. Let all such mail to us their quarter, or half, or whole dollar. Many cannot give now, let them write, that they will give during the winter. But let each person either now or when he can, and thus avoid the double wrong of suffering individuals to be sacrificed, and the cause to be abandoned.

For our own part we say, that we originated the agency system in the fullest faith that it would be appreciated and sustained by the State. That faith is bright this day as it was in March, at its inception. Our effort has met universal acceptation: friends everywhere have cheered us, and though for a season circumstances have interposed delay, yet will these pass away, and in the decisive contest of 1848, now at our doors, we shall all be enabled to look back on our effort of '46, as the great bulwark of our confidence, and the anchor of our hope. Guided by its teachings, we shall then do better. Stimulated by its good faith, we shall be then buoyant with hope, and encouraged by our effort, laborers more abundant and able, will throng the field. These results we expected in March and we expect them still. But with you, friends: with *each of you* their realization rests.

C. H. STEWART,
H. HALLOCK,
J. D. BALDWIN,
S. M. HOLMES,
WM. CANFIELD,
} Central Com.

Detroit, November 12, 1846.

Liberia.

One Mr. Cornish, a colored man, has been to Liberia, staid there eighteen days, and is publishing an account of the Colony in the eastern papers. Laziness, pride and arristocracy seem to be as abundant there as in olden countries. An exchange quotes him as saying that "every family has as many natives as they can maintain; these perform all the laborious work; this has a tendency to make the citizens *very aristocratic and indolent.*" "Persons coming here without means sufficient to give themselves a start, *generally fare pretty badly.*" "*Agriculture is much neglected in the other settlements: the people are forced to come here to obtain the necessaries of life.*" "You would be astonished if you could only see how readily goods of every description sell here, especially Provisions, such as flour, pork, beef, hams, butter, sugar, lard, mackerel, cheese, raisins, saleratus, &c. Groceries, of all kinds, are in great demand." "It is considered degrading for any American man to do any sort of labor, except he be a mechanic. Native labor is obtained very cheap. Clothing is very scarce here; there is not a tailor in the place.

The Election.

We have gathered a few items of the Liberty vote from various sources, which we subjoin.

EATON COUNTY.

ONEIDA, Nov. 6, 1846.

"Last spring there was but two Abolitionists in this Town, and now we have increased to 18, but on account of sickness, we were only enabled to poll 12 votes for Congress, 12 for Legislature, 12 for Thos. B. Lamb for Second Judge, and 11 for the remainder of the ticket. In the Town of Eagle, they polled 12, and they have never before polled over five."

The Liberty vote for Congressman was 93: for Representative, 82. The County ticket about 87. The vote for Birney in '44 was 61.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

CENTREVILLE, Nov. 11, 1846.

"Our official vote in this county is as follows:

Congressman, 129.
Senators, 144.
Representatives, 144.

County ticket ranges from 86 to 146.

The great characteristic of our election in this County this Fall, has been "breaking up of party lines," or in other words, "splitting tickets." This has been the case in all parties. Out of 234 votes cast in one town, only 155 were straight, full tickets—the other towns were like unto this. The same feeling has manifested itself in our ranks upon the county ticket. It will be seen that Hussey runs only 10 behind the highest on our ticket. So much for the bug-bear of "coalition with the Whigs," so busily trumpeted about before the election by the Locofoco Press.

The towns of Burr Oak and Flowerfield deserve special mention. In the first the Whigs had, 31,
Democrats, 15,
Liberty, 27.

Last year the Liberty vote was 12—a gain of 15. So much for "dying away!"

In the second, the Whigs had 22,
Democrats, 14,
Liberty, 31.

The result in these towns was brought about by personal effort in each town by working men, not by great speakers or eloquent lecturers. Let others go and do likewise. Yours."

WAYNE COUNTY.

The Liberty vote for Congress was 146, for Senators, 144, for Representatives about 139.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

The Liberty vote for Representatives was 85, 81, and 67. The county ticket averaged about 82. Henry Montague for Senator, received 99. E. Hussey, for Congressman, 79. The vote in 1844 for Birney was 226, showing a large defection of Liberty men. We notice that Henry W. Taylor, whig, is elected Representative from this county.

JACKSON COUNTY.

The Liberty vote for Congressman was 318: last year 340. For Senators, 311 and 306: Representative, about the same. The vote for Birney in 1844 was 475.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

The Liberty vote for Congressman was 270: Senators, 275, 271, and 272: Representatives 272 to 282. About half the voters attended the polls. The Liberty vote in 1844 was 386.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

In Adams, the Liberty vote was 34, Dem. 48, Whig 38.

GENESEE COUNTY.

The Liberty vote is 196.

The Democratic majority in the State is said to be about 3400: the Whigs have three Senators, the Democrats 19: the Whigs 15 Representatives, the Democrats 51.

One thought on the Mexican War.

There is one consideration exhibiting in strong light the guilt of our nation, which ought not to be forgotten. It is in evidence beyond dispute that we commenced the war by invading the territory of Mexico. But admitting that it was so,—that our title to Texas *to the Rio Grande* was clear and unquestionable,—what then? When Matamoras was taken we had full possession *of all that we claimed*, and not an enemy upon it to disturb us. What more did we want? Why, after we have all we claim, do we send an army into Mexico, to plunder her citizens, and sack and destroy her cities? It is not in self-defence, for not a Mexican soldier is upon any soil we claim as ours. What excuse then, have we. None,—the supporters of the war themselves being judges. Allowing the Rio Grande to be our true boundary, neither interest, nor honor, true or false, required us to send our army beyond it. And the invasion of the European States by Napoleon was not a more high-handed breach of national honor, than our invasion of Mexico.—*Ex. Paper.*

☞ A Phonotypic paper, to be called the Anglo Saxon, is about to be commenced in Boston by Messrs. Andrews and Boyle.

Liberty Paper at Washington, D. C.

To the undersigned has been consigned the duty of receiving subcriptions for the above object. It is so well known, that I shall not dwell on it, but shall merely state my own entire concurrence with the project.

It is proposed to raise $5,000 as a national fund to sustain the paper, in case of need, and it will go into operation probably, at the asembling of next Congress, 1st December.

Donations or subscriptions for the paper may be forwarded to me by post, to this City. They will be published from time to time in the Signal.

I have already to acknowledge one from Messrs. Gurney and Hammond of Centerville, $10, to be paid on the commencement of the paper, as their subscription for one year.

C. H. STEWART.

Detroit, Nov. 12, 1846.

Whig Offer.

The Kennebeck Journal, a leading Whig paper of Maine, presents the following offer to Liberty men:

"Now we say to our friends of the Liberty party, that while we have not the remotest idea of abandoning our Whig principles, we are ready to unite with them in electing men, who will say to slavery, not *Thus* far *shalt* thou go, but thou *shalt go no further*, and when we have settled that question we shall see what can rightly be done next."

To this the Liberty Standard very properly replies,—

"We hazard nothing in answering for liberty men, that this proposition will not even be entertained by them. Their work is to *abolish* slavery; and they will not at this late day take off their grappling irons and agree to sustain it *as it is*, with the futile expectation of restraining its further progress. So feeble an issue with that giant power would be perfectly useless, as our whole national history proves. The only way even to stop its extension is to attack its *existence*; and this attack, to possess sufficient moral and political force, must be sustained by the whole power of national politics.

The Homestead.

S. P. Chase, Liberty candidate for Congres from Ohio, being questioned by the National Reformers, replied,—

"It seems to me not less important, to prevent small freeholds from being absorbed into large estates, than it is to facilitate their creation and multiplication. To this end it woud be well, I think, to extend the policy of exemption from liability for debt, already adopted in relation to personal property, to real estate, so far, at least, as to secure to each family the undisturbed enjoyment of a home honestly possessed. Permit me to add that I greatly doubt the practicability of effecting and permanently establishing these and kindred reforms, until freedom for all laborers, and just wages for all labor, shall have been secured by an impartial and resolute application of the fundamental maxims of genuine democracy,—which demand equal and exact justice and equal rights for all men—to whatever in our governmen or its institutions, or its action is plainly inconsistent with them."

This result in the Empire State, some may suppose, will, by throwing Mr. Wright aside for the Presidency, bring up our excellent Senator, Gen. Cass. But this we imagine is hardly to be expected, as it is not to be supposed that the South will acquiesce in such a movement. The next democratic candidate for the Presidency must, as it would seem, be one who can command the slave votes of the South, or otherwise be defeated, since the two parties in the free States will never unite in support of the same man.

If present party names and distinctions could be dropped, and instead of Democratic and Whig, the parties be known, and induced to act, as Slavery and Anti-Slavery, or southern and northern parties, we might then have a northern President. But of this there is at present no prospect; & the south is daily becoming stronger in slavery, and the north relatively weaker in freedom.—*Monroe Advocate.*

We see nothing insuperable to hinder the South from "acquiescing" in the nomination of Gen. Cass for President. A real northern doughface may be as good for their purpose as a Slaveholder. We know of nothing that Gen. Cass has done to incur the displeasure of the Southern masters. He went for Texas and Slavery to the full extent without an objection; and we doubt not will do whatever else they may require. True, he has *talked* rather warlike to England: but the overseers could curb him to prevent his *doing* any mischief, as they have Polk. The Advocate seems to assume that "our excellent Senator," Mr. Cass, would be so much of a Northern man as to be distasteful to the South. We think well of Gen. Cass personally, but as a representative of Northern Freemen, wherein has he exhibited even the least desire to vindicate their character and rights from southern aggressions?

☞ The Liberty vote has decreased in Pennsylvania 1,110 votes as compared with the vote for Birney in 1844.—*Summit Beacon.*

Yes; and the Whig vote in the same State has decreased 63,245, as compared with the vote for *Clay* in 1844, Mr. Beacon. But that, of course, will never come to the knowledge of your readers, hrough yo ur columns. O, faithful chronicler of the times!—*Cleveland American.*

Whig Prospects.

The Whigs are evidently looking up "pretty considerably." They claim as Whig States eleven Northern ones, viz: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana. These have 147 Electors of President. At the South they lay claim to Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Florida—seven States, having 56 Electors of President. Add these all together, and the Whigs would have 203 Electors—enough to elect a President, and some 60 votes to spare. Verily, on paper, they seem strong enough to elect any Slaveholder to the Presidency they may choose. Some of these States, however, are very nicely balanced, and a very little mismanagement will throw them over to the enemy again. Besides, in some of these, only half or two-thirds of the voters appeared at the polls at the last elections. Consequently, the Whigs hold them by a very insecure tenure—being mere tenants at will, as the lawyers say. Still, the fact remains, that they have gained at both ends of the Union.

A Ridiculous Sight.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speaking of the imprudent charge ordered by Gen. Butler at the battle of Monterey, after relating how Col. Watson was killed, and that Gen. Taylor had ordered them to retire, says:—

"Capt. Stewart now took command and said, "Boys, your Col. is killed, don't run, show those d——d red skins, that although you are ordered to retire, you intend to walk." *With this he shook his fist at them and d——d them "pretty considerable."* The editor calls this—"The brave conduct of Capt. Stewart." Who has not seen this scene acted many a time in his boyhood, when a little fellow having run far enough from a big one to be out of danger, has turned round and let off his anger by *shaking his fist* at him? The only difference between the captain and the little boy, that we see is that the captain has got old enough to *swear* "pretty considerable" at the same time. Surely the President should promote Capt. Stewart!—*True Democrat.*

The 'One Idea' of the South.

The Democratic Standard, a prominent Virginia paper, referring to the Abolition Whigs of Massachusetts, says:

"The abolitionists are a powerful party, and the Whigs and Democrats at the North, few of whom have any sympathy with our own peculiar feeling, upon this subject, court their aid with equal assiduity. But this is not the case at the South; here the press utters but one voice, and that is, in defiance of all party ties, to condemn these fratricidal fanatics, who would pursue the phantoms of their visionary brain through the blood of those to whom they are bound in the closest bonds of amity and friendship.

UPON THIS SUBJECT WE AT THE SOUTH ARE BUT AS ONE MAN, and to this cause the Southern press is true as steel. We thank our brother of the Whig (the Richmond Whig) for the manly tone in which, discarding all party influences, he indignantly rebukes the abolition proceedings of Boston; and we pledge him the right hand of fellowship, that when the day comes, which God in his mercy avert, that this issue is to be met, *whatever may be the political difference between us*, WE WILL STAND WITH HIM SHOULDER TO SHOULDER, *ready to repel the advances of these demons, whether they appear in the false guise of Whigs or Democrats, with ink or BLOOD, as the occasion may demand.*"

☞ LIEUT. GOV. JOHN REED, in accepting the nomination by the Whigs for re-election to the office he now holds, says,—

While *we submit* to the unfortunate constitutional compact as to slavery, and though *we endure for a season* the abuse and extension of that power, such endurance will not be *permanent*, and *farther* oppression will not be endured, and must be *limited* and restricted by the Constitution.

We'll take all you've given us, Messrs. Overseers of the South, but "*farther* oppression" "must be *limited*." Does this look towards getting rid of the evil of Slavery?—*Mass. Gazette.*

NEW YORK WHIG POSITION DEFINED.—At the late State Convention held in Utica to nominate State officers, the following resolution was adopted. It agrees perfectly with the last Whig convention of Mass., that *the party is what it always has been.*

Resolved, That we are now as in 1840 and 1844, Whigs; enlisted under the same banner under which we triumphed with the lamented Harrison, and advocaters and supporters of the same principles which we endeavored, unsuccessfully but honorably, to maintain under our *faithful leader*, HENRY CLAY.

☞ The Americans killed at the battle of Monterey, numbered 172: the wounded, 350: missing, 4.

☞ In his expedition to take possession of Santa Fe, Gen. Kearney and his army traveled from the American borders 775 miles before they found a settlement. The country most of the way was barren and scarcely capable of sustaining any considerable population.

Liberty Minstrels, 5th Edition.

This useful and popular work has already passed into the 5th edition. It appears on superior paper, neatly bound, and much improved, and enlarged—upwards of 20 pages having been added to the present eddition. Notwithstanding the improvement in the work, no advance will be made in the price. By the doz., $4,50, single, 50 cts.

The Editor of the Liberty Standard, Maine, sayes,—"The Minstrel is doing our cause an excellent service in this State. We want more of them in this region."

Prof. Hudson of Ohio, who has already taken 200 of them, says,—"We are highly pleased with the Minstrel. Its burning words and soul-stiring music, have added greatly to the interest of our meetings whenever there have been voices to do them aught like justice. God bless brother Clark, for getting up that book."

J. Collins Esq., of Ill., writes,—"The Minstrel is doing our cause much good in this State—I will take another hundred copies." The work may be had at this Office.

☞ The faultfinding of the State Journal with us about not publishing anti-slavery Whig resolutions, is altogether unjust. But as the editor evidently looks through Whig spectacles, things appear falsely colored to his vision. We rejoice sincerely at the progress of antislavery sentiment and action in all parties. But we don't think very highly of that anti-slavery which votes for Slaveholders to govern this nation, and expends scores of milions for carrying on proslavery wars. Such, however, is the character of most of the Whig anti-slavery that we find.

Delaware.

The official returns from Delaware, show the election of Thorp, Democratic candidate for Governor, by 136 majority, Houston, Whig, for Congress, has 147 majority. The Whigs have one majority in each branch of the Legislature, and will be able to elect a U. S. Senator in place of Thomas Clayton.

Extension of Territory.

The New York Sun has the following statistics, showing most clearly that this is literally "a great nation." Most of our readers doubtless have had some notion of this; but scarcely any of them, we guess, have realized how fast we were growing great by injustice and violence:

"The comparative size of Mexico and the U. States, in 1836 was as follows:

		SQUARE ACRES.
United States territories,		1,408,000,000
Mexican teritories,		1,081,600,000
We have now to deduct from Mexico and add to the U. S.—		
Upper California,	210,860,760	
New Mexico,	137,472,000	
Texas,	122,904,000	
		502,236,169
Left to Mexico,		579,363,840

In 1835, the possession of the various powers on this continent were as follows:

Russian,	480,000,000
British,	1,792,000,000
United States,	1,408,000,000
Mexican,	1,081,600,000
Central American,	119,610,600
Total (7,626,000 miles)	4,880,640,000

Deducting from Mexico and adding to the U. States 502,236,160 acres, and deducting from the United States and adding to the British Possesions 32,000,000 acres which the U. S. claimed but ceded to Great Britain by the Oregon treaty, the possessions of the various powers on the North American continent now stand as follows:

1846.	Miles.	Acres.
Russian,	750,000	480,000,000
British,	2,850,000	1,824,000,000
United States,	2,931,744	1,878,236,160
Mexican,	905,356	579,363,840
Central America,	185,000	119,040,000
	7,626,000	4,880,640,000

By the conquest of New Mexico and Santa Fe there has been added to this Union a population, estimated at 300,000 souls, mostly Indians. We estimate California at 100,000, and New Mexico at 200,000."

☞ The following shows the Liberty vote in the States named below, compared with last year. It increased in

Illinois,	from	3,590	to	5,207
Indiana,	"	2.106	"	2.278
Vermont,	"	6,544	"	7,184
Maine,	"	5,502	"	9,300
N. Hampshire,	"	5,400	"	10,809
Rhode Island	"	00	"	160
		23,122		34,438

☞ The Whigs have elected twenty-three out of the thirty-four members of Congress from New York. The equal suffrage to colored people is lost: by how great a majority we know not.

☞ The new Constitution of New York has been adopted. It is supposed the majority will be as large as 75,000.

☞ The Whig majority on Governor in Massachusetts is about 7,000.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—It is stated by some New York and Boston papers that the loss of this Steamer was occasioned by the intoxication of her officers. The New York Observer and the Christian Advocate and Journal furnish proof from persons, who were on board at the time of the disaster. Other papers attempt to explain it away but the evidence is such as can be relied on, and abundantly sufficient to convince the public that the charges are true.—*True Democrat.*

Official Canvass.

Statement of votes given, and the officers elected at the general election, Nov 3d, A. D. 1846, for the county of Washtenaw.

CONGRESS.			
Edwin Lawrence,	1853		
Robert McClelland,	1657		
Charles H. Stewart,	270		
SENATE.			
O. Hawkins,	1585	A. D. Crane,	1449
H. B. Lathrop,	1892	S. Denton,	1800
J. Allen,	1819	J. D. Davis,	1382
M. Kinney,	275	F. M. Lansing,	271
S. B. Treadwell,	271		
REPRESENTATIVES.			
J. M. Edmunds,	1836	G. Renwick,	1845
A. D. Truesdell,	1767	D. Pierce,	1689
H. Chubb,	1802	D. P. Bunnell,	1456
L. L. Forsyth,	1623	B. Wheeler,	1577
W. Pringle,	1496	C. Starks,	1458
C. Carter,	239	A. Pratt,	282
D. Pomeroy,	273	J. Bennett,	274
C. Tripp.	273	T. Wood,	77
E. White,	84	H. Coy,	85
J. B. Hathaway,	86	M. Boylen,	80
SHERIFF.			
E. Spaulding,	1894	A. H. Selden,	1416
G. Millard,	289	D. Mowerson,	81
CLERK.			
C. Swift,	1832	B. F. Bradley,	1443
J. Chandler,	276	F. E. Jones,	85
REGISTER.			
T. M. Ladd,	1790	C. H. Cavell,	1463
C. J. Garland,	266	J. Rumsey,	87
COUNTY JUDGE.			
C. W. Lane,	1763	W. Fletcher,	1601
G. W. Jewett,	269	B. Farrand,	88
SECOND JUDGE.			
H. Aulls,	1874	Vandemark,	1632
J. Peebles,	295	G. Geffries,	80
TREASURER.			
S. Abel,	1861	H. Rumsey,	1418
H. Carpenter,	262	E. Root,	87
SURVEYOR.			
S. Pettibone,	1779	R. Whipple,	1551
S. W. Foster,	247	L. B. Simmons,	91
CORONERS.			
C. S. Goodrich,	1783	T. Hunt,	1783
L. Daley,	1514	M. Gregory,	1529
J. Sherman,	278	M. H. Cowles,	271
H. Kellogg,	93	C. Goodrich,	93

STATE OF MICHIGAN, WASHTENAW COUNTY, } ss.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that at a meeting of the Board of County Canvassers, on the 10th and 11th days of November, A. D. 1846, at the County Clerk's office, in the Village of Ann Arbor, for the purpose of canvassing the votes given in said county, on the third day of November, A. D. 1846, for the officers then to be elected. It was then and there ascertained by said board of Canvassers, that J. M. Edmunds, G. Renwick, A. D. Truesdell, D. Pierce and Harvey Chubb, were severally elected to the office of Representative to the State Legislature. That E. H. Spaulding was duly elected to the office of Sheriff of said county: C. Swift to the office of Clerk of said county: T. M. Ladd to the office of Register of Deed for said County: C. W. Lane to the office of County Judge for said county: H. Aulls to the office of Second County Judge, for said county: S. Abel to the office of Treasurer of said county: S. Pettibone to the office of County Surveyor for said county: C. S. Goodrich and T. Hunt each to the office of Coroner of said county.

Given under our hands at the Clerk's Office in Ann Arbor, this 11th day of Nov. A. D. 1846.

H. TICKNOR, Chairman of the Board of County Canvassers.

B. KING, by J. M. WILLCOXSON, Deputy, Secretary of the Board of County Canvassers.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Maine.—LIBERTY HOLDING THE BALANCE.

The Representatives thus far chosen are as follows:

Whig, 57.
Dem. 57.
LIBERTY, 7.

There are 33 vacancies to be filled.

Massachusetts.—Mr. Hawkins, the temperance lecturer, stated at the meeting in Faneuil Hall, recently that he had visited *a house in Boston which contained forty-four families.* As much misery as he had seen, he never beheld anything before so revolting to humanity.—In one room were six children—one an infant—whose mother had been for six or seven days drunk in a cellar in Broad street.

The artesian well at South Boston has been sunk to the depth of nearly 400 feet. The boring machine is worked by steam power, and progresses about 12 feeet per day.

New York.—Quite an excitement has recently existed in the city of New York, which grew out of an attempt to return to his master at the South a Slave, named George Kirk, who had secreted himself at Savanah, on board the Brig Mobile. The vessel had been out several days before he was discovered, else Capt. Buckley would have returned to port.—Some few days after the arrival of the Brig at New York, it came to the knowledge of some of our Anti-Slavery friends that Kirk was detained on board, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out in his behalf. The Captain by his Attorney appeared against the release of the fugitive; the decision of Judge Edwards was that the slave was at liberty, inasmuch as neither his owner, nor his authorized agent appeared to claim him, and no other person could do so. Accordingly Kirk was set at liberty. At once a warrant was issued by the Mayor, under an old law that gives the right to Captains of vessels, to keep and return any slave who may secret himself on board their vessels. A warrant was also sworn out on a charge of assault and battery upon the Captain, and another writ of *habeas corpus* was granted. The case as it became complicated excited more and more feeling.—The Capt. designed to keep Kirk under arrest, until power of attorney could arrive from his owner, when the law would give him up.

The final result was that Kirk was discharged from custody, and he left the city for a place of safety. No friend of humanity can fail to rejoice that the prey escaped from the oppressor.

The conduct of the Mayor in requiring $1000 bail on the charge of assault and battery, and in giving directions so that the whole police force of the city was at one time in pursuit of Kirk, has been severely and justly censured by the Tribune.

During the progress of events, an attempt was made by the colored people to rescue Kirk by force, but it was unsuccessful.—*Cleveland American.*

THE LARGEST LOAD ON RECORD.—The Canal Boat Buffalo, Capt. Milliner, arrived in this city on Friday morning last, with the enormous amount of 41,100 bushels of Wheat; destined for Charpell & Co. of this city, being the largest load, and paying the largest amount of toll of any one load since the opening of the Erie Canal.—*Rochester Daily American.*

New Jersey.—Two children of Mr. Samuel Condit of Orange, N. J., have been cut down with hydraphobia, communicated by a small pet dog belonging to the family. We are pained to hear that a colored man, who is said to have ministered to the dog, though not conscious of being bitten, has shown symptoms of the disease.

Louisiana.—A SOUTHERN "MISTAKE."—We gather the following facts from a communication in the Baltimore Visiter. A colored man has been lying in the prison in New Orleans *four years*, who was originally confined by *mistake*, having been taken for another man. The error was discovered in a few days, but the imprisoned man was not discharged. He sustains a good character, and the Warden of the prison testifies to his uniformly excellent conduct. The attention of the Grand Jury of the city has lately been called to this case, and they, after stating the fact of the man's imprisonment by mistake, the good character which he sustains, &c., "most respectfully recomment (we quote the language of their report,) that if in the power of the court, *he be ordered to be sold for his jail fees*, rather than remain as he now is at the expense of the State, and in idleness."

This is Southern justice.—*Charter Oak.*

Kentucky.—The Louisville Journal states that a new *secret* political association has been formed in the city, the members of which call themselves "*Sons of Liberty.*" The leaders of the Native American Association, the Journal says, are the leaders of this new movement.—The Journal says:

"We are informed that associations, under the name of "The Sons of Liberty," have been recently established in many parts of the country. In the formation of all of them, as far as we can learn, members of the late Native American party have taken the lead. One of these associations was formed not long ago in Cincinnati.

On the night of the 20th inst a most shocking butchery occurred in Lexington, Ky.; Alexander T. Hays, formerly of Ohio, but lately living in Lexington, was found murdered, his body more horribly cut up, mangled and mutilated, than ever any man was before, and presented a spectable horrible to look upon. It was found that he had received *eighty-six* distinct wounds with a bowie knife or knives, and a pistol shot through the head. It was the opinion of those who made the examination that there must have been at least *twenty* wounds upon his body, any one of which would have caused his death. There was not a vital part about him that was not most shockingly perforated. The murderer teft no traces by which he has yet been discovered.

Illinois.—From the Chicago Journal we learn that the plan reported some time since, of supplying the summit level of the Illinois and Michigan canal with water from Lake Michigan, by means of pumps, is actually to be carried into effect. Mr. Guthrie, the engineer, is making arrangements to put up the works, to be completed by the 20th of June next. Eight pumps, each 4½ feet diameter and 6 feet stroke, capable of raising 13,000 cubic feet of water a minute, are to be worked by two steam engines of 63 horse power each. The building for this machinery is to be of stone, 50 feet by 166, and thre e stories high.

Michigan.—In the case of *Russell*, charged with the murder of his wife, the jury, on last Saturday afternoon, rendered a verdict of "not guilty." During the following night a large number of persons made diligent search for Russell, but failing to find him, they hung his effigy and fired cannon in honor of the event. We believe he has left the place. We are sorry that any such demonstration of an apparent intent to use violence should have taken place in our village, though we are not very sorry that the obnoxious individual has chosen to depart.

Some of our most respectable citizens were engaged in the display on Saturday night. This we regret, although we do not suspect them of any design to do any serious mischief. The almost universal opinion of his guilt may serve to paliate the act.—*Oakland Gazette.*

VARIETY.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—"Oh dear!" exclaimed an urchin who was chawing a green apple, "I've swallowed an odd-fellow!"

"An odd fellow?"

"Yes; he's giving me the *grip!*"

It is popular delusion to believe that powder on a lady's face has the same effect as in the pan of a musket—assists in getting her off.

A lad having got into the parlor with some of the neighbors children and kicked up a dust among the rich furniture, and his father gave him a whipping and then asked him how he liked the playing.

'I like the play very well,' said, he 'but the *after piece* was intolerable.'

Short dresses, low shoes and plain stockings are the latest fashions for the ladies, and they will please govern themselves accordingly.

ABUSE.—To use any person or thing for what it was not intended: For example, to send men to Congress who were never half baked.—*Chronotype.*

Who was it that first introduced *salt provisions* into the Navy! Noah—for he took *Ham* into the Ark.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 19, 1846.

The weather is very cold and rainy—mud abundant, and business dull. The price of Wheat has fallen to 56 cents.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14. Flour is firm at $6,00. Pot Ashes sold at $5,25½: Pearls, $5,75. 10,000 bushels Corn brought 78 to 80 cents.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Opposite each subscriber a name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the *number* and *date* of the paper to which it pays.

C D Holmes	$2.00 to 302 or Feb 8 1847
Cyrus Fuller	1,00 to 325 or July 19 "
J Noyes	1,00 to 324 or July 12 "
J P Foster	1,00 to 322 or June 28 "
J J Rice	1,00 to 321 or July 12 "
E S Fish	1,00 to 326 or " 26 "
J F Royce	1,00 to 324 or " 12 "
M Richardson	1,50 to 334 or Sep 20 "
H Dean	1,50 to 342 or Nov 13 "
J H Burroughs	1.50 to 338 or Oct 16 "
H White	6,00 in full
D M Bagley	1,50 to 331 or Aug 30 "
Doct Ellis	1,50 to 342 or Nov 13 "
Thos. Hunter	5,00 to 286 or Oct 19 '46
Oliver Nicholls	1,00 in full
C Bliss	1,50 to 338 or Oct 16 1847
C N Ormsby	1,50 to 341 or Nov 6 "
J Gibson	1,50 to 314 or Nov 27 "
H Partridge	1,50 to 344 or Nov 27 "
R Partridge	1,50 to 334 or Sep 18 "
T Keele	1,50 to 312 or Apr 18 "
R Davidson	1,50 to 342 or Nov 13 "
J Kimball	3,14 to 312 or Apr 18 "
J Twiss	1,50 to 328 or Aug 9 "

FIRE AND DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to call forthwith and settle, as our loss by fire renders it necessary that immediate payment should be made. The accounts are left with *Sabin Felch*, at the old stand.

SABIN FELCH,
EMANUEL MANN.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 14, 1846.

N. B. S. Felch will continue in the Boot, Shoe, & Leather Business, as usual, where he hopes that all his old patrons, and the public generally will favor him with their patronage.

291-3m SABIN FELCH.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge, the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

A. MCFARREN, Bookseller, Detroit.
S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines. Scio.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Druggists, Ann Arbor.
ELDRED & Co., Tannery, Detroit.
J. HOLMES & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit.
J. GIBSON & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor.
W. R. PERRY, Bookseller, Ann Arbor.
C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.
G. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit.
E. G. BURGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
R. DAVIDSON, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
F. J. B. CRANE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.
D. L. LATOURETTE, Linseed Oil, Long Lake.
P. B. RIPLEY, Temperance House, Detroit.
J. M. ROCKWELL, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.
R. MARTIN, Hardware, Detroit.
KNAPP & HAVILAND, Machinists, Ann Arbor.
W. MATHEWS, Oysters, Detroit.
J. G. CRANE, Hat Store, Detroit.
M. BARNEY, Temperance House, Detroit.
A. C. MCGRAW & Co., Shoe Store, Detroit.
W. R. NOYES, JR., Stoves, Detroit.
F. WETMORE, Crockery, Detroit.
MISS J. B. SMITH, School, Ann Arbor.
H D. POST, Land Agency, Mason.
COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.
W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.
J. M. BROWN, Stoves, Ypsilanti.

BLANKS.

WARRANTY DEEDS,
QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
CHATTEL MORTGAGES,
SUMMONSES,
SUBPŒNAS,
ATTACHMENTS,
EXECUTIONS,
LEASES,
MASTERS' DEEDS,
FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

The above are printed on good paper, after the most approved forms, and can be had by the single, dozen, quire, or hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

November 1, 1846.

C. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor, and Justice of the Peace.—Office, Court House, Ann Arbor. 293tf

FEVER & AGUE

Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent & Remittent Fevers & all the various forms of Bilious Diseases SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY CURED by Dr Osgood's India Cholagogue

This excellent compound is for sale by the proprietor's Agents.
MAYNARDS.
263-1y

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.

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

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

50,000 lbs. WOOL.

Wanted, the above quantity of good merchantable Wool for which the highest market price will be paid.
J. HOLMES & CO.
Detroit, May 28, 1845. 214-tf

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 *unwashed.*

We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the *Tag Locks* be cut off, and that each Fleece be carefully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 18¾ to 25 cts per lb.) hemp twine is the best: it will be found greatly to the advantage of Wool Growers to put up their wool in this manner. Unwashed wool is not merchantable, and will be rejected by most if not all of the Wool buyers, it being difficult to clean.

J. HOLMES & Co.
WOODWARD AVENUE,
Larnerds Block.
Detroit, March 26, 1846. 257-tf

1846.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
A. M'FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

SMART'S BLOCK,
137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

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

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

To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor.
247-tf

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned in offering his services to Washtenaw and the adjoining Counties, a Homœopathic 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 Homœopathy,—*(Similia similibus curantur,)* taught in the new school of medicine; and having compared the success of the two systems, he unhesitatingly believes Homœopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure.

Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, permanently eradicated by Homœopathy. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach, &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Epilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchitis, liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholera, black measles, malignant sore throat, erysipelas or black tongue, croup, 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 homœopathic medicaments.

Without further essay, the undersigned would leave it to the afflicted to say, on trial of the remedies, whether Homœopathy 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 Leipsic, to this place, where he will attend to all calls, and furnish medicaments, books, &c. at the lowest prices. From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and practice of Homœopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt attention.

Those who may wish to place themselves under his treatment for any chronic disease, can obtain lodgings either at his house, or in other places, at low prices.

THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D.
Homœopathist.
Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845. 239-1y

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, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes,

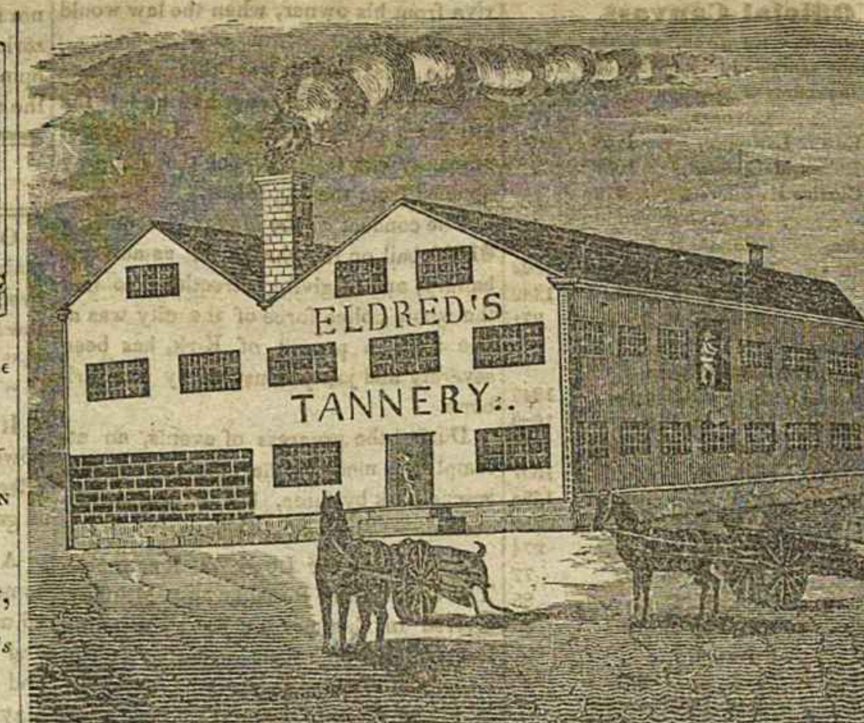
which he will sell at Very Low Prices for Ready Pay in Cash, or Produce.

CASH or GOODS will be paid for WOOL in any quantities.

ROBERT DAVIDSON.
Ann Arbor, June 10, 1846. 268

WOOD!! WOOD!!!

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



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

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

Spanish Sole Leather,	Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c.
Slaughtered do	Horse and Coltar Leather,
Hemlock tanned Upper Leather,	Cordevan do
Oak " " "	Morocco Skins,
French tanned Calf Skins,	Seal do
Oak and Hemlock tanned do	Goat Binding,
Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather,	Deer and Lamb do
Oak " " " "	White and Colored Linings,
Bag and Top Leather,	Printed do
Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimmings, and Kit of all kinds.	Russet 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. 248-1y

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,

Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.

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

BOOTS & SHOES,

thick and thin sale work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for CASH or BARTER. Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it for the interest of all those wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned Goods, we do most earnestly solicit at least an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!

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

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,

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

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Wristlets Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality,) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, " " Pencils, Silver and German Silver Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do. Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass, and Brittania Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, Shaving boxes and Soaps,

Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calf and Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Accordeons—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and 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 setts, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

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

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

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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

LINSEED OIL!!

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

MERCHANTS AMD PAINTERS,

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

☞ Communications by mail will be promptly attended to.

D. L. LATOURETTE.
Long Lake, Genesee Co. Mich. 283-1y

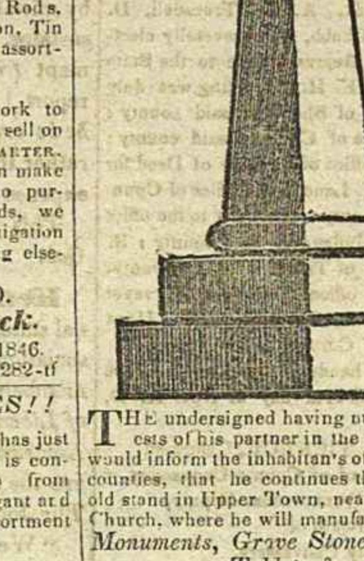
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the friends of Temperance, that he has taken the Temperance House, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabbling to accommodate teams.
Detroit, January 1, 1846.

Chattel Mortgages,

JUST printed and for sale at this office in any quantity

Ann Arbor
MARBLE YARD.



THE undersigned having purchased the interests of his partner in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he continues the business at the old stand in Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, where he will manufacture to order,

Monuments, Grave Stones Paint Stone, Tablets, &c. &c.

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

J. M. ROCKWELL.
Ann Arbor, July 8, 1846. 272-1y

CENTRAL LAND AND TAX AGENCY,

JACKSON MICHIGAN.
Office Second Story of the Brick Block adjoining American Hotel.

THE subscribers under the name of Hurlbut & Treadwell, having established an office at 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,
Redeeming Lands sold 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 render it as beneficial as possible, a register of such real property for sale, as may be furnished us, with prices, terms, particular description, &c. will be kept for the inspection of purchasers, and when a sale is effected, a commission of 2 per cent is expected from the seller.

A catalogue of Lands, Farms, or other real property for sale will be published and extensively circulated by our office, and owners of such property, desiring to find owners, can avail themselves of this medium, by forwarding to us a particular description of the property, with prices, terms, &c. and One Dollar for each description advertised.

Our charges for all services, will in all cases be reasonable.

☞ All letters must be postpaid.

H. HURLBUT,
J. M. TREADWELL.
Jackson, Sept. 1846. 282-2m

The undersigned will continue to attend to the practice of his profession, and will devote particular attention to the collection and securing of claims, Foreclosure of Mortgages, and drafting of Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, &c.

J. M. TREADWELL.

Cheap Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old customers and the public generally that he still continues to keep a large and general assortment of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Anealed Wire, Molasses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tools, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grind Stones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log, Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Levels, together with a general assortment of Hollow Ware, which will be sold low for Cash or approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Eldred's Block.

R. MARVIN.
Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. 248-1y

CLOVER MACHINES.

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

KNAPP & HAVILAND,
Jan. 19, 1846. 247 1

THE preceding figure is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, 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 Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

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

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without inducing disease.

Let me ask now, every candid mind, 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 not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is *McALSTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE!* It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

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

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

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

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

It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to void all its impurities and dispose of all its useless particles. The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intestines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

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

CONSUMPTION.

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

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEAD ACHE.

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

COLD FEET.

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

The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration and thus cure every case.

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

And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asthma, Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World.

For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious; for Burns it has not has its equal in the World; also, Excresences of every kind, such as Warts, Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of them all.

SORE EYES.

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

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

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

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them away. This is a simple and safe cure.

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

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

TOILET.

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

OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC.

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

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely from pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure. Such cases as Croup, Cholic, Cholera Infantum, Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and sacredly declare to you that the All-Healing Ointment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that vast bodies of infants and children die early; which is supposed to be inevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world,

CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE THAN OTHERS!!

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

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

RHEUMATISM.

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

FEVERS.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

SCALD HEAD.

We have cured cases that actually defied everything known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent $500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.

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

As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful properties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in existence. There is no mercury in it, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin one particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.
168 South street, N. York.

Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

☞CAUTION.☜

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

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

MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents; Smith & Tyrell, Clinton; Ketchum & Smith, Tecumseh; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; H. t Bower, Manchester; John Owen & Co., Detroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.
Dec. 18, 1845. 244—1y

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 Cans or Kegs that hold from one quart to two gallons. We do not wish you to take our word for the above, but to call and try us.

☞ All orders left at the Rail Road Hotel, or sent by mail will meet with immediate attention.

ROWE & Co. Buffalo,
WM. MATHEWS, Agt. Detroit.

P. S. Oysters delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
Detroit, 1846. 285-3m

Hats and Caps,

IN all their varieties, also Caps, Silk and Gingham *Umbrellas,* Suspenders, rich Silk Scarfs and Cravats, Silk, Linen and Kid Gloves, with every article in that line can be had at fair prices and warranted to suit by sending your wishes by letter or by calling at No 58, Woodward Avenue, 3 doors north of Doty's Auction room, Detroit.

N. B. Ministers and Liberty men supplied at a small advance from cost.
266-6m JAMES G. CRANE.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

A NEW lot of Medical Books, just opened and for sale cheap for cash at
June 15. 270-tf PERRY's

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

AT PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.
TO THE PUBLIC!!

THE undersigned having returned from New York with a new, large and valuable stock of

Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings,

is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to Book purchasers, that, by his efforts last fall on his return from New York, the price of nearly every thing in his line has been sold ¼ less than heretofore, and had it not been for him, purchasers would have continued to pay the prices heretofore charged.

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

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

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

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

Don't forget the place; be sure you call at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, *on Main Street, a few doors South of the Public Square.*

WM. R. PERRY.
Ann Arbor, June 27, 1846. 269-tf

THRESHING MACHINES.

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

These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thresher and fixtures can all be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn with one pair of horses. They are designed to be used with four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be safely used with six or eight horses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 158 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.

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

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

CLEANERS.

I expect to be prepared within a few days to make Cleaners for those who may want them.

The utility and advantages of this Power and Machine will appear evident to all on examining the recommendations below.

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines: the undersigned having adopted the necessary measures for securing letters patent for the same within the time required by law.

S. W. FOSTER.
Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 18, 1846

RECOMMENDATIONS.

During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers and threshing machines, and believe they are better adapted to the use of Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and thresher within our knowledge. They are calculated to be used with four horses and are of ample strength for that number. They appear to be constructed in such a manner as to render them very durable with little liability of getting out of order. They are easily moved from one place to another. They can be worked with any number of hands from four to eight, and will thresh about 200 bushels wheat per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washtenaw co
G. BLOOD, " "
T. RICHARDSON, " "
SAMUEL HEALY, " "
S. P. FOSTER, " "
N. A. PHELPS, " "
ADAM SMITH, " "
J. M. BOWEN, Lima, "
WM. WALKER, Webster, "
THOS WARREN, " "
D. SMALLEY, Lodi, "

I threshed last fall and winter with one of S. W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed upon the power amounted to only 6¼ cents, and it was in good order when I had done threshing. I invariably used six horses.

AARON YOUNGLOVE.
Marion, June 6, 1846.

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

D. S. BENNET.
Hamburg, June, 1846.

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

JESSE HALL,
DANIEL S. HALL,
REUBEN S. HALL.
Hamburg, June, 1846. 269-tf

1846. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. 1846.

MILTON BARNEY OF THE
STEAMBOAT HOTEL,
DETROIT,

IS now ready to accommodate his friends and the Traveling Public, with all those conveniences calculated to make them comfortable, and with *prices to suit the times.*

Meals twenty-five Cents.

Best fare in the City for the same Money. General Stage Office. Steamboats leave Detroit for Buffalo every Evening, at half past 6 o'clock. (Usually.)

The Railroads are within five minutes ride of the Steamboat Hotel. 272-tf

A. C. M'GRAW & CO.,

Are now receiving their Fall Stock of

Boots & Shoes

Which have been selected with much care for the

Wholesale Trade!

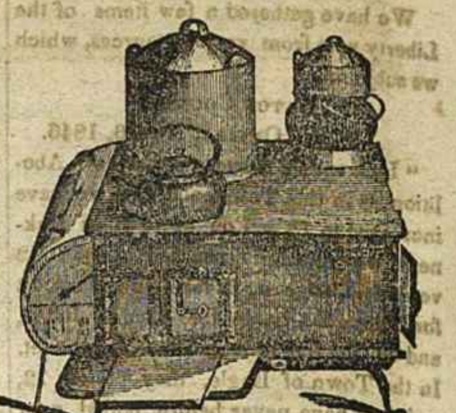
THEY now respectfully request the Merchants of Michigan and adjacent States, to examine their extensive stock which will be sold at very low prices for cash or approved credit. Having for the last fifteen years sold more Goods at retail than any other House in Michigan, they feel fully persuaded that their selection as to *price, quality,* and *sizes,* will suit the wants of the people.

Their stock of Leather and Findings is also complete.

The retail trade continues as usual on the first floor, CORNER OF JEFFERSON AND WOODWARD AVENUES.

A. C. McGRAW, & CO.
Detroit, Aug. 22, 1846. 248-1y

NEW COOKING STOVE



And Stoves of all kinds.

The subscriber would call the attention of the public to

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE.

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

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

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.
76 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.
Dec. 12, 1845. 242

"Crockery at Wholesale."

FREDERICK WETMORE, has constantly on hand, the largest stock in the West of *Crockery, China, Glassware, Looking Glasses and Plates, Britannia Ware Trays, Lamps and Wicking, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c. &c.*

His stock includes all the varieties of Crockery and China, from the finest China Dinner and Tea Setts to the most common and low priced ware—from the richest cut glass to the plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every kind. Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

SOLAR LARD LAMPS of every description from the most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest Store lamp.

All the above articles are imported by himself directly from the manufacturers and will be sold at Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House, expenses from seaboard added only.

A liberal discount given for cash.

Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the above articles at the old stand, No. 125, Jefferson Avenue (Eldred's Block.) Detroit. 248-1y

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS J. B. SMITH, assisted by Miss S. FIELD, announces to the public that she is prepared to receive young ladies into her school in the basement room of the Episcopal Church.

TERMS.—For quarter of 12 weeks, for English branches from $2.10 $5; French and Latin each $3 extra if pursued together with the English studies, or separately, $5 each. The school will be furnished with a Philosophical apparatus; and occasional lectures given on the Natural Sciences.

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

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

Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846. 262-tf

MICHIGAN LAND AND TAX AGENCY.

H. D. POST,
Mason, Ingham County, Michigan.

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

Any business entrusted to him will be transacted with promptness and accuracy—Address by mail.

References, (by permission.)
C. Hurlbut, *Detroit,*
J. C. Heartt, Brother & Co. } *Troy.*
Wilder & Snow,
Woodbury, Avery & Co. } *New York.*
R. G. Williams,

CHEAP STOVES

AT YPSILANTI!

125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES, just received, by the Subscriber, (mostly from Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at *Low Prices!* not to be undersold this side Lake Erie!

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

TIN WARE!

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

P. S.—Purchasers will do well to call and examine for their own satisfaction.

J. M. BROWN.
Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846. 271tf

FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of country Produce,

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

Also a good assortment of WHIPS & LASHES, which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at

COOK & ROBINSON'S.
Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-tf

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS.

THE Mozart Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Ives Jun—containing the celebrated Christus and Miserere by Zingarelli with English words.

Teachers of Music will please call and examine the work at

PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.
October 7, 1846. 286-tf

WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore,

5 Tons clean Cotton and Linen Rags,
1 Ton Beeswax, and
3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest assortment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this Village, and at his usual low prices.

Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 1846.
286-tf

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.

ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth edition of this highly popular work are for sale at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or $4,50 per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for Liberty choirs to supply themselves.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber has constantly for sale a good assortment of heavy

WOOLEN CLOTHS,

well adapted to the country market which he will sell at wholesale or retail, VERY LOW. Call and see them at the MANHATTAN STORE.

W. A. RAYMOND,
275-tf Detroit.

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds *Call and see.*

Dec 1, 1845 241-tf

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