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POBTRY.

adt all and to For the Signal of Liberty, Are You Free?

I asked of an eagle that dwelt upon high, On the lightning-wreathed mountain top, bath-

ed in the sky, Where the hourse tempests growl, and the thunderbolts fly,

Are you free ! He turned down upon me one glance of his eye, Then, shaking his pinions, he proudly pass'd by, While a scream of contempt was his only reply.

I asked of a zephyr, gentle and bland, That in musical murmurs swept over the land, Breathing perfume upon every hand,

Are you free ? It roused up in anger, it whirled round in wrath, And seizing a tall oak that stood in ite path. It snapped it asunder like the arrong one

Gath : And bearing it upward high into the air, It acattered its leaflets and branches afar, Then, shaking down temple and palace and cot, It raged on in fury, but answered me not.

I asked of an owl, as he dozed on a bough, Like a world hating hermit fulfilling his vow; Letting others fret on, he didn't care how, Are you free ?

He oped his dult eyes, as if he would know The being that ventured to question him so, Then rising indignant, he sailed away slow, And sent back for answer, a shrill Te-hoo.

I asked of a comet, mighty and vast, As on his long journey he went whizzing past, Outspeeding the tempest in its mightiest blast, Are you free ?

He grew red with wrath, and shook his long tall, And made all the nations with terror turn pale, Expecting a tempest of red fiery hail-Then, wheeling and whirling, he sped him in flight,

And quick in the distance was lost from my

I saked of a roe-buck that lived in the wood, That slept on the bank of the swift rolling flood, And grazed for his living the pastures of God,

He deigned not to answer a question so vain, But tossed up his horned head in proudest disdain And speedily bounded away o'er the plain.

I asked of a man with an immortal soul. That must live when the sky shall depart like a

And sull on as ages unnumbered shall roll, Are you free ? He showed me his face by his fellow man marr'd,

He showed me his back, by the knotty last scarred. And sighed that his fate was so cruel and hard.

Ye seraphs that stand round the throne. And gaze on the glories of God, In the bright world of light make it known, Proclaim the sad tidings abroad-

Tell angels, tell devils, let all beings see That man, a poor victim to man, is not free

Raisin, Nov. 20th, 1846.

MISCELLANY.

Improvement in our Race. It would not be strange, if in less than two centuries from the present time, the scuttered and lost. And in their fate we sovereignty of the world. probably read the doom of many of the The Emperor Nicholas is about forty man stand erect in beauty.

regions of Russia are crowding down up, as formed by the God of nature, for their ments; he lacked discretion. Hundreds lose

Koord, who one morning entered his ics of Nicholas.

"The outlines of his face were perfect. ly regular. He had a crispy or wavy black beard, dark blue eyes, with black evebrows and lashes, and a manly tint of brown over a fine, clear and ruddy complexion. He was altogether a very hand ome young man. He was magnificently attired in the Koordish taste, and met me with an easy and polite address, in which was something of frankness, but not the most distant fincture of coarseness. He was perfectly well bred in his

When the Asiatic, protected by impartial laws, shall have the conscious dignity of a man; when the looms of England, of America, and of France shall clothe him; when he shall enjoy the comforts of a refined home, with all his passions subdued by piety, and his conntenance beaming with intellectual culture, the physical man will share abundantly in he renovation of the intellectual and the moral. Those influences of God's providence and of his grace, which are now ecalling mankind from the degradation nto which they have wandered, are rapidy obliterating all repulsive diversities of feature and of form. The frigid zone may pale the brow, and the Southern sun may brown the cheek, but the repellant and savage aspect will disappear. The indications now are very decisive, that not many generations shall pass away, ere here will be physical as well as moral fraternity throughout all the human family. Prejudices and the cause of prejudice will disappear together .- Abbott.

The Russian Autocrat.

ose about one seventh of the habitable

lobe, extending from the Baltic sea, across the whole breadth of Europe and of Asia, to Bheering straits; and from the eternal ices of the northern pole to the sunny clime of the pomegranite and the fig. The Emperor Nicholas reigns with unlimited sway over about seventy millions of the human family; a population considerably exceeding that of England, France, and the United States combined. He has a militia consisting of eighteen millions of well-armed and respectably disciplined men. He has a standng army of highly disciplined troops, many of them veterans in the hardships and horrors of war, consisting of one traveller through Africa, whirled from million of men, two hundred thousand of populous city to city by the ponderous lo- these being cavalry, perhaps unsurpassed comtive, and charmed by the loveliness by any other body of mounted troops in of rural villages and fields smiling with the world. His navy, consisting of forty cultivation, should see that the same in- or fifty ships of line, with frigates, sloops, fluence which has adorned the landscape floating batteries and gun boats almost with beauty, and which has infused all without number, is now manned by above the graces of the mind and the heart to sixty thousand men, daily exercised in all the moral and the intellectual man, has the arts of war. And the shores of the also embelished the physical man with Euxine and the Baltic incessantly resound dignity and beauty. Dingam and Mose- with the blows of the ship carpenter, as lakatsi are names of high renown in month after month new ships are launch Southern Africa. They have swayed a edupon their waters. The annual revebloody scentre over degraded and trember nue of the Emperor is about fifty mill ling thousands. But their barbarian dy- lons of dollars. -Such is the gigantic nasty has disappeared; their power is power now overshadowing the north of gone, and their wretched hordes are Europe, and apparently aiming at the

chieftains of the most degraded tribes .- five years of age, in the very prime of Africa was the nursery of civilization and his intellectual and physical vigor. He of intellect. It is said that many of the is, in all respects, one of the most extraormost renowned scholars, and statesmen, dinary men now on the busy stage of life. and warriors of antiquity, belonged to It is said that he is in form and feature that colored race which is so deeply de- one of the handsomest men on the contibased. But ere long, under the influence nent of Europe. Lord Londonderry, of the culture of the mind and the heart, who not long ago returned from a visit the forehead may expand, the eye beam to his court, says that if all the seventy with intellect, and the whole physical millions, who compose the subjects of the his lack by his hot temper, which provoked his Emperor of Russia, were a-sembled to- employers to leave him. Another, with a lucra-Similar causes are in operation in Asia, gether, Nicholas is the one, who, from his to obliterate the physical diversities now commanding figure, his symmetrical and at every thing but his business. Another, who existing in the different races dwelling intellectual features, and his princely his bottle. Another, who was honest and con in that section of the world. The locust bearing, would be selected, from them all, stant to his work, erred by perpetual misjudg

is pressing up to meet them in her pride nation which made Napolen the master haughty contempt the idea of any matri- suitable man, but because there are cermonial connection with the white man. tain interests which must be conciliated, Not only the daughter of the proud Brah- or particular friends who must be rewardmin, but the daughter of the humblest ed. But Nicholas feels none of these beggar in India would feel degraded, and trammels. He reigns in unlimited deswould be so regarded by her friends, potism. Dukes and Barons are nothing were she to enter into a marriage union to him. He cares not who was a man's America. The Chinese, indeed, call the simply at the qualifications of the indied white men-nature's only genuine from all the nations of Europe the most Rich, in his residence in Koordistan, no cabine: in the Eastern hemisphere is shall be in my service. What is your name to gives the following description of a young probably equal to the associated diplomat-

Austria.

essantry are so servile and ignorant, and tranquility has settled down over the is that he may be permitted to live to-He knows nothing better, and he desires of him, every body burst into a laugh. Soon. nothing better. The white inhabitants the acts of their government, than do the of wealth or rank. Austrians with the resistless despotism under which they repose. All travellers unite in representing the inhabitants of miles than New England, was settled less and contented people; never dream- and natural advantages. ing of any government better than their If among the thirty millions who people the two. The Russian dominions now comed and degraded as it is, will find sources 653! of enjoyment. And shouts of inane and gro, than lamentations of despair. It is said that there is no country in Europe where there is so little physical suffering for it-the blighting mildew of Slavery. as in Austria; none where lazy ease and stupid unconcern so universally prevail in

> the dwellings of the poor. It is the noble and the enlightened mind alone which feels the restraints of servitude, and struggles in irrepressible agony for freedom. Ages of oppression paralyze all those energies which enable man, and degrade him to a brutal standard. Mindless man becomes but an overgrown child, careless and merry .-All his joys are puerile and noisy, shalof the soul, which constitutes the very cepest curse which despotism can brand pon its victims, is ever presented by the opressor, as the palliative of his crime. Our people, says Metternich, are contented with their lot. The contentment of the people, under such a government, and in the endurance of such wronge, does but show the depth of their own abasement. The mind is first robbed of all its noble attributes, that it may supinely submit to the robbery of every

Good and Bad Luck. 44 I may here as well as any where amount the who, supposing Providence to have an implaca wretched old age the misfortunes of their live One with a good profession, lost his luck in tho iver, where he idled away his time a fisaing when he should have been in the office. An other, with a good trade, perpetually burnt u

on the sunny plains of the Indus and the chieftain. His mind is of the highest their luck by endersing; by sanguine specula-Ganges from the North; and England order, uniting in that wonderful combihonest gains. A man never has good luck who and her power, from the South. The spirit of his age, the comprehensiveness hard-working, prudent man, careful of his earnhas a bad wife. I never knew an early-rising, Persian and other nations of Northern of the man of genius, with the practical ings and strictly honest, who complained of bad Asia, belong to the Caucasian familly. - man's minutest acquaintance with details. luck. A good character, good habits and iron And the Asiatics generally are at so slight He is alike at home everywhere, in the industry are impregnable to the assaults, of all a remove from the white man, that there army, in the navy, in the cabinet. His the ill luck that fools ever dreamed of. But is, on the part of the white man, but diplomatic corps is, by general consent, grocery late in the forenoon, with his hands slight, if any repugnance to intermer- the ablest in Europe. In England, as in stuck into his pockets, the rim of his hat turned riage. It is a curious fact, that in Asia, America, a man is appointed to an impor- up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has Rome to Capua. In Attica, the slaves long of the South are so enormous and so is not one of blood and carnarge; it is it is the colored woman who rejects with tant mission, not because he is the most bad luck, -for the worst of all luck is to be wrought at the mines with their feet oppressive as to be no longer tolerable," a conflict between Truth and Error, bea sluggard, a knave, or a tippler."-Res. H. W.

Haydn. of the birth-day of the Prince, first drew him with the noblest blood of England or father, or where he was born. Looking the beautiful piece, the Prince, struck with from obscurity. As the band were performing ichness, interrupted them, demanding the nu-English and Americans red men. They viduals selected as the instruments of his thor. Young Heydn, diminutive in stature, with consider themselves the only pure blood- government he has gathered around him u mulatto complexion, and miserably clad, was dragged before him, trembling with embarrass ment. " What I that blackamoor ! " said Esbrilliant and comprehensive talent, and terhazy; "well, bluckey, from henceforth yo "Joseph Haydn." was the reply. "But you are already in my band. How is it that I never heard of you before ? " The modesty of Haydn closed his lips. "Go," said Esterbary, "an Mind is so stagnant in Austria; the get some clothes suited to your rank. Don't le me see you any more in such a guise. You the nobles so utterly abandoned to their ime wig with flowing curls, a lace collar, and rounds of dissipating pleasures, that as a red heels to your shoes. But mind, let your general thing, there is no discontent with heels be high, that the elevation of your person the government. A dull and stagnant may harmonize with that of your music. Go: my attendants will supply you with all your

whole land. All that an Austrian asks, The next day the poor musician was travestied morrow as he has to-day-without change. pear in his unwonted garb, that at the first sight however, Europe resounded with the fame of his wonderful composer, and the name of Haydo of the United States, in their boundless will be remembered when the house of Esterhazy reedom, not only manifest but feel al- shall have perished forever : so much more en-

New England & Virginia.

Virginia has about 7000 more square Austria as on the whole a gay, thought- ten years earlier, and has a better climate

In 1840, according to the census, the wn, and satisfied with things as they are. following is the comparative standing of

the vast comglomerated empire, here and New England has a population of 2, there a thoughtful person begins to exert 234,821-Virginia, 1,239,,797, the forhis energies, and develops symptoms of mer, in the meantime, having been draindiscontent with the established order of ed of a vast population to people the new It is said that there are now many noble to each other, than the population does. the same time, prohibits the remaining They possess nearly all the active potria, for daring to think ;-those gloomy ders, who cannot read and write-the lat. investigating the causes, and adopting cells which have been hallowed by the ter has 59,000. The former employs a sufferings of that great apostle of liberty, capital of \$185,000,000, in various bran-La Fayette. Man singularly adapts him- ches of industry, the latter but \$19,000,self to his situation. Even from the 000! New England tenches 575,000 plantations of South Carolina and Ala-children in primary schools-nearly bama, where the Southern slave wears half the population of Virginia, which away his life in unpaid toil, crushed by a teaches but 35,000! The annual prolespotism far more intolerable even than ducts of New England amount to \$187, that of Austria, the elastic mind, defraud- 657, 294, those of Virginia to \$76,769,

These facts should make Virginians mindless merriment are far more fre- blush. They can frame no reason why quently heard from the cabins of the ne- this disparity should exist. The advanta ges all are, and ever have been, on her side. But one cause can be assigned

Slaves in Ancient Times. It is difficult for a modern to conceive

most populous Greek and Italian cities in former times. The city of Corinth, the most commercial and opulent of Greece, possessed within her walls forty-six myriads, or four hundred and sixty thousand When Demetrius Phalereus took a census of the population of Athens, free, servile, and foreigners, there were found twenlow and transient. And this degradation ty-one thousand citizens, ten thousand domiciled foreigners, and no less than four hundred thousand slaves. Nicias had one thousand slaves, whom he hired to work in the silver mines of Thrace, at an obulous, or 1-2d. a day. Æginatæ, a trading people, possessing many ships, but a very small territorial limit, possessed, according to Aristotle, four hundred and seventy thousand. Some of the citizens. of Dardanus possessed more than one thousand slaves. Many Roman families had ten thousand, or twenty thousand, or even more, and these were kept and maintained by them not always for gain, but sometimes for mere show and attendance. Smindyridas, a native of Sybaris, a town pelebrated for its voluntuousness and accomplished luxury, took along with him, when he went to his marriage, one thousand slaves, as ministrants to him, some of them cooks, some poulterers, some fishers, &c. An immense number of slaves war in Italy was equally destructive.

thousand slaves were marching upon forced. shackled. The ancient Greeks were not the Editor continues as follows: served in their houses by bought slaves, of Ephesus was founded by one thousand session of the whole patronage of times no attendant at all-riding gen- The motive for combined action, then, erally, with his valise under him for a saddle, somewhat in the style of a modern decent Antiburger minister.

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Signal of Liberty.

The North and Slavery.

So often has the assertion been made led to believe it true.

Without inquiring into the facts of the case, they have relied upon the bare asmost infinitely more dissatisfaction with during are the creations of genius, than those sertions of interested men—assertions unexercises a controlling influence in our ing them for doing it. National affairs, is, of itself, convincing things, he is immediately arrested by an western states. The number of persons large number of the people, and the asargus-eyed police, and buried in dungeons employed in each, in the different branch- sumption, by a small minority, of all the whole power of Government is with the from whence he is never heard of more. es of labor, bears a still larger proportion honors and emoluments of office, and at proslavery party.

measures for the eradication of evils so direct violation of its declared objects and not make one grand united, and untiring the number of slaves that existed in the mon parent of us all, and the Author of

> neighbor as ourselves. Thus it is unquestionably our duty to to all that we constitutionally can, to desroy Slavery and the evils which grow out of it; and if there are any defects or compromises in the Constitution, which resent an insuperable barrier to the discharge our whole duties to our country and to the enslaved, then we should endeavor to make such changes as the exigencies of the case may require.

> But to me it does not appear that any such changes are necessary. I cannot believe that the fathers of this Republic have guaranteed to any institution-es pecially to the institution of slavery-the support and protection of the whole people, and yet by constitutional enactments. any action for its eradication.

But there are certainly many things were maintained by the free inhabitants with all our might. Union of the people Pulpit, the Press, the Ballot. These are seen. To which she replied that she had of Sicily; they frequently mutinied a of the Free States against slavery is all all "direct," and "honest," and all pow. been to Mr. John Thomas' house, the gainst their masters, and threw the whole that is necessary to Insure its overthrow. erful. And not only are they direct, gentleman that entertained Prof. Lewis, island into bloodshed and confusion; up- I have before me a copy of the "True honest, and powerful, but they are in ev- also one of the gentlemen present with wards of one hundred myrinds are calcu- American," the organ of the Kentucky ery sense of the term, legal. We have the lady, saw Prot. Lewis, a middling lated to have there perished in these dread- abolitionists, which fully substantiates this both a moral and constitutional right to sized mun, walking in the middle room ful conflicts of emancipation. The servile assertion. The importance of and neces- use them all.

At one time, one hundred and twenty of the Free States," is powerfully en- tion of the enslaved is inalienable-it

Rome, who were headed and directed by The assertion that "the North has noth- from us. one Spartacus, a Thracian slave, who ing to do with slavery," is declared "false Let us never tamely and ignobly sur-

slaves who ran away from Samos. It is Government. This might be borne; but Slaveholders now find their principal said that Julius Cæsar crossed into Britain when the influence of these offices, and with but three slaves officiating as serperpetuate human servitude; to put pow- and when we rise up, as one man, and vants, and it is a strange concidence that er into the hands of masters for this sole condemn the entire system, the charm his body was carried home by three ser- end; and, in working out this end, to will be broken. The whole civilized vants from the Senate house, where he cripple and limit the influence of the was murdered. Cato was wont to ride Free States, by a violation of the Confrom Rome to the country, in the most stitution, and disregarding utterly the slavery, and fall it must. Southern chivsimple manner, with but one slave, some- man endurance can longer bear with it. cannot save it. It cannot be saved. on the part of the free States, is as strong as ever influenced society. It relates to their immediate weal, and the perpetuity of the Union. Suppose by way of example, the Representatives of the free States were as united and zealous in de- Ma. Epiron :lending their rights as the South is watchful and untiring in upholding slavery-can one doubt as to the result ? Numer- York, devoted to the cause of Water Cure. It ically, these free States have the power is scarcely known to the majority of the people to do as they please, under the Constitution. In energy, business capacity, prac- papers are springing up in different directions of

by slaveholders, and so often has it been tical knowledge, they hold the palm. In reiterated by their friends and apologists the drill work of the party, and the schem- tem was little known on this side of the Atlantic. at the North, that the Free States have But this would be of no disadvantage sition, having been mot at each step by prejunothing to do with Slavery," that many whatever, if the Representatives of the honest, well-meaning persons have been free States were firm and united upon the leading principles of constitutional freedom. And why are they not thus united? If they were supported at home, if there the people thought and felt rightsubstantiated by proof, or by the teachings lie heart was as quick to feel its injustice, expose themselves to great donger. It is no of common sense. The fact, which can- as it would be ready to resent its insults, not be denied, but which they appear these Representatives would not quail when asserting the right, any more than never to have observed—that slavery Southern members would dream of attack-

And this condition of affairs, at Washproof, that every man in the nation has, ington, would remove forever, from the or legally may have, something to do political arena, slavery, as a means of with it, inasmuch as it has much to do political action. But, if we turn from diffuse the knowledge of the modes of applying with him and his rights. It is not at all and look to the question of emancipation, saily as the element itself is diffused. probable that we live under a govern- we shall be equally well satisfied, that ment, and that a government by the peo- SLAVERY CAN ONLY BE UPROOTED BY THE ENTIRE AND THOROUGH UNION OF THE FREE STATES AGAINST IT. This, then,

litical force of the nation, and not only to oppose them, but actually put them in unnatural and enormous. If we do live a condition, in every particular, disagreeunder a government which tolerates all able if not disgraceful. Now, under these iniquities, and, at the same time commands us to suffer them in silence, which is carrying all of our institutions, we are unworthy of the age in which we except the forms, into a vortex of which live, and the name we bear, if we do not slavery is the moving power, must be make a mighty effort, to substitute, by stayed by the people of the free States, or some means, a righteous government, for if left to its course, it will bring on, in no one so wicked and tyrannical. And we lation of the bond of our Union. Must be very long time, a sudden and total dissoare no less unworthy, if we permit those STAYED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE evils to exist, not only unsanctioned by STATES! And how? By the simplest "the Supreme Law of the Land," but in of all processes-by a direct and honest action in defence of freedom. Let the great majority of the people in these free the science, and establish beyond a doubt. its plainest teachings. But in either case States, throw off all reserve-force their -whether these enormities are constitu- politicians, on every side, to plant themtional or unconstitutional-we are crim- selves on the constitution, and those prininally negligent and inactive, if we do ciples which are the root of all free government-and compel the press to exert all its intellectual and moral power, ac effort for their eradication. We owe it lively and strongly, for freedom, and the o ourselves as men-to the wretched proslavery tide will be rolled back, and slave as a brother in bonds-to his master the country saved. This would be the as a brother also, though misguided and result of a hearty and wise co-operation of the freemen of the free States. erring-to posterity as those who have a a wider good yet soon would follow.ight to expect the "blessings of Liberty" Only let the slaveholder feel, the morom our hands-and to God as the com- ment he sets his foot on the soil of Ohio, or New England, that he cannot defend slavery without being disgraced the Law which requires us to love our only let the Representative in Congress know, if he quails before southern assumption, that he will be despised, as well as dishonored, and the battle is won .the vault of heaven. For then would come-what alone can prevent disunion, if not anarchy or military despotism in its worst form-the withering up of the

sity for "combined action on the part | This right to labor for the emancipa- While the lady was in the magnetic

came from God, and man cannot take it

avenged the injured rights of nature upon from beginning to end"; and "its cur- render this right. No! Though we meet his enslavers, and made the supremacy of rency" is truly said to "have been the with defeat after defeat; though we are Rome herself to totter under the force of cause of most of our internal difficulties surrounded on all sides by opposition the his infuriated attacks. At the close of the -as it is the cause now of every evil most bitter and persevering, let our motte servile war, no less than six thousand which threatens the stability of our Un- still be "onward." Our principles are slaves were hanged up, all the way from ion." After asserting that "the aggres- liberal; our cause is just. Our warfare tween Liberty and Slavery. We shall "The SLAVE Power has all the chief conquer. It cannot be otherwise. We the younger served the elder. The city officers of the Government, is in posthe States to our views, and the work is done. world will then stand arrayed against

Long Lake, Genesee Co. Nov. 1846.

D. W. C. L.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Mydropathy.

Permit me to call the attention of your readers o the fact that there is a paper published in New of this State that Hydropathy establishments and the country. Three or four years since the sysment of their own cases, as they would thereby doubt true that a very "violent treatment" would be dangerous in common hands, if nor even in the hands of the physician bimself : but there is a "golden meen" -a mode which is neither "stark b'ind nor staring "-which nelther lets alone, nor goes too far. This mode it illustrate and explain in a popular way, so as to water for the cure of various diseases as univer-

The paper can be ordered from 47 Bond St. N. Y. Price, one dollar a year in advance .-At 56 Bond St. there is a Hydropathic Institution which was established by Dr. Shaw. This is a good situation, having an abundant supply of water from the Croton pipes. A stay of two weeks was sufficient to convince the writer of tion for the cure of disease. Instead of long fabilarity. One would take it to be any thing else than a recentracle for those who had been " condemned to perpetual banishment from the

HENRY A. TRENCH. Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1846.

For the Signal of Liberty. Animal Magnetism.

Dr. Henry Lewis, Professor of Phrenology and Animal Magnetism, on the evening of Nov. 1st, 1846, performed an operation with the powers of Animal Magnetism, which seemed to test the truth of

The circumstances are as follows .-Prof. Lewis was conversing with several gentlemen upon the science when he observed that he could magnetise persons at most any distance, which observation one of the gentlemen present rather questioned and doubted. Prof. Lewis immediately proposed an experiment which should establish beyond a doubt his assertion-which experiment was immediate-

It was proposed that he should put in a magnetic sleep, a lady who resided one mile distant from the gentleman who entertained him. A lady whom he never Nothing can prevent it. It is as sure as saw, and knew nothing respecting her if the fiat were blazoned with light upon situation, except that she was unwell .-All necessary arrangements respecting the time of commencement, duration and cessation of the sleep being arranged, two cause of all danger, of the unmitigated of the gentlemen present proceeded to the curse of the land—human slavery." house of the lady, who they found had Thus says the True American. And retired because of her illness. But on this, let it be remembered, is the language hearing the gentlemen relate the object not of a Northern "fanatic," as abolition- of their visit, she readily arose and subists in the free States are sneeringly call- mitted to the operation, believing that it ed, but of a man " born and brought up in would relieve her of the pains, which she the slave States," familiar with slavery told the gentlemen were then torturing as it is, and well aware of the remedy her. The experiment to the astonishwhich is needed to eradicate the disease. ment of the gentlemen, met the full ex-And shall not this remedy be applied ?- pectation of Prof. Lewis. The lady prohibited a large majority from taking What is the remedy? What is this pre- commenced her sleep, slept, and awoke at scription? The True American and the time appointed. They questioned her swers; "direct and honest action in de- just as she was awaking, asking her that we can do, and these we should do fence of freedom." The Orator, the where she had been, and what she had of the house, which was true,

sleep, Prof. Lewis described the situation of the lady's health, the pains with which she was afflicted, their situation, &c., at the same time being one mile distant from the lady, which description agreed with the lady's own statement to the gentlemen when they arrived at her house The lady when she awoke, felt entirely relieved from the pains which she so long had endured, feeling grateful for the relief she had experienced.

J. W. K. Oakland Co. Oxford, Nov. 9, 1846.

REMARKS. The preceding has been forward ed to us for publication. The statements are at tended by the names of Mr. Lord Esq. and J. Thomas. We publish 11, as we have similar statements, merely as a matter of news, which may interest the curious and scientific. It is not necessary that we or all the readers should be lieve all the wonders of which they read. Dis cretion and discrimination are to be used. Some statements are partially true; some are altogether fanciful : and some matters of fact are onderful to us, and utterly unaccountable, and yet we firmly believe them, and act wisely in so doing. Some of the positions of the science, as it is called, of Magnetism, are substantiated by ample evidence, while other pretensions it puts forth are thus far not sustained by satisfactory preof. But as we do not intend to write a dissectation on this subject, we will stop at once .-

> For the Signal of Liberty. Ingham County. MASON, Nov. 24, 1846

-I herewith send you a statement of the Liberty vote for Representative in the county of Ingham as compared with the vote for Birney in 1845. Both are compiled from the official returns.

Lib. vote	Lib. vote		
for Rep.	for Gov.		
Towns. 1816.	1845.	Loss.	Gain
Locke, 4	12	R	
Phelpstown, 2	2		
Alaiedon, 3	4	1	
Ingham, 2	4	2	
Vevay, 4	3	A PO	1
Aurelius, 13	15	3	
Onondaga, 10	12	2	CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
Leslie, 13	17	4	THE REAL
Bunker Hill, 1	2	1	
Stockbridge, 1	6	5	
White Oak,	9	9	
200 THY 53	86	34	1
Actual difference 33.	N BUT	Shirt	NAME OF
and the state of t	tone Torner	at he	mallin

100 votes as we reasonably hoped, we have lost Whigs and Democrats at the "prospects" of the Liberty party, but not half as bad as the conviction that Liberty men cannot debar themselves the privilege of mingling in the pseudo combate of Whiggery and Locofocoism. Our loss of numbers is nothing compared with our lost influ-

We no longer hold the position of a rising par ty. The respect with which even aspiring demagogues were compelled to view us, has given place to contempt. The same efforts which will be necessary to regain our lost position would have given us the political balance, and a we gla of moral influence which might have been brought to bear with powerful effect upon the se powers that be," whatever their politics or

There are, however, some palliating consider ations for those who have left us. The struggle between the inns and the outs over our county offices, could not have been more desperate, had motive has been appealed to, every wire pulled, and the seduction of a Liberty man from his par ty has been looked upon with more triumph than wo'd have been felt over ten ordinary conversions Our friends are so widely scattered, that the unmon of effort and feeling which would have forled all their machinations, has been impossible. Despite all the influences which may be brought to bear upon us, there yet is, and shall be a Liberty party in Ingham County. We have some spirits among us who will vote a Liberty ticket always. From the little nucleus which yet remains, we hope much, without the fear rist our hopes will not be realized.

H. D. 2. Yours &c.

Journal of the Board of Supervisors,

FRIDAY, Nov. 17, 1846. The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the Supervisors, except Mr. War

ner, of Lima. This being the day assigned by the Board Supervisors to approve of the Bond of the Coun ty Treasurer, elected at the General Election held in the county of Washternw, on the third day of November, A. D. 1846, pursuant, held a the Clerk's office in the village of Ann Arbor. on the Seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1846 :- Sylvestor Abel, Trensurer elect, presented a bond with surcties for the fuithful discharge of his duties as such Treasurer of the county of Washtenaw : which bond was approved by the Board of Supervisors and signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

A Committee was appointed, by the Chairman consisting of Messrs. Waite, Case and Whitmore, to audit and allow the accounts of the County Canvassers at the General and Specia Elections for the year A. D. 1816; which com mittee reported the amounts set opposite the the names of the County Canvassers, to which they are respectively entitled-which report was accepted and adopted, and the following claims allowed by the Board, viz :

To Canvassers of General Election, Special Election. To do Special Election.
To R. Wellman, services as Supervisor
1 day and 14 miles travel,

On motion, in was resolved, that the five dollars be appropriated to E. W. Morgan. to enable him to transcribe from the records of the county of Wayne, to the Records of this County, certain conveyances or evidences. of title to a certain tract of land, situated in the county of Washtenaw, near Ypsilanti, commonly known as the French claim, or Godfrey

Mr. Case offered the following resolution : Resolved. That the Clerk of this Board be authorized to draw an order on the county Treasurer, in favor of the Commissioners of Highways for the township of Ann Arbor, for the sum of two hundred dollars, pursuant to an order on the County Court for said county. to enable said Commissioners of Highways to build or repair certain bridges in the township of Ann Arbor, said order to be paid out of the contingent fund in said county.

and the same of the same

ars and hays, in the negative, as follows: YEAS-Messrs, Case, Geddes, Lazell, Palme Salyer, Vancleve, Wellman-7.

Navs-Messrs. Aulls, Congdon, Forsyth Gillet, Pomerdy, Tibbetts, Waite, Whitmore

Thereupon the Board adjourned sine die.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Dec. 5.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Anti-Slavery Progress.

Before we proceed in our contemplated emarks on the manner in which ar Anti-Slavery Union may be found, may be well to consider the nature and degree of the progress in antislavery ruth that has already been effected.

In our variable climate, every person

has noticed the influence of a warm,

steady breeze from the South, succeeding

the severe cold weather of February .-The snow vanishes: the glittering frost disappears; the faded grass is once more felt under the feet : the cattle come out from their sheds to enjoy the warm breeze: the children unconsciously loiter on their way to school to inhale the gladdening influence: the housewife opens her doors and windows to admit the balmy air : while the farmer sits long on the fence or in the doorvard, discussing with his neighbor, under its comfortable influences, the transactions of the past, or the projects of the future. Look through all animated nature, from man down to the lowest insect, and you will find that a general change has come over the daily habits and feelings of each. What has produced this? No visible cause can be assigned. The eye may wander over the whole country, and take in all its transactions, and yet it perceives nothing which should produce it. The nature of man and of animals remains the same -The laws of the Creator, in reference to matter and mind, are still unchanged .-But a potent, although invisible influence has reached every animate being, and as each FEELS differently from what it did before, a difference of action is the un 33. It is rather hard to encounter the jeers of failing result. The effect of the Southern breeze will be felt by each, it will affect the action of each, and yet the amount and nature of its influence will vary with the situation and character of each individual. Some will perceive it only by the undefined uncomfortable feelings which prompts them to throw on their over coats: while to the ardent and sensitive nature of the delicate invalid, every breath that fans the face will bring glad ness, and joy, and delight. The tenant of the prison may drink in a little of its freshness through his narrow grated window: while the traveler through the open country will lay off his hat and cloak, and be filled to satiety with reviving influences. ALL participate in the influence, but each according to his re-

spective circumstanes and character.

ual talking, writing, and printing against States. Slavery has been in progress. Very little else, comparatively, has been done. The number of slaves has increased all tains and Commanders might, with public the time, being some hundred thousand advantage, be put on furlough. more than when the agitation was comeached. There is not one of these milions but has a more distinct impression of the evils of Slavery than he would have had had this agitation not been commenced. The philanthropist sees more clearly its debasing effects on humanity : the minister understands better how it affects the churches: the politician sees that it governs the entire nation: the natesman perceives its deadly and cursing effect on the sections where it exists: and the merchants and manufacturers be gin to discover that those who are too proud or too lazy to work will not be prompt customers. The antislavery discussion has affected the mind of every northern non-slaveholder against Slavery The manifestation of his dislike is of course a very different thing. Each person, although convinced in some degree by antislavery troth, will act in reference to it according to his peculiar situation and character. The servile politician will perhaps still bow down to that influence whence his wealth and honors flow: the minister, although enlightened in reference to the wickedness of Slavery, may not preach against it lest he lose his support : and the editor, whose only hope is in the success of a proslavery party, may lie awake nights to frame pecious apologies for sustaining that system, of whose damning deeds, through

But the antislavery influence reaches also the great mass of the people. How will THEY be affected by these truths ?-Their operation on the masses will be gradual. The understanding of the four inches,

the antislavery investigations, he has be-

come well informed.

Which resolution, on motion, was decided by working man will be first enlightened .-Next, he will feel on this subject, more or less, in this or that channel, according to his character and condition. When a man understands a thing and feels upon it, he will say something- Speech is an evidence of feeling : and the vast amount of discussion now going on through the country, is ample proof to the profound observer that the antislavery feeling has taken hold of the masses. Next, we observe that those who think strongly, feel deeply, and talk much upon a subject, will ultimately find some way to act upon it. Action of some kind is the natural result of thought, feeling and discussion But the precise kind of action will be de termined by other things. In one class of minds, we see opposition to Slavery manifested by a withdrawal from all pro lavery churches: in a second by with drawing from proslavery parties, and nolding on to proslavery churches! in third, by severing all connection with both : in a fourth class, by voting for anti-slavery men of all parties: in a fifth. by voting only for the Liberty party in the sixsh, by only refusing to vote for any Slaveholder : in a seventh class, by retaining a standing in proslavery parties, and yet trying to bring over the party to anti-slavery action: in an eighth, by acts of compassion and kindness to fugitive slaves: while multitudes feel and alk antislavery, more or less, and yet are not far enough advanced to act out their convictions: and in other cases still, the overthrow of proslavery prejudices has

but just commenced. Now we see, from this brief analysis, that every intelligent mind that knows any thing of the subject is making antislavery progress; but we should also see how vain and foolish it is to expect that all will come with the same speed, arrive at the same moment, or immediately unite on the same measures. Some will and some on foot : some will come thro' ecclesiastical motives, some from political ones, some from moral considerations, some from personal interests. All classes, of all possible variations of belief and practice on every other subject, are advancing more and more in their united and cordial dislike and hatred of the great curse of Slavery, and in earnest desires for its extinction. Disagreeing on every other subject, they are agreed in feeling and sentiment upon this. The task now devolving upon the pioneers of the Liberty cause is to bring this great and accumulating mass of feeling to efficient ACTION in the right channel: in a manner that shall call out and stimulate the zealous exertion of each man upon one or two cardinal points of aggression upon slavery, until the united and ponderous power of the entire multitudes shall be sufficient to sweep all opposition from before them.

The Navy.

The oldest Captain in the Navy ceives a salary equal to that of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United So it is in the antislavery cause. An States: the pay of the youngest Captain, invisible, but powerful antislavery in- even when doing no duty, and waiting fluence is spreading through the na- orders, is much above the average sultion. For fifieen years past, a contin- aries of the District Judges of the United

> The experience of last summer leaves me confident that a large number of Cap-

The service should be relieved from the menced. Not a single Slave State has burden of carrying along so very much yet come out for Emancipation. Slave- greater a number of officers than can be holding and Slave Trading exist in all employed. It is unjust to the people of their enormity under the sanction of the the United States to retain on pay, as nation. Yet the antislavery agitation has waiting orders, men who, since their proreached many millions of minds, and has motions have not received orders, and had an effect on every mind which it has from the excess of officers and other reasons, can NEVER receive them.

The law of Congress gives pursers "on leave, or waiting orders the same pay as surgeons"; that is, large and increasing pay, according to the number of years they have been in the service, without reference to their sea duty or present

The preceding statements were made to Congress by Mr. Bancroft, late Secretary of the Navy.

The cost of supporting the Military Academy at West Point for 1845 was \$94,931. The number of students was 236, being an average of Four hundred dollars per annum each. They remain four years: hence the expense of the education of each cadet is \$1.600 .-When graduated, they are attached to the army as supernumerary Lieutenants .-There are 95 now serving in this capaciof the Major General of the Army.

The Army of the United States is better furnished with officers than any other in the world. Last year, according to the report of the Secretary of War, the whole number of privates in the army was 6,040. These were commanded by 603 sergeants, and 560 corporals, giving an average of 51 men to each non-commissioned officer. The number of captains was 172, and of Lieutenants, 376. The whole number of commissioned officers was 733, or not quite 11 men to each

A hand, used in measuring horses, is

From the War. A correspondent of the New Orleans Times

lescribing a recent seene at Monterey, says :-"The Mexican mounted corps encamped bout the town, began to move off on the 25th of September, as did part of the baggage train of nules. General Ampudia, on the 28th, left with wo heavy brigades of infantry part of the artillery and some cavalry. His column mustered 2. 500 men at least, probably more. He took the oad to Sahillo. On the 27th and 28th, divisons, equally as numerous, marched in the same irection. The most motley collection of men vomen, and children, white and copper-colored. with dogs, coats and game-cocks, parrots, and a thousand other things, mounted on horses nules, and donkeys, or on foot, accompanied ch column. There never was so mixed a multimle. The followers were almost as numerous as the army and as variegated in colors."

The following particulars are gathered from late New Orleans papers

The report of Capt. Ridgeler's melancholy cident is confirmed. On the 25th, as he was iding into Monterey to dine with Lt. Mackell. his horse slipped on the smooth payement, and he was thrown with such violence against a rock as to cause a severe fracture of the skull. No hope was entertained of his recovery, and reat were the lamentations of his brother solders, to whom he had endeared himself by his gallant conduct during the course of the

Oct. 20th, we make these extracts : Santa Anna arrived at San Louis Potosi on the

th with 3000 troops About the time of his arrival at San Louis Po osi, the conducta left for the sea coast with a whole of this money or merely demand the exportation per centage, which would amount to bout sixty thousand dollars.

Santa Anna's express arrived at Saltillo of ican troops to leave that place within three days, and move to San Louis Potost - the last remain of which took up their line of march accordingy on the 15th

Ampudia's army is out of provisions, in a man ner, and the troops are starving and deserting .-A foreigner who was at Salullo at the time th Taylor (Gen. Taylor el Ranchero, as they cal n) would receive them, they would nearly al oin him as soon as their legs could carry then here, as they much admire the manner in which our army is clothed, fed and paid.

From other sources we learn that the whole Mexican fuce was concentrated at San Louis amounting to some 12,000 strong, and that San a Anna was straining every nerve to increase his army still more. Despatches were received at Monterey from Gen. Wool announcing his approach to join Gen. Taylor with his force of three bousand five hundred men.

The Picayune, received the following from Monterey :

Poor Ridgeley is dead. He was buried yes erday and is mourned by the entire army or Lear will not live 24 hours longer. We have late news from San Louis Potosi, to the effect that Santa Anna was there with 12,000 men and no less than thirty-seven generals! He was ecruiting daily, but his intentions were no

We make some extracts from the N. Orlean

The strength of the forces of the United State Monterey does not exceed five thousand mer and the whole number of troops, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Monterey, does not exceed thirteen thousand. It will require five thousand men to garrison the towns already taken, and Gen. Taylor thinks it would be injudici than fifteen thousand men.

Lieut. Antistad, bearer of despatches fro Washington to Gez. Taylor, had arrvied. I was understood at Monterey that they directed Gen. Taylor to proceed to Tampico if he thought proper. The next movement of the army will e towards Lineres, a town about one hundred and twenty miles from Monterey, on the route Tampico. Gen. Worth is of the opinion tha here will be a severe fight there. Saltillo was nairely deserted by the enemy, their forces beng concentrated at San Louis Potosi. Gen-Taylor will leave a small force at Saltillo.

Lieut. P. Kearney's company of Dragoons ar ived at Matamoros. on the 30th ult., and le in the 2d inst. for Monterey.

Gen. Taylor had abandoned all idea of at tempting to reach San Louis as the difficultie of the route over what may justly be called the desert between Salullo and that place were al nost insurmountable, and it was probable that he would not even attempt to advance on Salil-

lo. The government had requested him to detach 400 men under Gen. Patterson to Tampi co, but he had declined doing so and would no part with any portion of his force, believing the whole of it to be necessary to maintain his posi ion and keep open his communications. We have a letter from Matamoros which states that the Rio Grande is so low as to render it doubtal if the navigation can be maintained with Camargo, if so, it will add greatly to the difficulty of forwarding supplies to Monterey. At pres ent Gen. Taylor has 400 wagons which makes a weekly trip between Monterey and Camargo. It has been ascertained that Ampudia retire from Monterey with 9000 men of all arms, and including his sick and such wounded as he tool

From the Picayune Extra. Nov. 13, BALIZE, La., Nov. 13, 1846. The Virginia has arrived with us at last, bu ve have had "a tough time of it," I can assure you. We left the Brazos on the evening of the 3d with 25) passengers, most of whom were discharged volunteers. Half of these people were wounded of sick, some having lost their ty. These facts are from the last report legs, others their arms and legs. Will you believe me when I tell you that with all these sick and wounded and dying men, not a surgeon o nurse was sent along to attend upon them, not a particle of medicine furnished, not a patch of lin en for dressing wounds. Such is the truth, and such, I understood, is the usual manner in which he men who have been out to fight our battles. out who are unfortunate enough to get wounded r become sick, are sent home like old horses arned out to die! The Virginia had not ac ommodations for passengers, having but eigh berths, and you may be assured that the condi

> MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 20, 1846. The health of the army is bad, a very heavy oportion of the officers and men being on the ick list. Dysentery and intermittent fevers are the prevailing complain's. The 8th Infantry numbers about 300 men, last evening only 134 appeared on parade, the residue being either sick or wounded, or on guard. The 7th Infentr.

on of the sick was horrible.

came out to Corpus Christi with about 500 m en and all the officers but 3 or 4. It now numbers 306 men, and last evening only 228 appeared on parade, the residue being sick, wounded or on

guard. These are tolerably fair examples of the health of the army. C. M. CLAY .- Lt. Col. Clay left on the 22d ult., in company with Col. Taylor, for Monterey, with an escort of four or five hundred men-they

their safety. Old Canales is at all times on the lookout for such snaps. Col. Clay was thrown from his horse about th 15th of August, and dislocated the elbow of the right or sword arm, and was unable to drill, and by request of Old Zachary, he joined his military

had some \$100,000, and we have had fears for

amily at Monterey .- Danville (Ky.) Tribune Fifty odd persons, officers and crew of the U S. brig Truxton, have been surrendered by the Mexicans to Com. Conner, for the liberty granted to Gen. Vega and two subordinate Mexican officers, who are to return from New Orleans either by way of Havana, or Pensacola, to thei

Some of the Mexican papers propose that th querilla mode of warfure shall be adonted agains the Americans, by cutting off small parties, cap turing the convoys, distressing the enemy to provisions, and harrassing them in every possib way, without risking a battle. In fact, this has already been commenced, as two important mails have been captured between Comargo and Monterey, on their way to Gen. Taylor,

Gale on the Lake. Our exchanges contain lengthy details

of the damage done by the late gale. A large number of vessels have been strand-Helen Strong proves a total wreck, as we stated last week. The following par-Ohio True Democrat by a young man earthly effects. He describes the whole scene as terrible. After the rudder was ble parted, despair was visible in every of law. countenance. They were at the mercy of the sea, and the storm was driving them through the darkness they knew not whither. Sometimes they were head though as that point was not necessarily to the wind, then stern, then aside, when the sea would break over them with fearful violence. In one of these side seas er of its Legislature to pass any law up-both gangways were carried away, and a on the subject it may well be doubted lot of passengers' trunks piled up in whether their remarks were not obiter front of the after cabin, were also swept off. In this trying moment none exhibited greater presence of mind than the she found men, women and children kneel. pens to find them, so it be not in a rioting side by side in six inches of water. engaged in prayer. She told them it was no time to pray now, that they ought can do it without any breach of the peace to have attended to that before and drove them from the cabin on to the upper deck, where she exhorted them to take care of themselves. The boiler deck was entirely deserted save by a few, who, frantic, held on to the stanchions and posts to resist the wash of the sea. At length the vessel struck, and every light was extinguished by the sea that carried her against the rocks. It was a terrible darkness .-They could hear and feel one another. and the voice of prayer and beseeching was heard above the noise of the tempest. of the boats crew had so miraculously reached shore when the boat first struck and they supposed a watery grave was inevitably to be their fate, as the boat was then dashing against the cliff, with tre mendous violence, and expected every moment to sink. But a light was seen at the top of the cliff, and a voice was heard to say, "a rope! a rope!" I was snatched by many a trembling hand, but only one man, and he the lightest was allowed to be drawn up, as the rope was small, less than half an inch in, diameter. So one after another, all were drawed up, wet, chilled, and much exhausted. It is thought from 6 to 10 persons were drowned, as several were seen to go overbeard. A portion of the goods &c., will be saved, in a damaged state. The boat is a complete wreck. It is stated that the seven persons found on the wreck in the morning, did not

know that any of their comrades had escaped, but supposed themselves the only survivors of the catastrophe, and that one was so oblivious of the appalling events, that during the night he supposed the boat still under way, and that the noise overhead was caused by dancing ! When drawn up, the same individual coolly remarked that it was the first boat he had ever left without having his ticket

By the passengers on the western cars, we have the report of the wreck of the steamer Boston, at Milwaukie, during the late gale. She was laying at the pier at Milwaukie, when she was struck by a squall, which blew down her smoke pipes. The boat dragged her anchor, and finally went ashore on a sand beach a short distance from Milwaukie. The extent of the damage is not known.

The Boston was a new boat, built the the presentseason, and was owned by Mr. Robinson of this city.

Another report has it that she is a toal wreck. Probably exaggerated .- F. Dionysius, the philosopher, being ash

that such a thing should ever happen to To Take Stains out of Linen .-Hold them in milk that is boiled on the fire, and they will soon disappear. - Spir-

ed if he were at leisure, replied, far be it

Recapture of Slaves.

In the recent Slave Case in New York the points of difference From the True Weslevan.

"We will now close with what we regard as decisive on the subject of Judge Story's decision, so far as Judge Edmonds' opinion goes. "The very worst" feature of that decision, which brother keep through the winter, will not cover Leavitt says Judge Edmonds recognises, more ground, nor require more time to we suppose to be the opinion that the come to come to maturity, nor more time owner of a slave may seize his slave in in gathering their fruit, than trees vield. a free State, wherever he can find him, ing apples which will not keep a month. without precept and remove him without Now, then, what is there in the way to any process of law, or proof before any prevent the farmers and horticulturists court, if indeed such a decision has been of Maine from making apples a great made. Now hear what Judge Edmonds article of export, not only to England. says on this point. He refers to the Con- but to France, and other continental stitution, and to the law of 1793 found- countries? Why should thousands of ed upon it, and then comments as fol- bushels of these apples be suffered to rot

it clearly contemplates that the right to their character, they might be sold for 75 reclaim a fugitive slave shall not be exer- cts. or a \$1 per bushel immediately across cised except by due process of law, and never vi et armis. Such at least was the ed, and the losses will be heavy. The contemporaneous interpretation by Conhim, then sure to his agent or attorneyticulars of the disaster were given to the the right by strong hand, by fastened hatches, blows and hand-cuffs, to enforce who was rescued, and who lost all his a reclamation. And such a construction principles of our institutions, which forbroken, the steam pipe burst and the ca- liberty or property, except by due course

to have intimated a different opinion, before them, and as the question submitted the party may "claim and re-take his wife, child or servant, wherever he hapthe peace; " " and the owner may seize and re-capture his slave whenever he or any illegal violence !"

On this we remark,

1. Judge Edmonds gives his opinion directly in the teeth of what is supposed to be the decision of Judge Story.

2. He says that the Supreme Court of the United States seem to have intimated a different opinion, by which he clearly refuses to recognize that part of the recintimation, and as such, merely a seem- people of that metropolis, with a personal

3. The Judge clearly intimates that that point was not submitted as any part of the issue agreed upon by the parties. "obiter dicta;" that is, an opinion give plying judicially to the case, is not to be resorted to as authority.

4. If the opinion is really a binding decision, Judge Edmonds still intimates that been put upon it. The words are, "The owner may seize and re-capture his slave, wherever he can do it without any breach of the peace, or any illegal violence."- that a vast amount of American produce Now nothing can be plainer than that is to be consumed in this country; an Judge Edmonds would consider any ar- amount exceeding the highest estimates rest without precept, and forcible remo- of the imagination of the free-traders on val without warrant, a breach of the either side of the Atlantic." peace, and iliegal violence, and per consequence, not authorized by the terms of Judge Story's decision.

Gerritt Smith's Donation.

Mr. Smith has executed 2000 deeds of land, of forty acres each, to as many poor colored men. 1000 deeds more are Majority for in preparation. The whole amount of land to be conveyed is about One Hundred and Twenty thousand acres. Al the lands are in New York. A magnificent gift, bestowed on those who have little or nothing but their gratitude with which they can make remuneration .-The persons to whom the grant were mode were selected by a committee ap pointed by Mr. Smith, and were chosen especially with reference to their good character and sobriety. It has been said that the lands were not very valuable.-This may be true of many portions; yet whatever of value there was Mr. Smith freely gave.

A recent storm on the Gulf of Mexico has nearly destroyed key West, which is situated at he outle, of the Gulf. Many lives were lost and icarly all the buildings in the place. The wa er was five feet deep in the streets, running at he rate of six miles an hour. There are no more than 6 out of 600 houses, but are blown down or unroafed. The loss to the governmen alone is estimated at \$200,000.

A MUCH NEEDED IMPROVEMENT, -A yankee has taken out a patent for an improvement in the scales of justice,

Exports to Europe.

Elihu Burritt is doing service to the city, Judge Edmonds, in his decision, agricultural portion of his countrymen went over the whole ground of the laws by his efforts to extend a knowledge of respecting the recaption of slaves, and the value of their products in England. gave an interpretation to Judge Story's He is sanguine that incalculable quanticelebrated decision in the Prigg case quite ties of provisions can be sold across the different from that which has hitherto pre- water, to the mutual advantage of the vailed. The following extract will show the hungry millions on that side, and of the industrious growers on this. In a late number of his paper he talks to the neople of Maine about marketing their apples in England, where they are very scarce. We give an extract. "Trees that will bear apples which will

on the ground, or be perverted into food "As I read and understand this statute, for swine, when, by slightly improving the water? No State can build or sail more ships than Maine. Not one in the gress of this provision in the Constitution, Union has such an extent of sea coast : and would forbid to the owner-and if to not one, I am sure, has so many sea-ports, and river-ports accessible to vessels large enough to circumnavigate the globe .-Millions of bushels of first rate apples seemed to me most consonant with the might be grown within five miles of the banks of the navigable rivers of Maine. bid that any one shall be deprived of life, or on its extended seacoast. Wheat has been often exported from New Orleans The Supreme Court of the United to Liverpool for 12 cts. per bushel. If States, however, seem, in the case of any American vessels could carry it at Prigg, vs. Com. of Penn., 16 Peters 529, that price, those of Maine could do it; none in the Union carry freight at a lower rate. Then why could not Maine to them by Convent, was the constitu- ships carry from Maine river-ports to tionality of a law of Penn., and the pow- any port of Great Britain any quantity of apples for 20 cts, per bushel ? Why send your ships, built within arm's length dicta. But if they are otherwise-if of home productions, so much wanted pertinent and decisive, they are still care- abroad, and which could be exported with fully guarded with the qualification, that so much advantage-why send these ships all the way to New Orleans, to look for a job of carrying to Europe the produce ous manner, or attended with a breach of that comes down the Mississippi. Why "and the owner may seize play the porter with your ocean-wheelbarrows for other States, and leave the products of your own soil to rot on the ground or be perverted to some unprofitable use? Apples are but one of the many articles which might be comprehended in your staples of export. A demand does not only create a supply, but a supply creates a demand. There was, strictly speaking, no demand for Wenham Lake Ice in London before the want of it was suggested, and the demand created, ord as a decision, regarding it only as an by the presentation of the luxury to the and practical demonstration of the facility and extent of the supply. If the people whatever may be the meaning of the of the United States have anything good words used by Judge Story, they do not to eat, drink, or wear, which they want possess the force of a legal decision, as to sell to the people in this country, they must not wait for a demand now; they must create the demand themselves by but were merely things said by the way; bringing it here and demonstrating its qualities and capacity of supply. The en as a passing remark, which, not ap- London people did not send out orders for specimens or quantities of Wenham ice; but now you can scarcely cross a street in that city without coming in contact with a furiously driven wagon labelthe qualifications thrown around it, for- ed most conspicuously, "WENHAM ICE." bid the fearful construction which has Why might not the fruit stalls in the English seaport markets be labeled with " MAINE APPLES " 1 I am sanguine in the hope and belief

New York.

The official vote for the amended Constitution stands thus: Yes.

152,809

45,390

In 44 counties, 184,264 72,396 111,868 For Free Suffrage, thus:

Yes. 45,390

Majority against, The Liberty vote is estimated at 12,000. The vote for Birney in 1844 was 15.740. The only counties in this State which give a majority in favor of extending the right of suffrage to colored persons, are Cattaraugus, Cortland, Clinton, Oswego,

Schoharie, Washington and Wyoming.

Massachusetts.
The Atlas publishes the aggregate vote. of the State for Governor as follows-310 towns (all but Chilmark and Flor-

1846, 54,585 51,529 gain 3,056 Davis. 33,215 37,387 loss 4,172 'Scattering' 13,608 16,440 " 2,832 101,408 105,356 The Liberty vote has made a small ad-

vance-how great is not known.

A fathom, six feet, is derived from the heigth of a full grown man,

Bombardment of Tobasco.

The Picayune of the 17th reports the Arrival of schooner Portia, Capt. Powers, 6 days from Point Lizarado, bringing an officer who was engaged in the attack of Tobasco: He reports that the enterprise on the subject, We cannot give a full history was entirely successful. Its object was to cut out certain prizes anchored in the river, and they were all taken. When the city was summoned to surrender, the people were for yielding, but the Governor and soldiery opposed it. Time was then given for all peaceable people, women and children; to get out of harm's way; but the Governor would not allow any one to leave; so it is feared most of those killed in the bombardment were others than soldiers. Some of the enemy's regulars, however, were killed.

Our squadron consisted of the Mis eissippi, Comodore Perry; the Vixen, Com. Sands; Bonta, Lieut. Com. Benham ; Reefer, Lieut. Sterrett ; Nonita Lieut. Hazard; the revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones (all small craft,) 200 seamen and marine from the Raritan and the Cumberland, under the command of Capt: Forrest, Lieuts. Cast, Winslow. Walsh, Hunt, Capt. Edson, and Lieut. Adams, of marines. They left Anton Lizarado; Oct. 16th; and arrived at Frontera, the 23d, and captured two steamers and several small schooners. On the 24th and 25th they ascended the river seventy-two miles to Tobasco, towed by by the Petreland the Vixen. They passed the Devil's Turn at 2 P M., and landed and spiked four 28 pounders.

They arrived off Tobasco at six P. M. and anchored in line ahead, distant one hundred and fifty yards from the shore. The city was summoned to surrender .-The Governor refused, when three shots were fired from the Vixen. An officer came off with a request that we would spare the Hospitals which was granted.-Skirmishing immediately ensued. On Sunday no damage was done. We captured one brig, three schooners and a large sloop, in all. At the town and below, there were nine vessels and many boats captured. On Monday, the 26th, at day-light there began a sharp fire of musketry from the shore, which was returned by our guns and continued for some time at intervals. A flag of truce came off, besesching us to spare the town. The Commodore assented, because, as he said, he only wished to frighten the

The prizes were got under way, and ready for returning. The enemy's white flag was flying all the while, W. A. Parker, the Lieutenant, got ashore with his prize vessel, and was attacked by eighty soldiers, whom he bent off with eighteen men only; losing one, and getting two wounded. The action lasted thirty minutes, when Lieut, C. W. Morris was despatched to him with orders. and he, passing the heavy fire of the eneball. He stood up in his boat and cheered the men on gallantly till he fell in the arms of Midshipman Cheever,

The Commodore then commenced canthe Bonita, the Nonita and the Forward; and in three quarters of an hour, he almost destroyed the city, sparing the houses of the foreign consuls.

At mid-day the fleet left, firing up the streets as they passed them. All the prizes were saved except one, which grounded and was burned by the commodore's orders, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

The McLane struck on the bar at the mouth of the river, and did not get over to participate in the engagement until it was ended. The Patriota, on her return, captured the American brig Plymouth, Captain Packerson, discharging cotton at Alvarado bar.

Lieut, Morris died on board the Cumberland on the 1st inst. and was buried with military honors. There is a Mexican force of from five to six thousand men at Alvarado, and they have placed across the mouth of the river three strong chain cables, and sunk vessels on the bar. It is thought to be entirely useless to attempt to take the place again by a naval force.

Garrison writes to the Liberator from Ireland, Oct. 20:

"From Belfast I rode on a coach from Portadown to Drogheda, a distance of more than 60 miles-and, oh! the amount of human suffering, filth and destruction, which met my eye during every step of the journey. I was frequently melted to tears, and for the first time in my life saw human beings, especially women and children, in a situation that made me almost lament their existence. Yet I was assured that I saw the best portion of the laboring poor in Ireland! Alas! for them, with the famine which is sorely pressing them, in consequence of the en-Hre failure of the potato crop-the food on which they have subsisted from time immemorial. Multitudes, beyond a doubt, -in spite of all that the government can do to give relief,-will miserably perish for the want of the absolute necessaries of life, O, the poor women! O, the poor children! O, the poor babies!-

Numerous persons are preparing to under the guidance of Erich Janson, a fanatic, it is said, who has set himself desired. The motion of the carriage is about one fifth of this number, and Boston their escape. followers.

Doings at St. Louis.

The patriarchs on the Mississippi River are greatly afflicted by the running away of their hu man property, and at last have gone to work in carnest to counteract the Abolitionists. There seems to have been a considerable excitement of all the doings : but we find the following notice in a St. Louis paper.

SLAVES-SLAVES.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the county of St. Louis, held on the 5th inst., in the east front room of the Court House, to receive the report of the committee of one hundred, appointed at a former meeting, to devise some plan to protect our slave property from the evil lesign of abolitionists and free negrocs, it was Resolved, That the report of the Committee of one hundred, together with the proposition of Mr. Noncest, be referred to a committee of five who shall digest the same, and report to a mass meeting of the citizens of the county of St. Louis, to be held in the rotunda of the Court House, at 7 o'clock, r. M., on Thursday, the 12th day November inst.

All persons interested in the subject are earn estly requested to attend said meeting, as a plan will then be submitted for the action of the meetng, of great moment and interest to all persons nterested in slave property in the State of Mis-

JOHN H. FERGUSON, Cha'n. HENRY B. BOLT Sec'y.
[City papers please copy.]

The following notice of a public meeting at St. Louis, called to devise measures for the greater security of "negro property," appears in the

" SLAVE MEETING! -A meeting has been held in St. Louis to take measures to "protect slave property against the evil designs of Abolislave property against the evil designs of Abolitionists and others." Funds were raised, and "commissioners" appointed, whose names are to be kept secret. Resolutions were passed, condemning all "negro preaching" and negro teaching," and against negroes being away from their homes, with or witnout the consent of their masters, after dark. Also a memorial was adoptimasters, after dark. ed, asking the Legislature to pass laws forbid lacke or mulattoes now residing in, but not bo n the State, be removed—that no slaves hereaf er to be emancipated be suffered to remain in se State; and that no meeting for religious forehip be allowed to negroes, except in the day ne, and then only when the services are conucted by a regularly ordained white minister or riest. The resolutions and memorial were adopted unanimously."

Another account states that an "anti-Abolition ociety" was organized, with President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary. A finance ommittee was also appointed whose duty it is to spy out Abolitionists and Bring them to " jus-

The following are the fesciutions passed by

Resulved. That the President of this associa ion be requested, in the name of this meeting to nemorialize the city authorities to adopt such or dinances as may be necessary to prevent all ne-gross from leaving the home of their masters afer dark, whether with or without permission of he remployer; and that proper signals be given at least three roints of the city, announcing no time for negroes to retire.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens throughous

e State be requested to organize similar socie nes, and adopt like means with our own, for the more effectual protection of their slave property. and the execution of the laws against the abduc-

ion of slaves.

Resolved. That this meeting consider all negro teaching, dangerous to the happiness, quiet and ampton Gaz, safety of our slave population, in view of which we earnestly request the city authorities to ease rdinances effectually to prevent the continuance

Is not this great business for the people of "the reest country on the face of the earth " 1 The church on Sunday with great devoutness, listen to discourses on religious liberty, partake of the communion, fire cannons on the Fourth of July show that all men are born equal, and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right of my, was wounded in the neck by a musket Liberty, and then pass these resolutions for tight of religious as well as civil liberty. and devising measures for visiting with vengeance all who may even point to the slave the position of the North Star ! What damnable hypocrisy nonading in good earnest from the Vixen, is this! The slaveholders may organize as much as they please ; slaves who have the will and ful determination to excape, will do so in spite o all precautions. The fact that the masters are driven into organization, shows the prevalence of the practice of running away into the free

Sintes. "This state of insecurity," says the St. Lou-New Era, " is becoming greater every day, by eason of the settlement of Town on our north with an antislavery population, and on account of the more perfect organization and concern of action of the anti-slavery men in Hinois."

Gun Cotton.

Experiments are making in many places on the newly discovered made of preparing cotton as a substitute for guppowder. Mr. E. G Desnoyers gives in the Detroit Advertiser the ollowing account of his experiments !

"The "gun cotton" having been pre pared, we were anxious to try its propulsive force. Accordingly, having procured a rifle, in company with two other gentlemen, we proceeded to a spot favorable for the experiment. A mark was first set up at the distance of 200 feet, and the rifle loaded with ten grs. of the cotton, and a ball weighing 1 oz. 15 grs. The ball was propelled with accuracy, and penetrated the fence. The rifle was next charged with 20 grs. of the cotton, when, upon being discharged, it recoiled with some force; the ball was propelled with accuracy, penetrated the fence, and came in contact with a pine post, 4 inches thick, at 12 feet distance from the fence, which it also perforated and was lost; thus penetrating 5 inches of thickness of pine wood. The mark was next set up at 350 feet distance, and the rifle loaded with 20 grs. of cotton; the bal penetrated the fence, (one inch thick) came in contact with another, which was at right angles to the former, and penetrated it completely, although it had struck it at a very acute angle, and consequently perforated it very obliquely .-

Silent carriage wheels have been introduced in London. The tire of the wheel consists of an elastic tubular ring of caemigrate from Sweden to this country, outchour enclosed in a leather case, and inflated with air to any degree of tightness

Our cotton being consumed, we had to

discontinue our experiments."

The Election.

The Liberty vote of Macomb County

ty was for Congress 80; for Senators, 77 quently a member of Congress, and is 79, 78, Representatives 76, 70. Vote now the Governor elect of the largest and Mr. Coiron, another, a woman, to Mr. for Birney, 1844, 108. most powerful State in the Union.

Fire at Dexter.

ed by insurance. It was owned by Mr. bocker.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Massachusetts. - The Massachusetts General Hospital, and the McLean have received the following sums from individuals named:

knap, \$89,000; William Philips, \$25,- lay brothers. Toure, \$10,000; Jeremiah Belknap, ing all "schools for the education of the blacks, hether taught by black or white:" that free \$10,000; Wm. Appleton, \$12,000; D. Sears, \$7,000; James Perkins, \$5,000; Beza Tucker, \$5,000; Mary Brimmer, \$5,000 ; Thomas H. Perkins, \$5,000 .-Boston Medical Journal.

EDITORS IN THE LEGISLATURE .- Mr. Buckingham of the Boston Courier, and Mr. Bryant of the Barre Patriot, will be nembers of the Senate; and Mr. Hayden of the Boston Atlas, Col. Schouler of the Lowell Courier, Mr. Hawley of the Hampshire Gazette, Mr. Beebe of the Westfield Standard, and Mr. Thurber of the Plymouth Memorial are elected to the House of Representatives.

We understand that the "Communiv," of "Northampton Industrial Associaion," have given up ship. They dissolved last week by a formal vote, and one of their number, Mr. Hill, it is stated, takes the property and assumes the debts. We have for a long time expected such an event. The company had dwindled down to a pretty small number .- North-

Connecticut.-The New Lon don Morning News contains the following account of an accident to the daughter of Mr. Jacob Whelden, at one of the factories in Greenville, recently:

"It appears that she was standing near an upright shaft, combing her hair. In a gay and thoughtless frame of mind, she has been captured in Florida, and lodge stood thus unoccupied and singing, when in Green county jail to await his trial by some sad fatality her hair was caught for the penitentiary offence. Forty-two n the revolving shaft, and her body suddenly thrown in such a position as to break her neck, causing instant death. The young lady was not an operative in the mill, but was working there in the place of a friend who had gone away on a visit. She went into the mill, we are told at the earnest solicitation of her mother, to allow her friend the opportunity to leave, and had scarcely been there two nours when the catastrophe occurred.

The New Haven Register contains the following brief record of certain proceedings in the Supreme Court of that city at its October term. They present the dark side of a very handsome picture :

Divorces Granted .- William Bassfore from Mary J. Bassford-cause, adultery Huldoh Churchill from Louis Churchillcause, intolerable cruelty. Thankful Price from Thomas Price-cause, adulterv. Polly F. Foot from Andrew H Foot-cause, three years' wilful desertion. Catharine A. Parmelee from Edwin Parmelee-cause, intolerable cruelty and habitual intemperance. Elizabeth Tomlinson from Wm. Tomlinson-cause intolerable cruelty and intemperance:-Mary Johnson from Isaac Johnsoncause, wilful desertion for more than three years. Rosetta Hotchkiss from Milton Hotchkiss-cause, intolerable cruelty and habitual intemperance. Francis Anthony from Sarah E. Anthony-cause adultery. Eliza Ann Rose from Francis Rose-cause, three years wilful desertion. Polly Maria Hurlburt from Wm. D. Hurlburt-cause, habitual intemper ance and intolerable cruelty.

At the late term of the Fairfield Co Court, in Connecticut, a man was mulc ted in \$800 damages for not keeping his promise of marriage to a lady. He had visited her every Sunday evening for about two years: thus making his courtship cost about eight dollars an even-

The carpet weavers at Thompsonville Ct., went to work last week. The prices were compromised between them and the employers, and fixed at 154 per cent, reduction from the old prices.

New York .- The number of prisoners in the prison of this city and its

BARRA FALLOR F ARREST AREAS

The Liberty vote of Livingston Coun- in a common country school, was subse-

Thinking of false pretences, a gentleman of this city recently married a woman The Flouring Mill known as the "Dex- reputed to be rich, who not only turned of the 19th instant says :- "A scientific once adopted, has never been altered in ter Mill" was destroyed by fire on the out to be poor, but some seven hundred gentleman, yesterday, in our presence, morning of Nov. 27. The fire was dis-dollars in debt, which debt he had to li-applied a magnified glass, or microscope, covered about 3 o'clock. The flour in quidate! She assured him, however, that to a daguerreotype portrait, and the efbarrels was saved. A considerable quan- the debt was contracted for dry goods, tity of Wheat was destroyed in the mill. which she bought to captivate him.-The mill was valued at about \$10,000 .- Think of a fish paying for the hook, with lu-tre, of the eye wasv isible, one would The loss is supposed to be chiefly cover- which he is caught !- Albany Knicker- say in all its tremulousness, and the hair

Pennsylvania .- The Roman Catholic Advocate says that a colony of missionaries of the order of St. Benedict. started from Munich on the 29th of July, for the United States of America, to form at St. Joseph, in Pennsylvania, the first Lunatic Institution, united in interest, monastery of Penedictines. It is composed of Rev. Father Boniface Winner. (Prior,) F. Maximilian Goetner, two John McLean, \$119,000; Mary Bel- theologians, two cholastics, and several

> Delaware. - There is but one disillery in operation in the State of Delaware, says an exchange. Can it be so ? We hope it is, and that the day is not far distant when the same may be said of every state in the Union .- Haversown News.

Warvland .- A Telegraph dispatch from Baltimore says Beaty's powder mill. about 8 miles from that city, exploded yesterday, and five men were blown to atoms. It was stated that not less than two tons of gunpowder were in the buildings, all of which exploded almost simultaneously. The concussion was tremendous-the whole surrounding country and the city of Baltimore were violently shaken, as if by an earthquake.

Three large buildings seventy vards apart, belonging to the mill, were scat tered over the ground to the extent of ter acres. The houses, for a mile and a hall in the country round, were more or less damaged. No idea can be formed of the cause of the explosion, as all the witnesses were instantly killed.

South Carolina .- William A Powell has been tried in Darlington District, S. C. for stealing a slave boy, and sentenced to be hung the first Friday in

Alabama .- The Eutow Whig states that Bryant Himes, who in December last ran off with about sixty negroes mortgaged to the State Bank of Alabama. of the negroes were found in his possession, and on the way back to Ala

Dr. Estes, of Montgomery, Alabama has just issued a work, entitled "Defence of Negro Slavery."

Louisiana .- Description of GOLD SWORD presented by the State of Louisiana to Gen. Taylor!-The scabbard is made of the finest metal, with richly engraved and wrought ornaments. On two divisions of the front side are scenes of the battle at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The shield presents the following inscription :

"Presented by the State of Louisiana high opinion held by the people of this majority, the Synods and not the Assem- other package, which I could not make state, of the skill, conduct and judgement bly are the courts of ultimate appeal and out, I was told by some of the men who shown by him during his military life, final authoritative jurisdiction. The Sy- climbed up to it, held his bows, arrows but particularly during the battles of Palo Alto on the 8th, and at Reseca de la Palma on the 9th of May, 1846."

Surmounting the battle scenes appears he coat of arms of Louisiana, and in the centre of the scabbard the American Eagle richly engraved. The grasp is composed of alternate mother of pearl and gold facets, richly engraved and recent case, a hand employed on board a him alone in his glory, with his airy studded, and protected by a massive gold canal boat, brought a suit against the resting place undisturbed." ionary cap and plume, surmounted by a precious cairaghorm stone.

SPORT AT THE SOUTH .- The N. Orleans Courier gives the following infor-

"In consequence of repeated deprada ions on their property, a number of the inhabitants of the fauxbourg Washington, in the 3d Municipality, assembled vesterday, and provided with proper authority to act, pene rated into the swamp. At the distance of three miles from the edge of the woods, on an elevated spot, surround- half Indian, half Negro, formerly a Mored by marshes, they found a small village. where the joyous inhabitants were seated Christ! He showed his disciples, one before their cabins forming several groups, day last week, the scars of wounds in conversing as in family circles. Taken his hands and limbs, received on the by surprise, the citizens of this new com- cross! He does miracles with a golden monwealth, to the number of thirty, rod, and professes that he was the cause could do nothing but take their feet in of the destruction of Natchez by a whirl their hands and trot off as fact as they wind. He has already organized several could. The whites summoned them three departments to his kingdom; a new Pe cr times to surrender, without effect, and Paul, &c. The mombers of this new reimmediate vicinity, is truly appalling-not then fired, when three of the fugitives ligion are solemnly enjoyed to secreey, gard expression, weariness of body, depression of less than 3000! Philadelphia has only fell severely wounded—the others made and hold meetings nightly.

According to the fale of the prisoners, instead of voting for Gavernor, members

Title of Abried the Lange We in the sent of

The Hon. John Young, the newly only one of those who fled carried off of the Legislature and county offices on elected Governor of the Empire State, in his gun; the rest lest their arms and three different slips of paper, as is now was for Congress 126: for Senators, 123, early life was thrown upon his own resour- baggage behind. The cabins were well the practice, according to the revised 120, 118: for Representatives, 126, ces,—his parents being in very moderate provided with provisions, and household statutes, all will be voted for on the same 116, 122. The vote for Birney in 1844 pecuniary circumstances. He went to utensils of all sorts, which became the slip, thus dispensing with the use of all work and qualified himself for a teacher spoil of the invaders. The village was b.t one ballot box, and with a great deal burnt.

Of the three prisoners, one belongs to Hortaire, Andry, and the owner of the third is not known.

The New Orleans Commercial Times fect seemed really miraculous. The feaon the head, and eyebrows, &c., assumed their real natural hue. We never fully appreciated the exquisite beauty of the nvention until we witnessed this experi

Tennessee .- An attempt was made on the night of the 19th ult. to assessinate John H. Day, Esq., Mayor of Jackson, Tenn. He was called to the door about midnight, by the rapping of some person, when a horseman's pistol, loaded with buck shot, was discharged at him. Fortunately, says the Jackson Republican. he had stepped aside to shield himself from the cold air, and thereby saved his

Illimois .- The Anti-Mormon ladies (?) through a committee of ten of their sex, on last Saturday waited upon Gov. Ford at the Temple, in Nauvoo, for the purpose of personally insulting him.-But his Excellency refused to see them; they left a package for him, however, containing a petticoat.

The volunteers and the Officers, under Gov. Ford, held a meeting expressive of their contempt for the cowardly ruffians who had thus persuaded their wives and daughters to disgrace their sex by a most vulgar and unladylike proceeding. The whole affair was but in keeping with their former actions, and we are not surprised that the violations of law, and the plunderers of the Mormons, should prostitute their females by making them thus forget themselves. The female trophy was carried outside-and to the windward of the citywhere three negroes, hird for the ser vice, burned it, as a shameful evidence of Anti-Mormon insult .- St. Louis Repub-

A Sister of Mercy took the black vei at the Cathedral Church, on Saturday morning last. The ceremonies, we understood, were imposing. The vows taken on this occasion were of perpetual obligation.

The Sisters of Mercy, since their ar rival in this city, have established two flourishing schools for young ladies .-Chicago Citizen.

Ohio - Won't Sugarr - The Sy nod of Cincinnati, (New School) some ime since, suspended the ministerial functions of Rev. Wm. Graham, a member of that body, for heresy, in teaching that Slavery is in acordance with the Bible. The case went up to the General Assembly on an appeal, and that body pronounced the action of the Synod irregular and unconstitutional and sent down its the Plains, July 231," thus describes an injunction accordingly. The case came Indian grave discovered on their route. up again at a recent meeting of the Synod, but the body refused by a vote of 36 the 'crossing.' I found, in the top of a to II to comply with the requisition of large cotton-wood tree the grave of an the Assembly and asked the latter to re. Indian -- probably a chief -- the body o Gen. Z. Taylor, in testimony of the which, according to the opinion of the across two large limbs of the tree. Annod at the same time censured the Rip- war club, medicine gourd, &c. The ley Presbytery for having adopted reso. birds had picked several holes through his lutions disrespectful to the Assembly on winding-sheet to get at his flesh. Over the subject of Slavery, whereupon that the whole deposite the skin which had Presbytery seceded from the Church.

not allowed to be a witness in any case where a white person is a party. In a chain. The head represents a revolu- boat for wages. The witness relied on was a colored man, and the attorney for steam-ship Britania, on her last trip, amthe defence objected to his testifying .-But the Justice decided that a canal boat was not a white person in the meaning of the law; the testimony of witness was heard, and a verdict rendered for the plantiff in attachment.

A new sect of fanatics has appeared in Cincinnati. There are about sixty of them, more than half the number Leing females, and they are followers, says the Co.pmercial of that city, of a big, burly, mon, who has proclaimed himself Jesus

Michigan .- At the next election,

of unnecessary writing by the clerks of

The reform is a good one. Most of the states have adopted this plan of placing the names of the officers to be voted for on a single slip of paper, and when favor of the plan heretofore pursued in this state. A vote thus cast, is to all intents and purposes a secret one, for when folded, no one, except the voter himself tures became almost instinct with life, the can tell whether it is a democratic or a whig ticket, and hence every man votes his unbiassed sentiments, unawed by influence. We consider the reform in the mode of voting, one of the best that could be adopted .- Free Press.

The new Presbyterian church at Bat tle Creek was entirely consumed by fire, on Sunday night last. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the woodwork from the stove pipe. Great fears were entertained, during the fire, that it would not stop at the church, but sweep the whole of Main st, and this was only averted by the timely aid of the new fire engine.

The Church cost about \$3,000, the last payment had just been made .-Marshall Ex.

Texas .- At Coffee's Bond, Texas he 5th of October, Holland Coffee and Charles Galloway had a street fight, and, both being armed, as seems to be the cusa death. Coffee shot at Galloway, ineffectually, and Galloway stabled Coffee so that he died in a few minutes. Both "highly respectable," &c., as usual,

WARIETY.

There is no measure which would so much dvance the interests and union of nations, as kind of interactional penny postage. The peo ole of different nations have been kept spart by olicy which has nearly suppressed all friendly ntercourse. A World's PERNY PORTAGE IS B iuman necessity, and a human practicability .-

"The League of Universal Brotherhood" i fast increasing in numbers. Good men and true, on both sides of the Atlantic, have enrolled their ames upon its list. We expect that at least 3,000 in England, and es mary in the United States will have signed the pledge by the first o January. We hope to be able to obtain som signatures from the Missionary Stations among the heathen, in the course of a few months .-

There is not a manufacturer in this country who has not a pecuniary interest in the mastering f a single syllable of the English language by

SMALL WAGES .- In a case of summons for wages, at Bicester, it came out that the plaintiff had been employed to clean milk leads and buckets, and make himself useful as a farm servant for threepence per day, and two-pence for Sundays, up to May; to work from morning to night, and to victual and sleep at home From May he was to have four-peace per day, and three pence for Sundays.

A Novel Grave .- One "J. Brown," writing from Gen. Kearney's camp, "on

"The other evening at our damp, near consider their action. The ground of wrapped in skins, and laid on mats restthis refusal is a rule lately adopted by ing on his ladge poles, which were passed probably been used for his lodge; was In Ohio, a black or mulatto person is tightly stretched, and the whole establishment was well secured to the tree by strings cut from buffalo hide. We left

> The duties on goods important in the ounted to \$28,000.

HINT TO WORKING CLASSES .- If a man 21 years of age, begin to save one dollar per week, and but it to interest every year, he would have at 31 years of age: \$650 ; at 42 years of age, \$1,680 at 60 years, \$6,150; at 71, \$11,500.

COMMERCIAL

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 4, 1846. The price of When in this village is 56 cents. id sales moderate. Beef begins to come in nore frequently, and brings 23 to 3 cents per lb

F Billious Fever, which often revails so tatally at the west may always be pre vented by the trucky use of Dr. Osgood's Indi-Chelagogue. The medicine should be comnenced at the appearance of the earliest symptoms which not unitequently precede the attack sev cal days, and even weeks, to warn us of i apending danger. The sensulon of languor, the hag spirits, derargement of the stonisch, pain in the bones &c. cannot easily be mistaken. For sa's at the proprietor's price- by

MAYNARDS.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge he name, residence, and business, of those wh dvertiso in the STRAL OF LIBERTY. A. McFareas, Bookseller, Detroit. S. W. Forthe, Threshing Machines, Solo, W. S. & J. W. Mathard, Druggists, Ann

ELDED & Co, Tannery, Detroit.

J. Holmis & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit.

J. Grmon & Co., Merchints, Ann Arbor.

W. R. Perry, Bookseller, Ann Arbor. II. W. Welles, Hardware, Ann Arbor. Spingue, Tailor, Ann Arbor. D. Burnet, Dentist, Ann Arbor.

CLARR, Law Office, Ann Arbor, F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit. G. Bunger. 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,
KRAPP & HAVILAND, Muchinists, Ann Arbor,
W. Mathews, Oysiers, Detroit,
J. G. CRANE, Hat Store, Detroit,
M. RARREY, Temperance House, Detroit, DAVIDSON, Merchaut, Ann Arbor,

M. Barsey, Temperance House, Detroit.
A. C. McGraw & Co., Shoe Store, Detroit,
W. R. Noves, Jr., Stoves, Detroit. F. WETNORE. Crockery, Detroit, Miss J. B. Smith, School, Ann Arbor.

H D. Post, Land Agency, Mason. Coon & Robinson, Herness Makers, Apa W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit. J. M. BROWN, Stoves, Ypsilanti. M. WHEELER, Merchan, Ann Arbor.

ATTENTION THE WORLD !! Free Trade and Tailors Rights.

THE citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, of Washtenaw County and Counties adjoining, the informed that now is the time to get com-ortably CLOTHED and FIXED UP for a Cold Winter.

The very best kind of Cloths and Trimmings

o in be bought chesp in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, and there is a TAILOR opposite G. & L. Beckley's Store, who can't be outdone any where these paris,
He is prepared to do work in the most Fash-

onable Style, or lo low the directions of his cushe Milk of Human Kindness, his terms are cotublished on the principle of "LIVE AND LET LIVE."

tom of that country, of course there was a death. Coffee shot at Galloway, ineffect. Customers can have their gaments at the time specified. FARMERS on be certain of good fitting and easy setting GARMENTS, and are mormed that all kinds of PRODUCE (except cabbage) will be taken in exchange for his servi-

Ann Arbor, Lower "own. Dec. 5, 1846.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!! MASTICATION and Articulation warranted by their being properly re-

S. D. BURNETT.

ill continue the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches, viz ! Scaling, Filling, and Inserting on gold plates or pivots, from one to an entire sett. Old plates or misfits remodled, and made equal to new.

OFFICE over C. B. Thompson & Co.'s Show Store. Ladies who request it, can be waited on at their dwellings.
N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds

N. B. Charges unusually f PRODUCE taken.

NOTICE

WHEREAS, my wife Eliza Ann, has left my bed and board, without any cause of provocation. This is therefore to forbid all perone barboring or trusting her on my account as shall pay no debts of nor contracting after this

G. HUNTER. Sain. Dec. 3, 1846.

Welles mardward STORE.

Sign of the Big Anvil,

Third Store south of the Square, on Main Street.

THE Subscriber, having received his winter stock, would respectfully invite to its inwith the additional thirge for transportation on neavy goods) as at any establishment of the kind His stock is comprised in part of the following

FOR BLACKSMITHS.

Juniata, Swedes, and Old Sable Bar Iron; man and Peru round and square Iron, from 16ths to 3 inches; Bund, Hoop, Stake, and lorse Shoe fron, all sizes : Norwegian and Old Sable Natl Rods: American, Swedes, English Baster, German, and Cast Steels, Albany Spring Steel, Al any made Wagon and Seat Springer, Wagon Boxes Sleigh and Cutte, Shoes, Malcaule Costings of every possible form, Horse Nads, Borax, Horse Shoe Snapes, Buggy Banda, Aractice Mouse Hoo and Wright's Anvils, Courel Keyed Vices, West's Bellows, Sledges and Hand Hammers, Hollow Augers, Files and dusps of every shape and size.

FOR CARPENTERS,

A full assurtment of eastern Benth and Moulling Tools; Plane Irons; Millwright, Framing, Corner, Duck Bil., Firmer, and Turning Chiaels; Millwright, Turning, and Firmer Gouges; Concave, Concave Nut, and Common Augers; Auger-lipped, Centre, Spoon, Gonge, and Gimbl t Bins; Hand, Pinet, Buck, Composa, and Keyloic Saws: Sieel and Iron Squares; Try Squares, and Bevels: Spirit Levels; 2 and 4 and Rules; Broad, Ha d, and Narrow Axes; Adzes, Hammers, Set s of Braces and Bitte. FOR BUILDERS.

Cut Nails from 21 to 60d, Wrought Nails, Broud head and Finishing Notes, Cut Brade, Dry au i Mixed Lead, Lansed Od; "Believernon" Glass from 7 by 9 to 10 by 14; American and Norfolk Latches; American and English Rom, Mortise, and Counge Locks and Latches, with tosewood, Brass, Mineral, and Plated Knobs; Cast, Tariff, and Wrought Batts; Screws, Bolts, Door Bells and Furniture, Brass Knockers, Cie-THE FARMERS,

will find every mensil they require. Axes, Manure and Pitch Forks, from and Cast Steel Showels and Smades, Grass and Cradle Sythes, Grain Scoops, Hoes. Grubbing Hoes, Straw Knives, Crowbars, Peuk Axes, Wool and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Curry Combs, Log, Tracs Coil, Wrapping, and Hulter Chains. HOUSEKEEPERS.

can select from the most splendid asser rement of american and English Table Cutl ery, Shears, Seisors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Juner Scissors; Pen and Pocket Enives Butter Knives.
Iron. Buttannia, German Silve r, and Plated and Table Spoons; Brittannia Tea and Coffee Pois; Brass, Iron, and Brittannia Candkaicks. agether with a large r sortment of Albany Can COOK, PARI OR, & BOX STOVES, all of which. I aving purchased for Cash, he will

fier at me at reasonable terms.

BENRY W. WELLES.

ann Arbor. Dec. 3, 1846.

293-1y

CLOVER MACHINES. THRASHING MACHINES and Separators re made and sold by the subscribers, at their Ma-hine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor. KNAPP & HAVILAND. Jan, 19, 1846. 247 f

CHATTEL MORTGAGES just pristed and for sale at this office in any quantity



This excellent compound is for sale by the MAYNARDS.

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. } We are still pursuing to do our business upon his ways, endoavoring to do our business upon his ways, endeavoring to do our business epoil leif and honorable principles. We would also ten-der our acknowledgments for the patronage ex-tended to us by our customers, and would beg-leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very 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 hrm. 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 introduct 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 Agencs, and from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agencs, and from the Importers, the backage, the same as N. Y. Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the parkage, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.— With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are soid chear for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatsst 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, 1846.

TO WOOL GROWERS. W E beg leave to inform our Wool Growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the purchase of

100,000 lbs.

of a good clean merchantuble 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 o Michigan Wool-nuch of it being in had orde Michigan Wool—nuch of it being in had ordered a considerable portion being unwashal.

We would here take occasion to request the the utwost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the Taglesce be cut off, and that each Fleece be carefully ited up, with proper weal twing (cost 183)

Locks be cut oif, and that each Fleece be carefully fied up with proper wool twine, (cost 183, to 25 cisper lb.) homp 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 was difficult to alean. being difficult to clean J. HOLMES & Co.

WOODWARD AVENUE, Detroit, March 26, 1846.

1846.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M'FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK, 157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

EEPS constantly for sale a complete assor-ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classi-cat Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and rul ed, Quills, luk, Scaling Wax, Cutlery, Wrap ping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister luk, of various kinds. REANE ROOKS, full and bell bound. Blank Books, full and half boand, 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.

Medical Notice THE anderegned in off-ring his services to Washienaw and the adjoining Counties, a Homeopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the principles as taught in the old school, and treated disease for the county of the law of the the last two years according to the law of Ho meopathy, - (Similia similibus curantur, taught in the new school of medicine; and has ing compared the success of the two systems he unhesitatingly believes Homeopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method o

Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in mos Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, permanently eradicated by Homoopathy. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach. &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Epilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchitts liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholera, black measles, mullgman sore throat, erysipelas to the storage of the st or black ineases, mangitud sore throat, eryspetas 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. 7 the timely application of homosopathic Without further essay, the undersigned would

leave it to the afflicted to sny, on trial of the renedies, whether Homeopathy is what it claims to He would also state that he has just returned.

He would also state that he has just returned.

He would also state that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a comptete 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 Homospathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may lavor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt attention.

attention.

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

THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D.

Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 Homeopathist. 239-ly

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

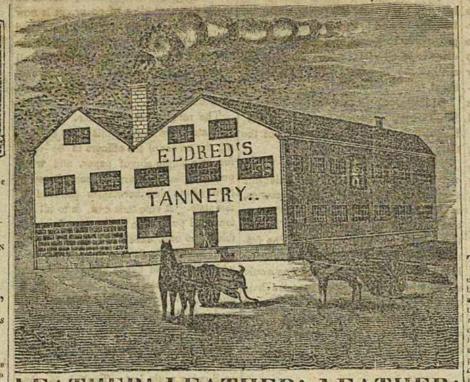
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announ-cing to the Public, that he has just received from New York, and opened a choice and well

NEW GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardwhich 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.

MEDICAL BOOKS. NEW lot of Medical Books, just opened PERBY's



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

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

Spanish Sole Leather, Hemlock tunned Upper Leather, French tanned Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock tanned do Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Bag and Top Leather,

Seal do Goat Binding, Deer and Lamb do White and Colored Linings, Printed Russet

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

our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides andSkins.

ELDRED & CO.

Ann Arbor

MARBER VARD.

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 splended assoftment of English, American and West

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

BOOTS & SHOES, do most carnestly solicit at least an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing else-

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



THE Subscriberhas just well selected assortment

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Those wishing to obtain any ar ac. Ac. which be intends to sell as tow as at any of business will find by calling the other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay only among which may be found the follow

Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,

Gold Pens, "Pencils,
Silver and German Silver Thimbles,
Silver Spectacles, German and Steeldo.
Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives.
Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks.
Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass,

Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and Brushes, Toy Wateres, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever trought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's teasetts. Cologne Fisir Oils, Smelling Salis, Court Plaster, Tea Ecits, 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, in the Store occupied by M. Wheeler.

Store occupied by M. Wheeler.

CALVIN BLISS.

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

Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846.

271-1y

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

have been—PROMPTLY PAID! Fire is a danger-ous element and not to be trifled with: therefore, make up your mind to goard agoinst, it and Lower Town. DON'T DELAY! A few hours delay may be you

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

LINSEED OIL!!

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

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

CHATTEL MORTGAGES just printed and for sale at this office in any quantity



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. Lite cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown of cannot be sustained without if. It is thrown on from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly-all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanes it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending himors, ion, and throws off all the offending humors, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is singnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it re-lieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the potes upon the surface. Thus we see the folly or taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, how-ever, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible ever, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible stomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to perspiration, but it seems to be not always the such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders so proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance steams, the Hydropathist stronds as in wetblank.

ets, the Homepath at deals out infinitissimals, the Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which

words, if we cat 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 shouldleave the body. And even when this is the case, the of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system fiv-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it deterblood is of so active a principle, that it determines flose particles to the skin, where they term scabs, pimples, ulcers, and otherspots.

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

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

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary i 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 you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you give pnysic to unsop 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 as medicate 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 MeAL STER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, a round old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly

It has power to cause all external seres, scroulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds of discharge their purid matter, and then heals It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole cata-

gue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so-nany and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives inonvenience, or is dangerous to the intes mes.

It preserves and defends the sorface from alderangement 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 intespies. Stop in these parts. Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tool, 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, Calder Later, Castle, Log, Trace and Later Change. danger and responsibility, and I declare before Henven and man, that not in one single case has it fulled to benefit, when the patient was within els. together with a general assortment of Hol-lew Ware, which will be sold low for Cash of

it failed to bench!, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profes-sion; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judg-es on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gen tiemen of the highest crudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, Enver sal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is good!"

CONSUMPTION. .

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the longs, 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

I need not say that it is curing persons of Con-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 ike success, as also Ague in the Face. COLD FEET.

Consumption. Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspi-ation and thus cure every care. In Scrofula, Erysipelus 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 Brouchitis, Quincy, Sore Phroat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore Breast, &c.
And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asth-

na, 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. Tamors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work or

The inflammation and disease always liesback The inflammation and disease always hesback of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the sent of the inflamation or it will do little good. The Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface. PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCU-

LINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE. Its first action ato expel all hamor. 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 dulf 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 skin, that is perfectly enchanting. Some time in case of Freckles it will first start out those that have lain-hidden and seen but seldom. Pur sue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

WORMS,
If parents knew how fatal most med cines 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. New let me sey to parents,
that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them a-way. This is a simple and sale cure. There is probably no medicine on the face of

the earth at once so sure and so safe in the exoulsion of worms.

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

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

oto sores, montifications, 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 i 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.

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 weal Allopathest bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pilis, pills, will never be needed. Motherst throughout will never be needed. To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained by the five state of the st tained that five eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible

the scythe.

RHEUNATISM.

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

FRYERS.

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the neat and perspiration cannot pass oil. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis is passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Omment 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 dawn, 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

any part of the body, whether diseased slightly spent \$500 on his children without any benefit. COHNS.

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 tread-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 for 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 phys the bowels. JAMES MCALISTER & CO. 168 South street, N. York.
Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, t

whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

TCAUTION. _______

As the All Healing Ointment has been great-

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

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 country of the country of name and Ointment.

MAYNARD S. Ann Arbor, Wholesale A.—

Chaton, Ketchum & MAYNARI, Chaion: Ketchum & gents; Smith & Tyren, Chaion: Ketchum & Smith, Tecumsch: D. C. Whitwood, Perfet, H.t Bower, Manchesier; John Owen & Co.,

Deroit: Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.
Dec. 18, 1845. 244-ly On Hand Again! THE Subscriber would respectfully

notify the public, that he is located once samption community, although we are told it is toolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. NEW GOODS, nsisting of Day Goods, GROCERIIS. HARD-

WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY &c. &c. which he will sail for READY PAY as chear as the same quality of Goods can be had at any other store in town.

Persons who wish to make purchases for Cash, at Cash Prices, will do well to call before purcha

sing elsewhere.

By keeping the first quality of articles, by selfng at small profits, and by a fair and honorable ourse in business, he expects to merit a liberal more of public patronage.

Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will

be taken in payment for Goods.

Don't forget the place, -on the East Side of Main street, a few doors south of the Public Square, in the same store with C. Bliss, Jeweler Anu Arbor, Nov. 24, 1846. 292-0

FIRE AND DISSOLUTION.

TOTICE is hereby given that the Co-A partnership heretolore existing between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual con sent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to call forthwith and settle, as our loss by fire renders it necessary that immediate pay-ment 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 floor, Conne hopes that all his old patrons, and the public AVENUES. generally will favor him with their patronage.
291-3m SABIN FELCH.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!



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

Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will 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 \(\frac{1}{2}\) less than heretofore, and had it not been for him, purchasers would have conjugated to any the prices here. sers would have continued to pay the prices here

ofore charged.

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

He is thankful for the favors already bestowed

and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the trade; and he would say to those who never have purchased books of him, that he will show then articles and prices with pleasure at any tit they may call whether they wish to purchase or Cash orders from the country will be attended

to, and the books packed as well as if the per ons were present to attend the purchases. He will also sell to children as cheap as their pa-Purchase's will do well to examine his stock

ind 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, 1816. 269-

THRESHING MACHINES. THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Phreshing 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 ommon sized wagon box and drawn with one pair of horses. They are designed to be used with four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be safely used with six or eight norses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 200 bushels sheat per day with four horses. In one instance 158 ushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the adantages 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 norses is easy on thes powers in con parison to others, and the price i 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

I have a number of Powers and Machines now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy are invited to sall 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 seen ring letters patent for the same within the time required by law.

Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 18, 1346

RECOMMENDATIONS. During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers and threshing wachines. nd believe they are better adapted to the use of armers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and thresh er within our knowledge. They are calculated to be used with four horses and are of ample strength for that number. They appear to be strength for that number. They appear to be constructed in such a manner as to render them very durable with hitle 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, " SANUEL 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 pon the power amounted to only 64 cents, and od order when I had done threshing.

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 fail and have used it for jobting. 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 lowers last tall, and have used it and think it is

first rate Power. JESSE HALL, DANIEL S. HALL, REUBEN S. HALL. 16. 269-11 Hamburg, June, 1846.

1946. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. MILTON BARNEY OF THE

STEAMBOAT HOTEL, DETROIT,

Is now ro dy to accommodate his friends and
the Trave ling Public, with all those conven suces calculated to make them comfortable, and

Meals twenty-five Cents. Best fare in the City for the same Money.
General Stage Office. Steamboats leave Ditroit for Be ffalo every Ecening, at half
past 6 o'clock. (Usually.) The Railroads are within five minutes

ride of the Steamboat Hotel. 272-tf

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

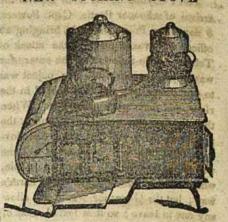
Which have been selected with much care for Wholesale Trade!

THEY now respectfully request the Merexamine 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 Michi gan, they feel fully persuaded that their selection as to price, quality, and sizes, will suit the wants f the people.

Their stock of Leather and Findings is also

The retail trade continues as usual on the first floor, Corner of Jefferson and Woodward 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

Woolson's Hot Air Cocking STOVE.

Which he can confidently recommend as bein decidedly superior to any Cooking Surve in use For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel and for unequalled Baking and Roasting qualities, it is unrivalled,

troduced in its construction being such as to in-sure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves.
WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.
76 Woodward Avenuu, De roit.

The new and important improvement in-

"Crockery at Wholesale." REDERICK WETMORE, has constantly on hand, the largest stock in the West of Crockery, China, Glassware, Look.

ing Glasses and Plates, Britannia Ware Trays, Lamps and Wicking, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c. &c. His stock includes all the varieties of Crock-ery and China, from the finest China Dioner 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, Tei Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

Solar Lamb Lamps of every description from the most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest

Store lamp.

All the above articles are imported by himself irectly from the manufacturers and will be sold t Wholesale, as lew as at any Wholesale House,

expenses from scaboard 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.) De 248-17

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 prepared to receive young ladies into her school in the basement room of the Episcopal Church.

TREMS.—For quarter of 12 weeks, for English branches from \$2.10 25: French and Latin each 33 extra if pursued together with the English studies, or separately, \$5 each. The school will be farmished with a Philosophical apparatus; and occasional lectures given on the Nat-ural Sciences.

Mrs. Hughs will give instruction to all who desire it, in Music, Drawing, Pointing and Nec-Miss Smith refers to the following genitemen: Professors Williams, Ten I rook, and Whee-on of the University; Rev. W. S. Curns, Rev.

Mr. Simons, Rev. C. C. Taylor, Hon. E. Mundy, Wm. S. Maynard Esq. Ann Arbot, April 29, 1846. MICHIGAN LAND AND TAX AGENCY. H. D. POST,

Mason, Ingham County, Michigan. WILL attend to the payment of Taxes, ex-VV antination of Titler, purchase and sale of Any business entrusted to him will be transact-

d with promptness and accuracy-Address by mail. II. References. (hypermission.)
C. Hurthut. Deboil,
J. C. Heartt, Brother & Co. Troy.

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

CHEAP STOVES AT YPSILANTI! y from Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Pricest not to be undersold this side Lake

Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron, Zink, &c. TIN WARE! Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low. P. S.—Porchasers will do well to call and examine for their own satisfaction.

J. M. BROWN.
Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846. FOR SALE CHEAP ron CASH, or every kind of cour-

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 Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-16

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS. THE Mozart Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Ives Jun-commining the celebrated Christias and Miserere by Zingarelli with English words.

Teachers of Music will please call and examne the work at

October 7, 1846. PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. WIED, at Perry's Bookstore,

Ton Beeswax, and
3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest assessment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this Village, and at his usual low prices.
Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 1846.

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

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. THE Subscriber has constantly for sale

good assortment of heavy WOOLEN CLOTHS. well adapted to the country market which he will seil at wholesale or retail, very now. Call and

see them at the Manuarran Store.

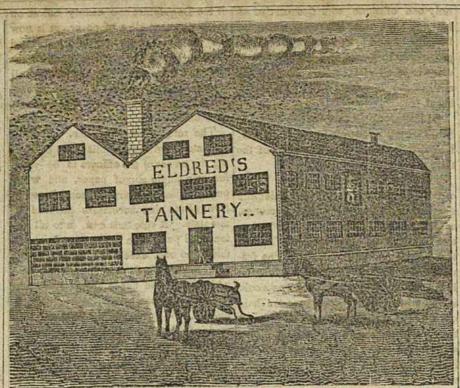
W. A. RAYMOND, COUNTY ORDERS.

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 lunds Call Dec 1, 1845

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

ANN ARBOR.

A and for sale cheap for cash at June 16. 270-if



Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c. Horse and Coltar Leather, Cordevan Morocco Skins,

Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimings, and Kit of all kinds,

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

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

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

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!

stantly receiving) from New York an elegant and

ng: a good assortment of Gold Finger Rings, Gold Brenst 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,

and Brittania Candlesticks, Snullers & Trays, Shaving boxes and Soops, hapman's Best Razor Strop, Calfand Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton nurses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Accordeons—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and I weezers, Pen cases. Snuff and Tobacco boxes, vory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pock-

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

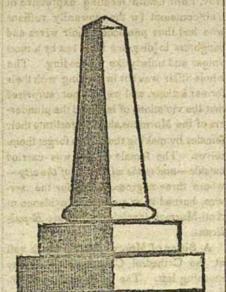
THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linsced Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to

ities at prices extremely low.

IP Communications by mail will be prompt

O accommodate teams.

Detroit, January 1, 184e.



THE undersigned having our chased the inter ests of his partner in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitan's of this and adjoining counties, that he continues the business at the old stand to Upper Town, near the Presbyterian

Those wishing to obtain any article in his line sortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be ces, adding transportation only. Call and gethe proof.

J. M. ROCKWELL.

Ann Arbor, July 8, 1846.

272 Jy

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform A 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 Lend, Zync, Bright and Ancaded Wire, Ma-lasses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key tron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, GrindiStones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles. Cable, Log. Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Lev-

Cheap Hardware Store.

oproved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue. El Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846.

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,

Nevember 1, 1846.

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

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

intend making a regular business of it, and will receive daily, by express, and keep constantly on hand, SHELL and OPENED OYS-TERS of a quality that cannot be surpassed.—They will be put in Cans or Kees that hold from one quart to two gallous. We do not wish you o take our word for the above, but to call and IF 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

ty free of charge.

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

