

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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POETRY.

Hymn of Glory.

We see that certain verse-wrights are trying to extract glory and enthusiasm out of the massacre at Monterey. By filtering the mingled blood and rapine, and murder through their thick skulls, there comes out a beaker of pure heroism. There are a few features omitted in their psalms of victory which, perhaps, might make a just, if not pleasant, accompaniment to it. Some of these we have managed to batter into rhyme after a fashion, and lay it as a votive offering on the shrine of the present Administration, with the faith that if it is not as poetical as its namesake, it is at least twice as true.

MONTEREY.

They were not many—they who wrought
Their deeds of shame too dark for thought,
On desperate rampart bent that day,
The horde who warred for negro claims,
And marked with battered blades and brains
The conquered towers of Monterey.

They drove War's ploughshare, beamed with fire,
Through clogging limbs and gore thick mire,
To build oppression's red highway;
Arms dripping with the husband's life,
Clang, rattling, round the shrieking wife,
In the thronged streets of Monterey!

Love's Tower was track'd with footsteps fresh
From the torn Lover's jellied flesh,
Who kept his ruin long at bay;
Pale sank the Sister's ravished form
In blood of Brother, yet life warm,
Who fought for her, and Monterey.

Bleat wail, and curse, and murder cry,
As raking ball and bomb went by,
Through homes where Babes and Mothers lay;
And plighted faith and honor fell,
Like blossoms in the breath of Hell,
Before the foes of Monterey.

An "Angel" on that fild occurred
Bore water for their burning thirst:
Who fled from ball and sabre away;
The hungry death-shot plucked her charms
To crown the glory of our arms,
On the won heights of Monterey!

They were not many—they who fought;
Yet oh, how deep a shame they wrought!
For millions, murder stained as they—
Who, bound to Slavery's victor-car,
Urged on her bend'nd horse to war,
And waste the homes of Monterey.

Charles Oak

MISCELLANY.

A Tale of Horror.

MASSACRE OF THE NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS.

We learn says the New York Courier, through the correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle, from Constantinople, that another terrible massacre has occurred among the Nestorians. In his letter bearing date Nov. 17, he says that the fact of such an event having occurred was known at Constantinople, but great pains were taken to conceal the particulars. In his letter of the 9th, he gives further details. About a month before, Beder Kham Bey, knowing that the efforts of the Turkish Government to thwart his designs must prove futile, collected various detachments of troops under the command of the Beys of Haikarai and Bevari, and himself taking command of a large body of Kurds, marched into the country of the Nestorians. Knowing that he would meet with no resistance, he divided his force into small bands, and sent them in various directions to fall on the defenceless Nestorian villages. Of the result of this expedition, the correspondent gives the following details:

Thirty-six of these villages at the least, have been thus made the scenes of the most horrowing wholesale murders. To speak of their having been sacked, plundered and burnt to the ground, would be to draw attention to an incident of small importance in the face of the greater horrors which these bloody barbarians committed. Men, women and children crying for mercy; the women and children, in the agonies of terror, were put to death by every species of torture which cruelty could invent. Happy were those who were shot, or who fell by the sword, who had not their bowels ripped out of them while living, or who were not impaled amidst the shouts and laughter of the murderers. Two of the bishops of the Nestorians, if not more, were impaled, and several of the priests. What impa-

ling is, I suppose your readers to understand. But that was not the worst torture that was inflicted. Children were torn from their mothers, some from their mothers' breasts, and in presence of their mothers, who were obliged, screaming, to look on, put to death in the most shocking manner. The mothers afterwards were sacrificed. The youth of both sexes underwent sacrifices which cannot be mentioned, before their throats in disgust and satiety, were cut.

The pen refuses to record more of those atrocities, though I might go on, and allude to abominations of cruelty, and worse than cruelty, which call for a rebuke as nearly equal to their bestial ruthlessness in severity as can be inflicted. Three thousand of the Nestorians have perished in this massacre, on the lowest calculation. This most extensive slaughter took place at a large village, or township, called Bias, where Beder Kham Bey was himself present. Here the two Bishops were impaled, and from this place were sent the three hundred heads (pickled) to the Pasha of Mossoul, with the insulting message, that if the Pote presumed to molest the sender, he would send to Constantinople, instead of Nestorian, Turkish heads enough to make a pyramid.

Whilst these things were happening, a council, over which the Nestorian Patriarch, who has escaped from Mossoul, presided, has held at a town called, if I recollect a right, Arichy, one of the principal Nestorian settlements. Here it was determined that, as resistance was vain, the whole people of the Nestorians should emigrate, without an hour's delay, into Persia, where a numerous body of their countrymen are settled on the banks of the lake of Oromish.

The execution of this design was, however, difficult, perilous and disastrous. The fugitives were obliged to leave behind them all their property; most of them crossed the mountains in struggling, frightened, wretched bands. But one corps of emigrants, stronger than the others commanded, I am informed, by the patriarch, was attacked on their passage by the soldiers of Beder Kham Bey. After an obstinate conflict, in which many fell on both sides, the Nestorians gained the victory.

But the whole mountain district of Kurdistan, on the Turkish side, is at this moment filled with houseless, famished wanderers, hiding themselves in dens and caves, under all the worst circumstances and guises of misery, from their pursuers. Beder Kham Bey swore, before he started on his expedition, with all the solemnities of his creed, before Imams, that he would exterminate the whole Nestorian people; and all of them who have not strength to reach Persia will certainly experience the full realization of this oath.

Division of Property.

If you should see a flock of pigeons in a field of corn, and if (instead of each picking where, and what he liked, and taking just as much as it wanted and no more,) you should see ninety and nine of them gathering all they got into a heap; reserving nothing for themselves but the chaff, and refuse; keeping this heap for one, and that the meaneat pigeon in the flock; sitting round, and looking on all the winter, whilst this one was devouring, throwing about, and wasting it; and if a pigeon more hardy or hungry than the rest, touched a grain of the hoard, all the others flying instantly upon it, and tearing it to pieces; if you should see this, you would see nothing more than what is every day practiced and established among men. Among men you see the ninety and nine toiling and scraping together a heap of superfluities for one; (and this one too often times the feeblest and worst of the whole set, a child, a woman, a madman, or a fool;) getting nothing for themselves all the while but a little of the coarsest of the provisions which their own industry produces; looking quietly on while they see the fruits of all their labor spent or spoiled; and if one of the number take a particle of the hoard, the others joining against him and hanging him for the theft.—Paley.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—Since the foundation of this institution, twelve hundred cadets have completed (and double that number have commenced) their collegiate education at the expense of Government; one third of these graduates have resigned and of course rendered no equivalent whatever for their enormously expensive education. The Missouri Reporter says it costs more money to educate one Lieutenant, who may be a very useless officer after all, than is paid to any servant of the United States except the President, and hints strongly that the money could be better employed.—N. H. Patriot.

The Editor.

The editor is the dupe of destiny.—His lot was knocked down to him a bargain, and it turns out to be a take in. His land of promise is a moving bog. His bed of roses is a high-backed chair, stuffed with thorns. His laurel wreath is a garland of nettles. His honors resolve themselves into a capital hoax; his pleasures are heavy penalties; his pride the snuff of a candle; his power but volumes of smoke. The editor is the most ill-starred man alive. He and he alone—the thousand pretenders about town notwithstanding—is indeed the identical martyr commonly talked of as the most ill-used individual. He seems to govern opinion, and is in reality a victim to the opinions of others—he incurs more than nine-tenths of the risk and responsibility, and reaps less than one-tenth of the reputation and reward. The defects of his works are liberally assigned to him; the merits of it are magnanimously imputed to his correspondents. If a bad article appears, the editor is unsparingly condemned; if a brilliant one be inserted, Anonymous carries off the prize.—The editorial function is supposed to consist in the substitution of 'if it be' for 'if it is,' and the insertion of the word 'however' here and there to impede the march of a fine style. 'Commas and colons' are the only points he is reputed to make; his niche of fame is merely a parenthesis; he is but a note of admiration to genius; his life is spent in ushering clever people into deserved celebrity; he sits as charioteer outside the vehicle in which prodigious talents are driven to immortality.

It is his fortune to insert all his contributors in the temple of glory, and to exclude himself for want of space. He is always to go in, but expires unpublished at last. He bestows present popularity on thousands, without securing posthumous renown as his own share. His career in this life is a tale of mystery, to be continued" in the next. He is only thought of when things go wrong in the journal. Curiosity then looks out at the corners of its eyes, and with brows and lips pursed up querulously ejaculates, 'who is he?' If by chance praise instead of censure should be meditated, the wrong man is immediately mentioned.—People are only certain of their editor when they are going to cowhide him. Is there a bright passage or two in an indifferent article, you may be sure they are not indebted for that polish to the editorial pen. Is there a dull phrase or harsh period in some favorite contribution? Oh, the editor has altered it, or neglected to revise the press! But if he is abused for what he inserts, he is twice abused for what he rejects. It is a curious feature of his destiny that if he strikes out but a single line of an article, whether in poetry or prose, that very line is infallibly the great beauty of the production. It is not a little odd that when he declines a paper, that paper is sure to be by far the best article the author ever wrote. Accepted articles may be had; rejected ones are invariably good. It is admitted that judgment is the first essential to an editorship, and it is at the same time insisted on that judgment is exactly the quality which the editor has not. An author is praised in a review—he is grateful to the individual writer whose name he has indistinctly inquired for; an author is condemned in a review—he is unspokeably disgusted with the editor. Week after week, month after month, the said editor succors the oppressed, raises up the weak, applauds virtue, exalts talent; he pens or promulgates the praises of friends—of their books and pictures—acting safety-lamps and steam paddles—but from the catalogue of golden names, his own is an eternal absentee.

Health Insurance.

An institution, of rather a novel kind, with the above name, was incorporated by the last legislature of Connecticut, and located at Norwich, of which Hoff. Joel W. White is President. It has a capital of \$200,000. For five dollars a policy of Health Insurance is issued, which guarantees to the holder \$4,000 per week during sickness, for one year. The stock and policies of the company are eagerly sought after in the New England states—so much so that we understand 50 policies have been issued in a single day, at the agency in Worcester, Mass. Health insurance is new in this country, but has been in vogue in England for many years. Its benefits are apparent, on the first glance. An agency, we learn, has been established in this city.

From thirty to forty houses were recently laid in ruins, and ten persons wounded, at Saint Pierre, Newfoundland, by the explosion of a powder magazine. It was the work of an incendiary, who designed to destroy the whole town. He perished in the attempt.

Shaker Farm.

The present settlement of Shakers or United Brethren, at New Lebanon, was the first spot on which this sect ever located. They commenced here about forty years ago. The society consists at present of about 600 persons, more than half of whom are females. From small beginnings they have acquired large possessions, holding at this time not less than seven thousand acres of land, mostly lying contiguous. We spent a few hours examining various objects connected with this community.

Their buildings are all built in the most substantial manner, and are constructed with particular regard to convenience.—One of their barns is considered in all respects the best contrived and the most perfect of any we have seen. It is one hundred and forty-one feet long, fifty feet wide, and twenty-five feet high in the wells. It consists of three stories. The basement is devoted to the stock and the storage of vegetables in winter, the second and third to hay and grain. The main entrance for produce is in the third story, which from the barn being on the side of a hill, is nearly level with the ground. A floor runs lengthwise through the barn on this story, and the hay and the other articles are pitched downward into the bays on each side. The barn is capable of containing two hundred tons of hay, and it is so disposed that scarcely any of it has to be raised higher than the wagon from which it is thrown. Only two hands are necessary to unload—one to pitch off, and one to keep the mow level, thus saving a great amount of labor, compared with what is required in barns of common construction.

The apartments for the cattle are complete. The walls, which are of very solid stone work, are plastered and the cool in summer, we should suppose they would be so warm in winter that no frost would be found there; windows in each side permit free ventilation. The fodder is thrown into racks for the stock from the "feeding floor" in the second story. In front of the racks are mangers to catch any straw that drops from the racks, as the fodder is pulled out by the animals. An open space is left between the racks and the mangers, which allows the animals ready access to fresh air, prevents the hay in the racks from being made unpalatable by their breath, and gives room also to slip in boxes, when it is wished to feed with slops or roots. The man who had charge of the stock said he could feed and take care of a hundred animals in this barn, with less labor than he could manage twenty in any other barn he ever saw. The cattle stand on a platform with a gentle slope, which renders it easier to keep them clean and dry. The cows are tied with chains around the neck, and always milked in the stalls, summer and winter. So punctual are the attendants to this, that a clock is kept in the apartment and the herdsman told us at what moment the cows would be in their places.

The barnyard is so contrived that none of the manure is wasted. It is kept littered with straw and such waste matters as can be procured, and the manure from the stalls is made into compost with that in the yard, mixed with muck, and is not used until it has become fine by decomposition.

VARIETY.

TELEGRAPHIC WIRES.—Much inconvenience and interruption have been occasioned by the breaking of the copper wires generally used in this country on lines of electric telegraph. This metal is expensive, but has been adopted on account of its freedom from rust. In Great Britain, however, and on the continent of Europe, it is said that recent discoveries in chemical science allow iron wire to be employed, which with greater size and strength, at much less cost, possesses all the advantages of copper and other metals which naturally do not oxidize. This iron wire is tinned and galvanized by a plated process, and on account of its advantages, it is said it is to be placed on telegraph lines in the United States.

IRON IN SHEETS, and iron nails, and spikes, are rendered proof against rust by the same process.

A PRAYERFUL DECISION.—The Boston Evening Gazette says that a recent application was made to a celebrated architect of New York, by a Unitarian Society of that city, for a design of a church, which is in contemplation. After some delay, they received from the gentleman, whose persuasion differs somewhat from his applicants, that after prayerful consideration, he had decided that it would be impossible for him to furnish a design for the erection of a Unitarian church!!

The opinion is rapidly gaining ground in Canada (as we learn by the Kingston British Whig) that the Home Government have it in serious contemplation to unite the whole of the North American British provinces under one government, having at its head a Viceroy, instead of a Governor General. Quebec is said to be the seat of Government, and Governors are to be appointed at Toronto, Fredericton, Halifax, St. John's, (N. F.) and Charlottetown, (P. E.) to administer the laws of each province separately, until the whole are consolidated into one statute-book, when other arrangements will be made.

It is further said that the Ministry have it in contemplation to consolidate the whole of the remaining British Possessions in America under another Viceroy, the seat of whose government is to be at Jamaica, with local administrators at all the other West India Islands, including the Bermudas; and some say, also, the territory on the main land, Demerara and Berbice.

FLIGHT OF GEESSE.—It is stated in a London paper that there are seven thousand tailors out of employment in that city, and that they recently held a meeting in St. Martin's Lane, and it was resolved that the only mode of lessening the distress was to embark for Canada and the United States. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions to pay the passage of those who are willing to embark; 600 entered their names for Canada and Nova Scotia, and 2994 for New York and the United States. They will all be here in March or April next. As each man will probably bring his goose with him, this may be considered quite a flight of geese. Look out for cabbage.—Transcript.

STAGE COACHES IN OLDER TIME.—In the year 1672, when throughout Great Britain only six stage coaches were constantly going, a pamphlet was written by one John Cresset, of the Charter house, for their continuance, is the following:—"These stage coaches make gentlemen come to London upon every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do, but upon urgent necessity; may, the convenience of the passage makes their wives come up, who, rather than come such long journeys on horse back, would stay at home. Here, when they have come to town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to the plays and treats, and by these means get such a habit of idleness, and love of pleasure, that they are uneasy ever after."—Springfield Repub.

TELEGRAPHIC PRINTING.—We were shown last evening a specimen of Telegraphic printing by the new invention of impressing letters upon the paper instead of the characters formerly used. The impressions are made at the rate of fifty letters per minute, and every letter and word as distinct as letter press printing. This will be a very great improvement in the way of reports, &c., as the paper can be taken from the machine and used without transcription.

STRONG WOMEN.—Henry Colman says the most remarkable instance of strength and endurance is perhaps to be found in the fish women of Edinburgh, who attend market from a distance of more than two miles on foot. Their load of fish, in baskets slung upon their backs, often weighs two hundred pounds. They stop to rest but once on the road, and after their arrival are found crying their fish in all parts of the town. "How many," asks Colman, "of the Cheshnut street, or Washington street, or Broadway belies, would it require even to lift one of these loads from the ground?" He says these women are in appearance, of fair complexion, and not by any means ill looking.

MONOPOLY AGAINST GEESSE.—When steel pens were invented, it was thought by some, that it was done to injure the quill business; but now the attempt is to banish feathers in toto. Excellent cotton mattresses and pillows are now made in Germany and England by a new process. The cotton is prepared by a machine which renders it surprisingly elastic.—There is no doubt, it is said, that cotton will supersede the use of feathers or hair for many purposes. Thus, the consumption of American cotton must vastly increase.—N. Y. Sun.

FAST WORK.—On Monday, we printed about 15,000 copies of the Governor's message on one press—our Power Press; or about 30 copies per minute, during the working hours.—F. Press.

RETREAT FOR DISABLED CLERGYMEN.—An institution of this kind is about to be established in the Diocese of Maryland, near Georgetown, District of Columbia, for the Protestant Episcopal Church. A suitable property has been purchased,

and active measures are in progress to consummate the plan at an early period.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—The Philadelphia Enquirer says this wealthy gentleman is about to establish an institution for the advancement of honest and deserving men, by supplying them with capital varying from one to 5000 dollars, wherewith to commence life and forward themselves in their respective callings. Attached to this institution, will be a board of gentlemen, whose duty it will be to examine and report on the character, talent, age and claims of each applicant for a portion of the donor's bounty, and in case they report satisfactorily, the money will be forthcoming, on personal security and given for an unlimited period of time, without interest.

A few weeks ago, a Mr. Holdbrook, a private mail agent, bought a large cheese in Connecticut, and sent it to Washington, by the mail agents along the route, as a present to Col. Cave Johnson. Some one, instead of sending it as the giver intended, mischievously clipped the cheese into the Post Office mail, by which conveyance it reached Washington, with one hundred and twenty-five dollars postage charged on it! Col. Johnson refused the present, and ordered "the cheese" to be taken back, so that it might be properly filed away in the "dead letter office."

DRESS OF MEXICAN WOMEN.—Gowns are not known. A chemise with short sleeves, and short petticoat, with the Ribosa for the head, and sometimes folded over the bosom, is the entire outfit. It starles one frequently to hear the noble Castilian rolling from lips whence appearance would teach you to expect nothing but the harsh gutturals of our aborigines. Many of them are darker than our Indians, and the African blood is plainly marked.

Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Clayton, and Cass, are talking of as candidates for the next Presidency, and some of them already grace the columns of the party papers. All these men have fine farms of their own, but it is not known that either of them is in favor of Homes for all. All have been questioned on the subject except Benton and Clayton and refused to answer.—Young America.

TALENT IN THE MINISTRY.—Hon. Messrs. Edward Everett, George Bancroft, Charles Hudson, and J. G. Palfrey have all been successful and talented ministers, of religion, and appear equally successful in politics, particularly Messrs. Everett and Bancroft. We might mention others in the ministry of as large an amount of talent as in any equal number of men in the world. The best stores of literature are from their pens. Science owes them much.

TALL CHIMNEYS.—The Salem Register recently gave an account of the height of the chimney at the Naunkeng Cotton Mill as compared with one at Lowell, by which it appears that the Salem chimney is 130 feet high and 12 feet square at the base. This is truly a tall chimney, but compared with one in the vicinity of Glasgow at the St. Rollux Chemical works, it diminishes to a dwarfish size.—The reason assigned for constructing a chimney of such enormous height is to avoid the deleterious effects of the poisonous gases generated by the manufacture of chemical substances.

The great chimney at Glasgow is a structure four hundred and fifty feet high! being one hundred and fifty feet higher than the cross on the top of the steeple of the New Trinity Church in N. Y., and 90 feet higher than the cross on the top of St. Paul's in London. It is within a few feet as high as St. Peter's at Rome or the largest pyramid in Egypt.—It is more than three times as high as the Naunkeng Chimney in Salem.

Nearly two millions of bricks was used in the construction of this chimney, and it cost Forty Thousand Dollars! Perhaps the best idea of its immense height could be obtained by supposing three such steeples as that of the South Church in this town (which is 150 feet high) one above the other, which would be just the height of the chimney at the Chemical Works at Glasgow.

The breadth of this chimney at its base is 40 feet, or equal to the space occupied by a large sized house, and it gradually contracts to 11 feet at the top.—Danvers Courier.

ORIGIN OF THE UPAS TREE STORY.—A real valley of death exists in Java: it is termed the Valley of Poison, and is filled to a considerable height with carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from crevices in the ground. If a man or any animal enter it he cannot return; and he is not sensible of his danger until he feels himself sinking under the poisonous influence

of the atmosphere which surrounds him; the carbonic acid of which it chiefly consists raising to the height of eighteen feet from the bottom of the valley. Birds which fly into this atmosphere drop down dead; and a living fowl thrown into it dies before reaching the bottom; which is strewn with the carcasses of various animals that have perished in the deleterious gas.—Dr. Thompson's Magic.

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MASSACRE.—A horrible massacre occurred in the city of Matmaadoo, the capital of the kingdom of Nepal, in Northern India, last September. The Queen had a favorite, one General Guggun Singh, whom the King caused to be murdered on the 14th September, at 12 o'clock at night. Her majesty was so outraged at the loss of her paramour, that she at once instigated the massacre of the prime minister, the members of the Cabinet, the Council of State, generals and chief men, to the number of two hundred. The King alone escaped, but his wearabouts was not known. A single woman only was saved, and the Queen appointed him commander-in-chief. The Queen is the King's second wife. The male children by the first wife, who would have preceded her children in the government, were among those slain or confined in dungeons.—Nepal is a powerful kingdom, having about three millions of inhabitants. The national religion is Buddhism. Most of the people are Tartars, as may readily be inferred from the conduct of the Queen.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, Jan. 5, Mr. McReynolds presented a preamble and set of resolutions, on the war with Mexico, embodying an argument in its favor. They amount only to a repetition of the ground taken by the President in his Message, with the addition of instructing our Senators and Representatives to vote for all appropriations of men and means necessary to prosecute the war with vigor.—The whole affair is a sort of "Buncombe" operation designed to give an idea abroad that every body in Michigan is ready to shout hosanna for the Slaveholders' War. The preamble and resolutions would fill more than a column of our paper, or we would publish them.

In the Senate, Jan. 7, Mr. Schwarz gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the better security of the paper issues of banks and banking institutions, and the protection of the bill holders of the same, and that he would also introduce a bill to repeal an act amendatory of the several acts touching licenses, approved March 12, 1846.

Mr. Eldredge gave notice that he would, on some future day, ask leave to introduce joint resolutions amending the constitution as follows:

1st. To provide that the per diem allowance of members of the Legislature shall not exceed \$3 for the first 30 days of each session, and \$1 for each day thereafter.

2d. To provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

3d. To amend the constitution so as to elect senators and representatives by single districts.

4th. That prosecuting attorneys and other county officers now appointed by the Governor and Senate, be elected by the people.

In the House, the Chair announced Messrs. Adam, Seymour and Britain the committee on geological survey and final report of that department.

Also, Messrs. Throop, Chubb, Arzeno, Marantette, J. D. Pierce, Goodrich and Bell, as committee on location of the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. Throop, the bill in relation to the Capitol was referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Throop introduced a bill to provide for the election of a Senator to Congress. Read twice and referred to committee on elections.

That everlasting subject of debate, the election of a Chaplain, then came up.

Mr. Taylor offered the following: Resolved, That the ministers of all denominations residing in this city, be requested to open the daily sessions of this House with prayer.

Mr. Chubb proposed to amend by adding, "and that they shall receive for compensation such sum as the members of the House see fit to contribute."

Mr. C. said he never could discover what right a legislative body had to appropriate money out of the treasury for that purpose. If members thought it of any benefit to them, they ought to pay for it. If they wish to sustain the clergy, it is their own business and not the business of the public.

The amendment was adopted, yeas 48—nays 22.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out city

and insert state. If the House would have no chaplain, but take up with ministers as they came along, he saw no reason why the ministers from the country should be excluded: which was carried.

Mr. moved to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert, that this House now proceed to the election of chaplain.

Mr. Britain moved that the resolution and amendment lay on the table one day, which was carried.

In the Senate Jan. 8, petitions were presented for such an amendment of the militia laws that commissioned officers may elect field officers.

Mr. Denton offered for adoption a resolution requiring the judiciary committee to report a bill giving to the judges of the several county courts the power of probate judges whenever the term of office of the present probate judges shall expire. Referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Bauch offered for adoption a resolution requiring the judiciary committee to bring in a bill to repeal the law authorizing the creation and organization of county courts.

After several motions to lay on the table and to amend, the question being on its adoption,

Mr. Green briefly opposed it. He thought it entirely unnecessary. If wrong, the system could be amended or remodelled.

Mr. Thurber last winter voted against the law, but was now in favor of giving it a fair trial.

Mr. Fenton moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

In the House, Mr. Seymour introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a Ship Canal round the Falls of St. Mary, read twice and referred.

Mr. Pierce offered a resolution, That the committee on agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that no owner or occupier of lands shall recover damages for injury sustained on said lands by the latter unless the said owners or occupiers have a good and substantial fence around the same, four feet and a half high. Adopted.

Mr. Adam offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on elections inquire into the expediency of providing by law that every person offering to vote at any election shall, if required by an inspector of election, or other qualified voter, take an oath that he has not directly or indirectly made any bet or wager on the result of the election at which he offers to vote.

The resolution relative to the appointment of chaplain was taken up.

The resolution originally offered by Mr. Taylor, and amended by Mr. Chubb was, that the ministers of all denominations residing in the state be invited to open the daily sessions of the House with prayer, that they officiate in rotation and receive such compensation as may be voluntarily contributed by the members.

The pending question was on an amendment offered by Mr. Jones to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert, the House will now proceed to the election of a chaplain.

A division of the question was called for, and the motion to strike out carried.

On the question of inserting, "that the House proceed to the election of a chaplain,"

Mr. Adam proposed to amend by inserting two chaplains, to officiate alternately, which did not prevail.

Mr. Price moved to amend by inserting, that the Rev. J. D. Pierce be appointed chaplain to the House, and that compensation be made by contribution of members.

Mr. Goodwin stated that his colleague declined the appointment under present circumstances, and Mr. Price withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Chubb proposed to insert, that the House proceed to the election of 8 chaplains, one from each of the religious denominations in the city of Detroit, (naming them) to officiate in rotation; and that they receive such compensation as the members may contribute at the end of each week.

Mr. Chubb said he offered the amendment in sober earnest, as a fair proposition. If there are members who believe it the duty of the House to call, through some chosen vessel of the Most High, for his aid, it is due that each member of the House should have his own prayers offered up by his own chosen vessel.

Mr. Throop did not believe that the proposed amendment would be sustained by the good sense of the House.

Mr. Pierce wished his colleague to leave out the word week, that each member might not be troubled every week for a contribution.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Throop moved to insert that the House proceed to the election of Rev. J. F. Davidson, which did not prevail.

The question recurring on the proposition of Mr. Jones, to proceed to the election of a chaplain, it was carried.

The election resulted in the Rev. J. F. Davidson receiving 44 votes on the 2d ballot, and he was declared duly elected.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House:

Ways and Means—Adam, Goodwin, Britain, Edmunds and Glen.

Judiciary—Noble, Johnson, Throop, Bell and H. W. Taylor.

Internal Improvements—Harrington, Price, Walker, Marantotte and Jennings.

Claims—Fralick, Goodrich, Arzeno, D. Pierce and Miller.

Elections—Goodwin, Britain, Johnson, Renwick and Brooks.

Federal Relations—J. D. Pierce, Deming, Hollister, Eaton, Knight and Johnson.

Banks and Incorporation—Johnson, Goodwin, Bell, Barker and Upton.

Public Lands—Glan, C. H. Taylor, Chubb, Darrah and Ferrington.

Printing—Walker, Harrington, Van Dusen, H. Mower and Davison.

Education—O'Malley, Clark, Coates, Goodyear and Jones.

Engrossment and Enrollment—Price, Makely, Driggs, Turner, and G. W. Moore.

Harbors—Britain, Johnson, Throop, C. H. Taylor and H. Mower.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Shaw, Truesdell and McFarlan.

Militia—Glen, Brooks and Goodell.

Supplies and Expenditures—Eaton, Dyckman and Walker.

Organization of Towns and Counties—Harris, Kelsey and Davison.

State Prison—Johnson, Pond and Brown.

Roads and Bridges—Hebard, Seeley and Klane.

State Library—H. W. Taylor, Culver and Kilborn.

Indian Affairs—McFarlan, Haydon and McGraw.

In the Senate, the Standing Committees are as follows:

Claims—Robinson, Maynard and Lathrop.

Militia—Schwarz, Toll and McReynolds.

Enrolled Bills—Kibbee, McReynolds and Parsons.

Judiciary—Green, Eldredge and Coe.

Agriculture—Denton, Rix and Bush.

Expiring Laws—McReynolds, Fitzgerald and Eldredge.

Incorporations—Allen, Kibbee and McReynolds.

Public Instruction—Cook, Balch and Witherbee.

Roads and Bridges—Maynard, Allen and Parsons.

State Affairs—Fenton, McReynolds, Balch, Denton and Danforth.

Manufactures—Toll, Lathrop and Bush.

State Prison—Kibbee, Rix and Cook.

Division of Towns and Counties—Rix, Danforth and Schwarz.

Election—Eldredge, Coe and Danforth.

Finance—Thurber, Fenton and Denton.

Internal Improvements—Bush, Thurber and Robinson.

State Library—Fitzgerald, Allen and Witherbee.

Printing—Balch, Rix and Maynard.

In the Senate, Jan. 11, Mr. Green from the judiciary committee, reported back the petition of the Supervisors of Genesee county, that all business in regard to non-resident taxes be done at the county treasurer's office of the several counties, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration, which was agreed to.

Mr. Fenton, introduced a bill to incorporate the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, which was twice read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Schwarz introduced a series of resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a law for the re-organization, arming and equipment of the militia of the United States, which was twice read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Eldredge introduced joint resolutions for the amendment of the constitution in relation to the election of officers by the people now appointed by the Government. Read twice and laid on the table.

Mr. Green offered resolutions in relation to the 72 sections of salt spring lands, asking the passage of a law by Congress giving its assent to their sale. Read twice, and the rule being dispensed with, the resolutions were read a third time and passed.

The Senate took up the resolutions in relation to the war with Mexico, and they were referred to committee of the whole.

The Senate went into committee of the whole, Mr. Green in the chair, on the resolutions in relation to Mexico, and the bill making appropriations for the payment of members and officers of the Legislature, and the bill in relation to the erection of the magnetic telegraph, the two latter of which were reported back, variously amended.

In the House, a debate sprung up on paying the chaplains from the public treasury. This was opposed by Mr. Adam on constitutional grounds, and opposed also by Messrs. Fralick, Goodrich, Turner, Goodwin, Britain, Upton, and advocated by Throop, J. D. Pierce, Tay-

lor and others. The proposal to pay out of the public treasury was lost, 25 to 39.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out \$3 (the per diem pay of members) and insert \$2, which was negatived, yeas 26 nays 38.

Mr. Taylor moved to strike out \$3 and insert \$2.50, which was negatived.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out 60 before the word days and insert 35 which he afterwards limited to the present session.

Mr. Adam said he was pledged to sustain that amendment.

Mr. Hayden said he was ready to carry out the wishes of his constituents in the reduction of the pay members but could not agree to limit the session to thirty days as he believed it would be detrimental to the public interests.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Noble moved to amend by adding 'not exceeding 46 days during the present session. Lost.

Mr. J. D. Pierce offered a resolution that the committee on state affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law exempting from execution the homestead of the estate not exceeding number of acres, and dollars in value. Adopted.

In the House, Jan. 12, Mr. Maynard, from committee on roads and bridges, reported back the bill in relation to the magnetic telegraph, accompanied by a substitute, which was referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Green offered a resolution requiring the judiciary committee to inquire what amendments, if any, are necessary to that portion of the Revised Statutes regulating the state prison. Agreed to.

Mr. Fenton offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill continuing the district court, as at present established, in the counties of Wayne, Oakland, Jackson and Washington.

Mr. Balch offered an amendment, to re-establish the court of chancery. Lost, yeas 7, nays 14.

The resolution was then agreed to.

A discussion on the Mexican Resolutions then followed, after which they passed the Senate by a strict party vote, 17 Democrats yeas, and Messrs. Coe, Lathrop and Witherbee, Whigs, nays.

Mr. H. W. Taylor submitted a preamble and resolution, reciting that the circulating medium of this State is insufficient to answer the legitimate demands of business and perform the necessary exchanges. That experience has shown that a pure metallic currency in abundance to the wants of the people is utterly impracticable. That the people are subject to heavy losses upon the depreciated currency in circulation received for their products. That it is the solemn duty of government to provide for the people a sufficient as well as sound currency for the encouragement of industry and enterprise.

Therefore, Resolved, That the committee on Banks be instructed to devise and report to the House some plan providing an adequate relief to the people of the State from their burdens, privations and losses.

Referred to the com. on Banks and Incorporations.

In the Senate, Jan. 13, the reduction of pay of members to \$2.00 was advocated by Mr. Allen, and lost—yeas 8, nays 13. On motion of Dr. Denton it was voted that the Speaker receive but \$3.00 a day. A motion to pay the members but \$2.00 a day was lost, yeas 7, nays 13.

In the House, the leasing of the Salt Spring lands, depositions in criminal cases, and a variety of matters, were debated.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the debate on referring the President's Message to appropriate committee, Mr. Giddings took occasion to denounce the war, and the plea on which it is generally supported by the Whigs.

Mr. G. said that there was a prevailing sentiment abroad, that whenever our country is at war, be it just or unjust, every American is bound to support it with all his power. He utterly repudiated this sentiment, and as an American citizen, in a Christian country, he would not authorize a continuance of this war by his vote.

On the question, each gentleman must judge for himself, and act for himself.

The question was whether our army should be withdrawn, and we offer terms of peace or the war should be protracted. If public opinion spoke any thing it declared that those who prolonged this war would be cast off. For his part, he would not vote men or money to carry on the war; and in taking this stand, he was but following the course pursued by the Whigs of Great Britain during our revolutionary struggle. Those eminent men refused to adopt the sentiment, "Our country right or wrong." They would not vote for the war; and when declared, they refuse to vote supplies.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writes of Mr. Giddings in relation to his speech on Tuesday:

Mr. Giddings is a forcible speaker,

and would have more weight but for the reason that, as an abolitionist, he is unpopular with both parties. Both parties are afraid of abolition, and its odor; but there are symptoms that the time will come when it shall be the foundation of a predominant and omnipotent party."

In the House Dec. 28th, Mr. Baker, of Illinois, Colonel of one of the Regiments of Illinois Volunteers, obtained the floor and made a speech on the subject of the War and the Army. Col. Baker had recently arrived from Monterey, and the correspondent of the United States Gazette writes that Col. B. "spoke of the effect of the invasion of Mexico upon her as a nation; nationalizing her, giving her energy, patriotism and bravery, as well as concentrating her power, and creating a unanimous public opinion.—The church, the clergy, the land holders, capitalists, and even the women, had entered heartily, zealously and unitedly into this contest—all the energies of the nation were called forth by it. What we can do, he insisted ought to be done this winter. A summer campaign was destructive to the troops; of the volunteers who had been sent to Mexico, at least 2,000 had lain down upon the banks of the Rio Grande, to take their last and eternal rest. It was one of the most sickly countries in the world. The regiment he had the honor to command had consisted of 820 men, young, hearty, gallant and patriotic. Of these one hundred had died of sickness, and more than two hundred and gone home, pale, emaciated and broken down in health and spirits. The two thousand of whom he spoke, had perished, not a man of them by the sword of the enemy, but by disease. It would be cold blooded cruelty to require the troops to spend another summer in that sickly country. But to prevent this, the war must be pushed with all the vigor the nation was capable of giving it.—Mexico contained 8,000,000 of people, united in this war against us, and the country was one of the most difficult to advance in he ever saw. They could live upon almost nothing, and their horses want nothing to eat. [A laugh.] He did not mean this literally, but figuratively.—Their horses would live and thrive upon what they found by the way side, while ours would die upon such food.

"He thought it the sentiment of the American people, and he was sure it was of the army, that the war should be short, vigorous, and brilliant; but to be so, abundant troops must be sent, and ample supplies furnished. He referred to the proposition of Mr. Crittenden, to give the army three months' extra pay; said it was deserved, and it would be doing but justice to them. Every article they had to purchase was enormously extravagant in price, and it was often the case that the soldier's wages would be entirely exhausted, so that he had not the means to purchase even necessities. He had seen poor sick soldiers pay 50 cents per pound for cheese, 25 cents per pound for bacon, 50 cents for sugar, 25 cents per pound for baker's bread, and other things in the same proportion."

Col. Baker contradicted the charge made against the whigs, that they were opposed to granting supplies for the war, and urged prompt action in behalf of the army. He closed by offering a joint resolution drawn up by the Secretary of War, authorizing the Secretary of War to procure clothing for the volunteers, which should be delivered to the commander of each regiment, for the men, and be charged to them at cost and no more. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Col. Baker has resigned his seat in Congress to take effect on the 15th of January, and expects soon to leave for the seat of war.

The quarrel that we mentioned last week between Bayly and Davis, is said to have been settled by compromise.

In the Senate, Jan. 4, a message from the President was received and read.—He asks for an increase in the army, and the appointment of a Lt. General. Referred to military committee.

Also, a message from the President relative to the transmissions of mails to and from the army.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition from Bradford county, Pa., for the abolition of slavery. The question of its reception was laid on the table.

Also, the memorial of Boston College, to import books and instruments free of duty.

A memorial for aid for the projected railroad to the Pacific, and a memorial to bring the war with Mexico to a speedy close, were presented.

Mr. Cameron said no man in Pennsylvania desired to end the war in any other mode than by an honorable peace.

The bill to reduce and graduate the public lands, came up, and was made the special order for Monday.

In the House, Mr. Preston King asked leave to introduce a bill substantially a transcript of that of last session, appropriating 2,000,000 to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico. The House refused to suspend the rules to receive it—83 to 86.

On the 2d inst., the House of Representatives was brought to a vote on the

proposition to levy a duty on tea and coffee, by a resolution, introduced by Mr. Wentworth, in these words:

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient to lay a tax on tea and coffee."

On the adoption of the resolution, the vote stood yeas 48, and nays 115. So no duty will be levied on these articles.

In the Senate, Jan. 5, the bill to grant public lands in Michigan to complete works of internal improvement was passed 26 to 16.

In the House, a message was received from the President recommending earnestly the adoption of the Secretary of War's suggestion for increasing the efficiency and better organization of the army, particularly in the higher grades, and for the appointment of a general officer to take command of all the forces in the field during the war.

The President says that efficient measures be taken to terminate the war before the warm season commences. He calls the attention of Congress to the importance of immediate action in this matter. The message was referred to the military committee.

The special order was taken up in committee of the whole, being the bill authorizing ten new regiments.

Amendments were proposed by Messrs. Tibbats and Haralson.

Mr. McLaughy addressed the committee in opposition to the war.

Messrs. R. Dale Owen and Hamlin followed in support of the bill.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Jan. 16.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Annual Meeting.

The Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti Slavery Society will be held at Kalamazoo, immediately after the adjournment of the State Tull Abstinence Society, which meets at this place on the first Tuesday in February.

T. FO-C-TER, Sec'y.

The War.

The Signal asks us to explain what we mean by recommending that all the men and money asked for by the government should be granted, holding it responsible for the proper use of them.

We mean exactly what we say.

We must take human nature as it is; we all know that the defeat of our armies in this or any war, would bring dishonor and contempt upon our Country's name; and we know too, that signal success—that the exhibition of great valor and of brilliant achievements would greatly add to our national honor and importance abroad—would command a higher respect for the American name every where, and would protect our citizens from the insults or indifference of other powers, which inefficiency, defeat or disaster, would surely bring upon us.

A war, for good or evil, exists by the recognition of all the constitutional authorities. A peace can only be obtained by the consent of Mexico. How is this best to be brought about? By suffering our armies in the field to be vanquished and overthrown? By an inefficient, weak, vacillating and timid prosecution of it? Or by the exhibition of an overwhelming power that shall convince the Mexican military oligarchy that it has no thing but submission to hope for? Most assuredly the latter. If our forces should not be withdrawn to the Neuces, it would serve but to give new hope, new nudaety and new life to the military spirit of Mexico.

No one believes more sincerely than we do that the war was wholly unnecessary, and that it was brought on (during a session of Congress,) solely to secure the acquisition of California. Still, being in a war, which Congress has declared to exist, we are for upholding our arms, and for a vigorous prosecution of hostilities, as the most sure method of securing an early and honorable peace.—To this end, we would meet all the requisitions of the President for men and money. He is a Commander-in-Chief and chief executive, the proper and constitutional conductor of the war. He should be, as he will be, held responsible for the proper prosecution of it, and for the proper and legitimate use of the means furnished him for that purpose. He is amenable both to an impeachment by Congress, but more than all to the sober judgment of the people, which, when peace has lulled excitement, and if necessary, even before, will pass a severe condemnation upon his acts (if any) of wasteful expenditure, of permanent conquest, or of unconstitutional usurpation of power.—Detroit Advertiser.

The preceding is the justification of the Advertiser in advocating the prosecution of the War. Let us see how the principles laid down would look when applied to a contest between individuals.

Jonathan and Miguel were boys, and near neighbors. Jonathan was a stout stripling of twice the age and size of Miguel, a good natured fellow, but often vain and sometimes insolent and overbearing when his pretensions were disputed. Miguel was a good play-fellow, except that he was occasionally surly and obstinate in the extreme.

One day the boys were playing marbles together "keeps". The ring was indistinctly drawn, and a dispute arising as to the winner of a marble according to the rules of the game, Jonathan put the marble in his pocket, and told Miguel to help himself. The latter insisted warmly that it was his, and exclaimed against Jonathan's greediness in pocketing it.—Whereupon Jonathan seized Miguel by the collar, and said, "Stop your insolence,

or I'll thrash you!" To which Miguel replied, "You, are the aggressor—you have taken my marble, and have now seized me by the throat, and threaten to thrash me, only because I remonstrated with you. Let go of me in one minute, or I shall strike you."

Jonathan replied with insulting expressions and held on to Miguel till the expiration of the minute, when Miguel struck him in the face. This so enraged Jonathan that after quite a scuffle, he knocked Miguel down, and stamped on him. As he was proceeding to beat and pound Miguel, some of the bystanders remonstrated with Jonathan, and proposed to stop the fight. But Jonathan who was as mighty in argument as in battle, kept beating Miguel, and at the same time gave his reasons as follows:

"We must take human nature as it is. You all know that my defeat in this or any other fight would bring dishonor and contempt upon my name; and you know too, that signal success—(here Jonathan struck Miguel in the face and knocked in two of his teeth) that the exhibition of great valor and brilliant achievements, would greatly add to my honor among all the boys—would command a high respect for my name every where, and would protect me from the insults or indifference of other boys, which inefficiency, defeat or disaster in this fight with Miguel would surely bring upon me. (Here he kicked Miguel in the ribs.)

"A fight, for good or evil, exists between Miguel and me; and all these boys so regard it. The quarrel can only stop by the consent of Miguel. How is that consent best brought about? By suffering myself to be whipped out in this fight? By an inefficient, weak, vacillating and timid prosecution of it? Or by the exhibition of an overwhelming power that shall convince Miguel that he has nothing but submission to hope for? (Here Jonathan struck Miguel in the face, causing the blood to run plentifully.) Most assuredly I must beat him till he begs for mercy. If I should now stop pounding him, he would get right up and begin to pound me again.

"True, I acknowledge that this fight was wholly unnecessary, and that I brought it on solely to obtain that marble. Still, this being a fight which I have declared to exist, I am for using my fists (here he struck Miguel in the stomach,) and for kicking and striking this boy till he will beg for mercy. But I am ready to stop the fight any time when he will own whipped enough, and will give me half his marbles which I claim as a remuneration for damage done to my clothes, and for blows inflicted on me. For although the fight was wholly unnecessary on my part, yet I shall beat him till he pays all the damage occasioned to me by it."

How flagrant this whole transaction appears by this simple, yet truthful statement of the principles on which it is conducted! Yet the Advertiser is ready to vote hundreds of millions of money, and any number of men, to prosecute a war of spoliation and conquest, commenced unnecessarily by ourselves against a sister republic! It "would meet promptly ALL the requisitions of the President for men and money," and let him make war for just such purposes and for any length of time he might please! Into what absurdities will not men run, lest they be called "Old Federalists!"

But occasionally we find a Whig paper that dare speak out like a man. We give below an extract from the True Democrat, a Cleveland Whig paper, which meets the arguments of the Advertiser fairly.

"It may be said that although the war was begun by the President, it is now declared by the Constitutional authorities of the country. Admitted. But does it follow that because a majority in Congress have declared an unjust and aggressive war, that therefore the minority must vote supplies? Is their free agency taken away? Are they to be mere machines for the majority to work? Must they steep their hands in innocent blood, because the majority do? Does an allegiance to a human government release us from our allegiance to right and the Divine government? Whence derived we the power to throw off our obligations to righteousness?

If when an unjust war is once declared, all opposition must cease, how is peace to be effected. Must we fight until injustice triumphs? Must the people who disapprove of the war, send men to Congress who will help carry it on?

How long must these supplies be granted? The power to make peace is in the hands of the President alone. Congress cannot make peace. It cannot order the President to make one. Should it, he would be under no obligation to obey.—Is Congress bound to vote supplies to carry on the war so long as it shall be his pleasure to ask them? Suppose Congress thinks the war should cease, and he should think it should not, what then? Must Congress vote supplies? Suppose the President wishes it continued, that he may line the pockets of his favorites, or increase his patronage, or make capital out of which he may hold on to power, or retain his party in power, must Congress gratify him?

Suppose members of Congress believe, that the President is determined to prosecute the war, until all California, and all the country lying East of the Rio Grande shall be conquered and ceded to the United States; and suppose they think that these accessions are valueless, and will not return to the treasury a dollar of the

many millions they cost, and suppose that they believe that the struggle whether these new territories shall become slave or free states, will rend the Union asunder and destroy our government, are they still bound to vote supplies to aid in involving their country in debt, and producing its ruin?

To us, the path before the Whigs is perfectly plain. It is to wash their hands of this war. To shake its blood from their garments. It is to be consistent, and walk "in the narrow way," which conscience dictates. Believing the war to be wrong, they should use every exertion in their power to prevent its continuance, consistent with the Constitution of their country. They should expose its guilty origin; they should show the cloven foot of slavery which goods it on that it may place its iron heel upon the necks of Northern freemen; they should alarm the honest, laboring people, in view of the enormous debt that is to be saddled upon us, and which will soon show itself in the shape of direct taxation. These and a thousand other levers should be used to move the masses, to awaken the people from their slumbers to a sense of their dangers."

From the Western Citizen.

National Antislavery Convention.

To the Editor of the Western Citizen:

DEAR SIR—At the North Western Liberty Convention held in the city of Chicago on the 24th, 25th and 26th of June last, on motion of the Hon. E. S. Hamlin of Ohio, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed by the President, for the purpose of corresponding with antislavery men of all parties throughout the United States, on the propriety of holding a National Antislavery Convention at Washington City or some other suitable place, and that they be empowered to call such meeting if they judge best, and designate the time and place of holding it; the announcement of the Committee to be made through the Western Citizen."

In conformity with the provisions of the above resolution, I hereby announce, in the manner therein prescribed, the following named gentlemen to constitute said committee:

Hon. E. S. HAMLIN, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. BIGELOW, Esq., Washington City, D. C.

Prof. C. D. CLEVELAND, Philadelphia, Penn.

Rev. J. E. SNODGRASS, Baltimore, Md.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., New York City, New York.

Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Boston, Mass.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, Dover, New Hampshire.

Hon. E. D. CULVER, Greenwich, New York.

Rev. GUY BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Jefferson Asthabula co., Ohio.

Rev. OWEN LOVEJOY, Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois.

JAMES G. CARTER, Pres't.

N. W. Liberty Convention.

Military Activity at Washington.

I cannot describe to you the press or business upon the two military departments. The city is full of contractors, and the tug at the tests of the treasury is incessant. Verily, the road to the halls of the Montezumas appear to be a path of gold—the pavement of which, however, comes out of the pockets of the multitude. War is generally a popular amusement, but, like most other exciting games, it is awfully expensive. It is expected that the Mexican people and government will finally pay the damages. May be they will, but if the bill does not take the form of a draft upon the next generation of the American people, I shall be disappointed. Perhaps we shall receive an unlimited order upon the undeveloped riches of the Mexican mines, which cannot be cashed without more trouble than it will occasion to subdue the proprietors of them.—Corr. New York Evening Post.

The Detroit Advertiser says of Gen. Schwarz's Bills—

"Gen. Schwarz gave notice in the Senate yesterday of two bills—one for the repeal of the law amending the license act, and the other for a law further securing bill holders. The last proposition, is in effect, the adoption of the State stock security, requiring all banks to deposit with some State officer, the stocks of interest paying States, to the full amount, dollar for dollar, of their circulation, and the bills to be countersigned and registered by the State officer. This measure, as we understand it, is not only an important one as furnishing perfect security to all holders of the bills of our existing banks, but as a principle of general banking, throwing open the whole business to whomsoever may see fit to furnish the capital and security."

By the Legislative doings, it will be seen that Mr. Taylor, Whig, has proposed that the Government shall again commence tinkering with the currency, apparently with the view of manufacturing more Banks. We should think the people had been fooled enough by Banks to be cautious how they made any more.—We shall see whether they will learn any thing by experience.

From the War.

A young man by the name of David Horsley, belonging to Capt. Chandler's company of Texan volunteers, was assassinated by the perfidious Mexicans a short time after the capitulation of Monterey.

"Horsley went to an orange grove in the evening, and remained all night; his failure to return in the morning excited fears for his safety; his comrades went in search of him—in the orange grove they found blood—traced it, and finally discovered the body of the unfortunate youth in the San Juan pierced by a wound from a lance, or some such instrument.

The news of this base and cowardly act spread like wild-fire among Hay's men. They determined to take ample vengeance. Wo to the Mexican falling in their way! Gen. Worth was made acquainted with what was going forward; he sent his aid to expostulate, and beg of the Texans to cease.

General Taylor's negro boy was murdered by two Mexicans. The boy was sent by Gen. Taylor some distance from the camp, and while he was in the field procuring a load, two Mexicans fell upon him, armed with knives, and most brutally murdered him on the spot.

Gen. Kearney, with his small yet gallant army, in less than fifty days, marched nine hundred miles, through an uninhabited country, and conquered a province containing a population of more than 80,000 souls.

The Prize Money accruing from the various prizes taken at Tobacco and Tampico, amounts to \$220,000, of which government gets one half, and the officers and seamen the other.

A large number of printers in Philadelphia have given up the business of type sticking for that of man sticking.—Capt. Scott's company of volunteers, numbered no less than thirteen, Capt. Small's some half dozen, and Capt. Bennett's four.

The Lieut. Governor of Indiana, P. C. Dunning, has gone to Mexico, and joined the army—thereby evincing his patriotic fervor.

His particular employment is thus described by Thos. O'Neil, a brother Democrat of his, now in the army:

"I feel myself called upon to state to the public what I know about his course while sutler for the 2d regiment of Indiana Volunteers, which you may publish if you please; for I do feel that his communication is a imposition on the public. I do positively state that I saw Mr. Dunning selling whiskey himself for three or four weeks, for four dollars per gallon. How much longer he continued to do so, I do not know, for our regiment was moved to the mouth of the river out of its vicinity some nine or ten miles.

Mr. Dunning wanted to charge me 10 cents for about two table-spoonsful of whiskey, or less; and previous to that, there was myself and two others that went to him and offered 25 cents for one pint of whiskey, but he refused, saying: 'that he knew it was high, but did not care, for he came there to make money and that he intended to do it, and that he had just as well ask six prices as one, for he could get it just as easy as not.'

And as for his charity to the poor soldiers, I do not believe that he had any for them, sick or well, for he would sell them potatoes at 37 1/2 cents per dozen and small ones at that, and apples at ten cents a piece, and beef tongues at 75 cents to \$1 a piece, and everything else in proportion, and many other things that I could mention, but think it unnecessary, and if they had taken up the amount of their wages, he would have seen them die before he would let them have any nourishment."

The chief of the Mexican difficulties arise from pecuniary embarrassment.—Santa Anna is continually calling upon the Government for means. The clergy being called together by delegations, both of the regular and secular orders, refused positively to guarantee a loan of \$2,000,000—but the Government considering the stringent circumstances of the treasury, and the necessities of the state, had resolved to issue drafts for the amount of \$2,000,000, upon the responsibility of the clergy—the clergy was compelled to meet the same, as a loan to be ultimately reimbursed, with interest, at the rate of five per cent. To render these drafts at once available, the government has de-

termined to draw them for amounts, varying from \$200 to \$20,000, in favor of individuals of wealth, and according to their circumstances, and compel them to advance the respective sums within eight days.

Letters from Saltillo represent that the Americans have taken peaceable possession of that place. One writer says,—

"It was three o'clock P. M. when we entered the public square, and from thence to the outskirts of the town, the sidewalks, all the windows, balconies and house-tops were covered with men, women and children, not less than fifteen thousand, if I am any judge. Some apparently rejoiced, while many of the women (and some most beautiful there are too) shed tears and almost shudder at the sight of what they have been taught to call the bad Americans. I have understood from pretty good authority that the Governor of the province was quite stubborn against surrendering the town, objecting in the strongest manner to it, and representing the war as an unjust and unholy one on the part of the United States, declaring that if he had a force here he would fight us."

A Whig Slaveholding President.

We cut the following from the "True Democrat," a Whig paper of Ohio. We think our Whig readers might readily convince themselves by a little cyphering, that a Whig slaveholder could not secure enough Northern States to elect him to the Presidency.

"The stand that we have taken, that at the next Presidential election, we will not support a slaveholder for President or Vice President, may be considered by some, as occupying dangerous ground.—But we owe this to the cause of Liberty. We are bound to take it not only from duty to the down-trodden slave, but also for the preservation of our own rights. Slavery is exerting all her energies to accumulate political power in her hands, and fortify herself in the control of the United States Government. Neither the Constitution, nor regard for Northern rights are any obstacles in her progress. She looks upon them with scorn and tramples them unhesitatingly in the dust. Her strides must be resisted. When and how? The desertion of the Tennessee Whigs, and one Senator from Maryland, and another from Louisiana, at the time the "Rubicon was passed," and Texas annexed, and by reason of which it was done, show that where liberty and slavery are in contact, we cannot safely trust our cause in the hands of slaveholding Whigs. The desertion also of Jarnegan a Senator from Tennessee, when the new tariff was passed, shows the same thing.

Nor is our course in regard to the next Presidential election, dictated more by a sense of right, than of expediency. It would be utterly useless to make exertions to elect the Whig ticket, with a slaveholder upon it. It cannot be done. Without the electoral vote of Ohio, the Whigs cannot succeed. The Presidential and gubernatorial vote of 1844, and the election this fall, show that the Whig majority in the State does not exceed 2500. Now there are more than that number of Whig voters on the Reserve, that cannot be brought by any exertions to cast their vote for a slaveholder in 1848. We think we speak advisedly on this subject. We doubt much whether New York or any one of the New England States would give a majority for such a ticket. For the Whig party to nominate it, would be to commit suicide. We believe it our duty to speak out plainly upon this subject, and in time to save the party from shipwreck."

Elihu Burritt writes that the people of England are inclined to listen favorably on the subject of Peace. At his first public appearance in England, he addressed for two hours a vast multitude in a public hall in London. In describing the scene he says,—

"Every face looked par-boiled with perspiration, the heat was so excessive. When I came to read the Pledge, I witnessed a demonstration of sentiment which I did not anticipate. Several bursts of applause interrupted me. Four times I was invited to read the last clause of the constitution, viz: 'for the abolition of all institutions and customs which do not recognize and respect the image of God and a human brother in every man, of whatever country, color, or condition of humanity.' When, especially, I came to the word color, the whole house resounded and echoed with the most enthusiastic acclamations of applause.—Men swung their hats and ladies waved their handkerchiefs in token of their approbation of the principle. * * *

Thus commenced and ended my first appearance before a London audience.—In a few moments I was again sitting alone in my little upper room, confused, beggled, and exhausted by the scene which I had just passed through. On retiring for rest, I hung my clothes over a chair before the fire to dry, as every thread of them was wet through by the perspiration caused by the heat of the lecture room and the intense exertion of speaking."

A paper to be called the "Daily True Democrat" is to be started at Cleveland by E. S. Hamlin (late Whig M. C.) and E. L. Stevens, Editors. The prospectus says:—

"It will advocate—1st. The Equal Rights, Civil, Religious, and Political, of all men, without distinction of Color, Birth or Property.

2d. An economical administration of the General Government, and the raising of money for that purpose, by a Tariff, which shall give equal protection to all interests.

3d. A sufficient and sound State Currency, composed of specie, and bank bills at all times convertible into specie—the bill-holders being made secure from all losses.

4th. It will advocate equal taxation,

and oppose any increase of a National debt. 5th. It will advocate the use of all constitutional means for the overthrow of Slavery.

These we understand to be Whig principles, and we shall unflinchingly adhere to them."

We would like to know what authority these gentlemen have for saying that the "overthrow of Slavery" is "a Whig principle"? We guess they can't make out their case. Not one Whig in a hundred so regards it.

Members of the Legislature.

- SENATE. 1st Dist.—Oel Rix,* J. E. Schwarz, A. T. Reynolds, R. P. Eldridge. 2d Dist.—H. B. Lathrop, C. P. Bush,* Sam'l Denton,* John Allen.* 3d Dist.—Geo. A. Coe,* J. G. Thurber,* W. Kibbee.* J. P. Cook.† 4th Dist.—I. D. Toll,† J. B. Fitzgerald. 5th Dist.—C. C. Maynard,* N. A. Balch. 6th Dist.—W. M. Fenton,* S. M. Green,* E. B. Witherbee, A. Parsons. 7th Dist.—Rix Robinson, E. B. Danforth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Wayne.—G. B. Throop, Jas. McFarlane, G. W. Ferrington, E. C. Eaton, G. W. Moore, Henry Fralick. Washenaw.—Jas M. Edmunds,* Geo. Renwick, A. D. Truesdell, D. Pierce,* H. Chubb. Jackson.—D. Johnson, L. E. Jones, H. S. Hollister. Calhoun.—H. W. Taylor, J. D. Pierce, J. Goodwin. Kalamazoo.—Horace Mower, E. B. Dyckman. Van Buren.—P. Hayden. Berrien.—C. Britain, R. P. Parker. Cass.—J. F. Glen,* Jus. Shaw. St. Joseph.—A. L. Driggs, P. Marentette. Branch.—A. Brown, J. H. Culver. Hillsdale.—Z. Vanduzer, D. Kinne. Lenawee.—S. Walker, D. H. Deming, J. W. Turner, J. J. Adam, Thos. J. Faxon. Monroe.—D. A. Noble,* L. Darrab, A. M. Arzeno. St. Clair.—D. B. Harrington, N. W. Brooks. Macomb.—Jacob Shook, A. Goodell, S. B. Price. Oakland.—T. N. Loomis, O. P. Davison, J. Seeley, Thomas McGraw, E. B. Clark, P. D. Makeley. Livingston.—G. W. Peck,* Ira Jennings. Ingham.—Jos. H. Kilbourn. Eaton.—Benj. Knight. Barry.—H. A. Goodyear. Allegan.—L. C. Coates. Kent & Ottawa.—C. H. Taylor, S. G. Harris. Ionia.—A. F. Bell. Clinton.—Wm. W. Upton. Shiawassee.—S. R. Keisey. Genesee.—E. Goodrich, A. Pond. Lapeer.—A. Hebard. Saginaw.—Albert Miller. Mackinac.—C. M. O'Malley.* Chippewa.—E. G. Seymour. *Members of last Legislature. Whigs in italics. †Members of the House last year.

State Liberty Fund.

- Will you please acknowledge the receipt of the following sums to the State Liberty Fund by the Central Committee. From Commerce, Oakland co., by the hand of J. G. Farr. Andrew Boyden, \$3.00 Martin Richardson, 2.00 George Layden, 1.00 Thomas Sugden, 1.00 Jo. Spratt, 1.00 Also from Mr. J. H. Miles, Tecumseh, 4.00 Also from Franklin, Lenawee co. Mr. Henry Tripp, 5.00 Total, \$17.00 Mr. C. H. Stewart being now absent from the State, the Liberty friends will confer a great favor upon us by sending the balance due on their subscriptions or pledges to the State fund either to Mr. S. M. Holmes or myself in this City, as we are pressed to meet a note at the Bank of \$150, for advances made to that fund, and need the amount still due from friends as soon as possible.

H. HALLOCK, for State Cen. Com. Detroit, Jan. 12, 1847.

The Conquest of Mexico.

The National Intelligencer intimates that the Government are seriously deliberating on the entire conquest of Mexico, unless that republic will submit to such terms as we may prescribe. In concluding an able article on the evils of the war, it thus refers to the sad consequences even of the subjugation of the country. Those of our readers who think deeply will find the suggestions, drawn from the lessons of history, exactly applicable to our own country and times. "We have shown that the sort of government which has been already so strangely and so inadequately erected in what of Mexico we hold, must not only be continued there, but rendered far more intimate and present where there is much population. Revolt, encouraged by the distance of our troops from succor, and fomented from the unsubdued parts of Mexico, will burst out. Wherever we are weak or unguarded, a Sicilian Vesper may be sounded, and our people be massacred at the dead of night. To check all this, forces must be spread all over our new acquisitions. The people, having your yoke, must be turned into bondage; and our Executive, the supreme commander of the armies through which all government is dispensed to our Spanish provinces, becomes omnipotent there, and thus grows the sole beneficiary of the entire conquest! Nor will he be slow to turn back upon ourselves the sweeping powers with which we have invested him over others. An army constantly entertained abroad to make or to keep conquest, soon ceases to look to any thing but the imperial will and the imperial favor of him who directs it; and realms reduced to vassalage turn sure instruments of despotism, of backward conquest, finding vengeance for their own

loss of freedom in assisting the Chief Magistrate to subdue those who enabled him to subdue them. It was with the legions employed in conquering Africa and the East until they had lost all attachment but to the person of their commander, that MARCUS and SYLLA returned to be dictators and executioners in Rome; and with a like army, grown veteran under his victorious banner in Gaul, Germany, and Britain, JULIUS CÆSAR marched back to Italy, and assumed the imperial purple. Had the French Republic never made the expedition to Egypt nor overrun Italy, NAPOLEON could never have seized upon supreme power. It is thus that the designs of nations against the peace and liberty of others are visited upon themselves.

When speaking in Parliament of the attempt of the Ministry to strip the inhabitants of these colonies, by force of arms, of their rights as British subjects, well was it repeated by Lord CHATHAM, and well had it been said by our Declaration of Independence, that to suffer the King to make slaves in America was a long step towards making him absolute in Britain. The like is true in all countries and in all cases. Not only are the rulers who are capable of designing to deprive a neighboring people of freedom capable of the same design against their own, but in the surest road to its accomplishment. Nay, the free people that will, whether for party, or vanity, or lust of power, or avidity of the territory, lend its bodies, its treasure, and its violated constitutional forms to such a plan, is already ripe for the loss of its own liberty. For, where the genuine sentiment of freedom exists, the breast in which it glows can as little harbor the thought of inflicting as of enduring the deprivation. The desires that would make the tyrant are but an aspiring form of the temper that affords the slave; and both are made up of the same elements."

We have received the Phrenological Journal for January. It contains the usual variety of interesting articles. "Practising law on Christian principles" is said to be hard work. WHITE MEN DISFRANCHISED.—Our colored friends in Hayti have adopted a new constitution, which provides that no white man shall hold real estate or become a citizen of that republic. The next Presidential candidates ought to be interrogated in regard to the length of their messages. No man should be elected whose message would exceed three or four columns.—Lowell Courier. ARTICHOKES.—Mr. Noble, of Massillon, Ohio, cultivates the artichoke. He says that if it had not been for this crop, (of which he had several acres,) last season, he did not know how he could have got his sheep and other stock through the winter. He cut the tops and dried them for fodder; and the stock ate nearly the whole clean. The roots mostly remained in the ground till the frost had so far left it in the spring, that they could be dug. The tops yielded from 5 to 6 tons of fodder per acre. A bill to abolish Capital Punishment has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature. An act to secure the property of married women has passed a second reading. In the earlier part of the government, the slaves were mostly colored. Free colored men were, therefore, the especial objects of hatred to slaveholders; so in 1790, they pushed Congress into a most barbarous policy: 1st. In excluding all colored foreigners from ever being naturalized. 2d. In 1792, passing an act by which all colored men were prohibited from being enrolled in the militia. 3d. In 1793, in passing the horrible law, by which every foot of soil at the North was made a legitimate raceground for the human blood-hound, and making it the duty of every state-officer to help when called upon. 4th. In 1810 in passing an act by which no colored man can carry the mail, or be employed as a driver on a coach that carries it under a penalty of fifty dollars. THE "RAZOR STROP MAN."—Smith, the Razor Strop Man, made his appearance at Philadelphia on Monday. He is a queer genius, and tells the people that he is their benefactor. It was rather more than the gravity of the "Quaker City" could stand, when he told them that he 'once sold a man a razor strop, and his eyes were immediately streaming with gratitude. RIGOR.—A resolution, offering thanks to God for the victory of the American arms at Monterey, which was introduced into the House of Representatives of Vermont, was voted down. It was properly held "unbecoming in a moral and religious people to rejoice over a fallen foe."

For the Signal of Liberty.

Detroit News.

Among the proceedings of the Legislature now in session which should attract the notice of the friends of Temperance throughout our State, is a notice already given by a member of the Senate of his intention to bring in a bill to repeal the License Law, under which so much has been doing the past year to abolish the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and thus dry up these fountains of pollution and death. I have conversed with members of each House upon the subject, and hope no intention is entertained to press such a measure, but this early notice on the part of some of them, should serve to awaken the attention of the friends of Temperance and good order throughout the State, and if any such design is manifest, take immediate measures to flood the tables of Hon. members with remonstrances against it. A pleasant evidence of sympathy for the distresses of the suffering poor was furnished by our citizens a few days since. Owing to the horrible state of the roads for some time past, wood had arisen to the enormous price of \$6 to \$8 per cord, and when from an unusually mild state of the weather for the year, it suddenly came off very cold, it was known there must be much suffering among the poor of our city for want of fuel unless timely measures were adopted to prevent. Upon the spur of the occasion, and with but some two or three hours notice, a meeting of our citizens was assembled at which vigorous measures were adopted. Some \$800 was subscribed, and most of it paid down upon the spot, to purchase wood for gratuitous distribution among the needy.—This, together with the liberal offer of Mr. Brooks, agent of the Central Railroad, to bring in by the cars any quantity of wood that might be purchased for that purpose free of charge, and also in the mean time to loan to a committee of our citizens 50 cords for immediate distribution until they could procure it brought in upon the Railroad, carried gladness to many hearts, and warmth and comfort to many shivering frames before the close of that first severe cold day, and before the meeting had fairly adjourned, upon the prompt action of its committee, carts were in motion conveying fuel to many abodes of suffering in our City. H.

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The advance of Science and Reform, devoted to
Physical, Physiological, Magico-metaphysical, and
Mystical Sciences, with a Liberal and Miscellaneous
Department, published Semi-Monthly.
E. H. SANFORD, EDITOR.
SECOND VOLUME.

The present facilities for publishing, and the
growing demand for information on the above
principles, have led to an
ENLARGEMENT OF THE GEM,
and consequently the publication of an **Volume**
in two, *Quarto Form*, and on
NEW TYPE,
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change at the end of the Volume, in six
months from the 15th of December, 1846.

CONTENTS.
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interesting to the true lover of Science, and to
the devoted Student of Nature, than those of
any similar paper in the United States. In short,
the moral tone of its contents, and its exposition
of the "Heavenly Truths," is high, and will be
WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY FAMILIAR
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one, two, or three insertions, shall have their
favors duly reciprocated. 291-13w

Temperance House!
1847. 1847.
STEAMBOAT HOTEL.
DETROIT, MICH.

DANIEL BARNEY, having
taken the well known Stand, and
though repaired it throughout, is now extensive
ly prepared to accommodate the friends and the
Traveling Public, with a high class of
calculated to make them comfortable, and with
prices to suit the times! 293-6m

Meals, 25 Cents. Eastern and South-
ern Stage Office kept at this House.
Omnia and Biggame Wagon always on
and to convey Passengers to and from the U.S.
free of charge. 293-6m

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS.
The Mozart Collection of Sacred Music,
by E. J. Jan, containing the celebrated
Christus and Miserere by Zingarelli with Eng-
lish words.
Teachers of Music will please call and examine
the work at
PERRY'S BOOKSTORE,
October 7, 1846. 286-11

WM. S. BROWN,
Attorney & Counselor at Law.
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
OFFICE with E. MUELLER, Esq. 297-1y

ATTENTION THE WORLD!
Free Trade and Tailors Rights.

The citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity,
of Washington County and Counties adjoining,
are informed that now is the time to get
comfortably **CLOTHED and FIXED UP** for a
cold winter.
The very best kind of Cloths and Trimmings
can be bought cheap in Ann Arbor, Lower Town,
and there is a **TAILOR** opposite G. & C.
Beckley's Store, who can't be outdone any where
in this part.

He is prepared to do work in the most Fashion-
able Style, or follow the directions of his cus-
tomers, and being possessed of a large share of
the Milk of Human Kindness, his terms are es-
tablished on the principle of **JUSTICE** and
moderation.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."
He has a peculiar trait in his character which
should be noted, it is strange, yet true as
a range, **He will not Violate his Promise.**
Customers can have their garments at the time
specified. **FARMERS** can be certain of good
clothing and ready service. **TAILORES** are
informed that all kinds of **PRODUCE** (except
cabbage) will be taken in exchange for his ser-
vices. He cuts to order, and his garments are
sure to fit properly made up. 213-11

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

MERCHANTS AND PAINTERS,
on terms more favorable for them than have ever
been offered in this country, and he is
prepared to supply orders for large or small quan-
tities at prices extremely low.
Communications by mail will be promptly
attended to.
D. L. LATOURETTE,
Long Lake, Genesee Co. Mich. 283-1y

IN ATTACHMENT.
Before E. Thomson, Justice of the Peace.
James Gibson, and Elnathan Botsford,
James Mulholland.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
County of Washtenaw, ss.
NOTICE is hereby given that an attachment
against the goods, chattels, rights, credits,
monies, and effects of the above named defend-
ant, James Mulholland, an absconding debtor,
has been taken out from before E. Thomson
Justice of the Peace of the said County of
Washtenaw, at the suit of James Gibson, and
Elnathan Botsford, Plaintiffs, above named; and
that the said Defendant not appearing on the re-
turn day thereof, the cause is continued for trial
the 6th day of March, 1847, at one o'clock
in the afternoon, at the office of said Justice,
in the village of Ann Arbor, in said County.
JAMES GIBSON,
Elnathan Botsford, } Plaintiffs.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1846. 291-6w

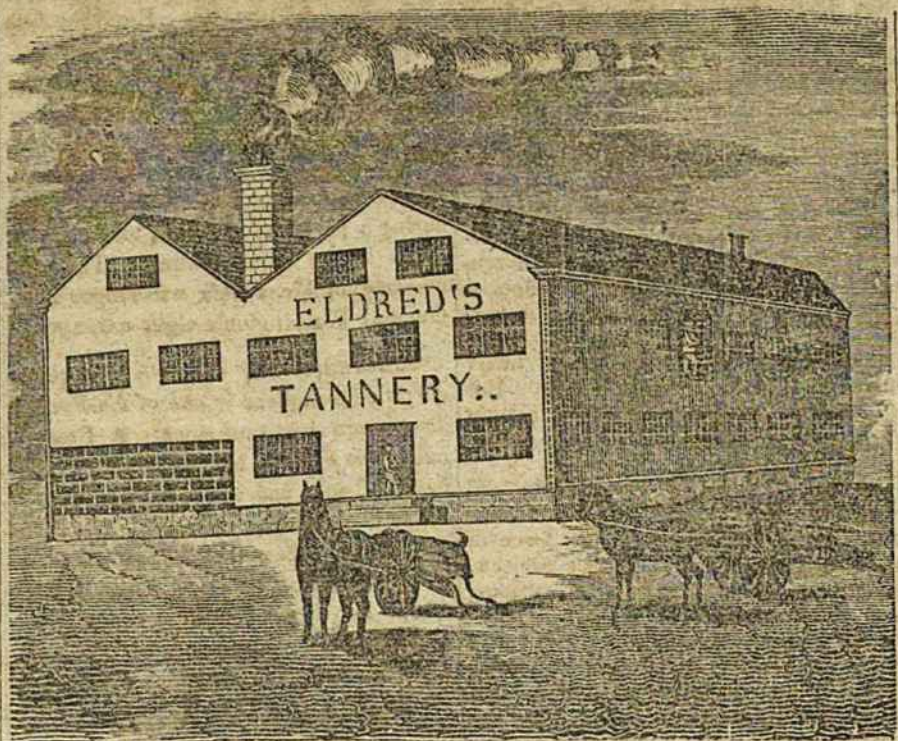
WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore,
5 Times Union Cotton and Linen Rags
1 Ton Beeswax, and
3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest assort-
ment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this
Village, and at his usual low prices.
Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 1846.
296-1f

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.
ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth ed-
ition of this highly popular work are for sale
at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or \$4.50
per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for
Liberty citizens to supply themselves.

INFORMATION WANTED
O'ZACH HURRELL—He arrived at New
York about nine years ago with Mrs.
Moulton, James Beard, Geo. Deam, Thomas
Flower, Richard Lovney, and others. If any
of the above men should see this advertisement,
they would greatly oblige the subscriber by send-
ing him any information concerning the above
men, who will bear of coming to his ad-
vantage by applying to Mr. L. Lambert, Ann Arbor,
Michigan.

Any Newspaper will confer a great favor
by copying this. 291-3v

ROWLAND'S best Mill Saws, 6, 6 1/2,
and 7 feet.
Rowland's best X Cut Saws, 6, 6 1/2, and 7 feet.
English C. S. Pit Saws, 6 1/2 and 7 feet.
Superior American Mill Saws, 10 to 16 in-
ches. For sale at the sign of the Big Anvil,
Upper Town. **HENRY W. WELLES,**
Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847. 298-1y



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

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

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

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash!
The Subscribers beg leave to inform their
old customers, and the public generally,
that they are now receiving a large and splendid
assortment of English, American and West
India, GOODS.

**Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils,
Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.**
Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable
for Ironing Wagons and Buggies, Nail Rods,
Horse Shoes, and Horse Mills, Sledge Iron, Tin
Ware and Tin Plates—also a general assort-
ment of
BOOTS & SHOES.
thick and thin sole work, and custom work to
suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on
the lowest possible terms for Cash or Barter.
Feeling confident as to do, that we can make it
for the interest of all those wishing to pur-
chase any of the above mentioned Goods, we
most earnestly solicit a visit and an inspection
of our Goods and prices before purchasing else-
where.

JAMES GIBSON & CO.
No. 3, Exchange Block.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846.
282-1f

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!
The Subscriber has just received, and is con-
stantly receiving, from
New York an elegant ar-
rangement of well selected assortment
of
Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,
&c. &c. which he intends to sell as low as at
any other establishment in this part of the State,
and he is prepared to receive for the same
any kind of **PRODUCE** (except
cabbage) will be taken in exchange for his ser-
vices. He cuts to order, and his garments are
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not cause 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
heats. When there is nothing but grossness, or
full repulsive surface, it becomes so tender and
sensitive that the skin becomes as smooth and deli-
cate as a child's. It brings a freshness and
blushing color upon the white, transparent
skin that is perfectly captivating. Some times
in case of Freckles it will first start out those
that have lain hidden and seem to disappear. Pur-
sue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

Parents know how fatal most medicines were
to children taken inwardly, they would be slow
to resort to them. Especially "mercurial"
lozenges, called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c.
The truth is, one can not, inwardly, when
worms are present. Now let me say to parents,
that this Salve will always tell if a child has
worms. It will drive every vestige of them a-
way. This is a simple and safe cure.
There is probably no medicine on the face of
the earth so sure and so safe in the ex-
pulsion of worms.

It would be cruel, my wicked, to give inter-
nal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless,
external one could be had.
TOLLY.
Although I've a little about it as a hair
restorative, yet I will state it against the World.
They may bring their Oils and near, and
mine will restore the hair to cases to their one-
old sores, mortifications, ulcers, &c.
This Salve is an outlet to the impuri-
ties of the system, and they cannot pass
off through the usual channels of the Inseparable
Perspiration. If such sores are healed up,
the impurities must have some other outlet, or it
will endanger life. This is the reason why it is
impolitic to use the common Salve of the day
in such cases. It has 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 that their young bodies
and tender frames are unable to bear up against?
While armies are thus sent to their
graves merely by pouring into their weak
stomachs powerful drugs and poisons! It is
such as the All-Healing Ointment tends to
prevent, and it is a safe and sure cure. Such cases
as Croup, Cholera, Cholera Infantum,
Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which
so many children die, the Ointment will re-
move so speedily and surely, that a physician
will never be needed. Mothers! throughout
this land, are now so solemnly and earnestly
warned to give their children an early cure if you
will use it. We are not so astounded by the
last desire to gain; but knowing as we do that
the bodies of infants and children die early,
which is supposed to be inevitable, we would
like to prevent, we hold up our warning voice,
and declare in the face of the whole world,
**CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE
THAN OTHERS!**

But it is foolish to want a poor nourishment
and the constant drying they undergo which
mows them down as the rank grass falls before
the scythe.
Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were
the last words we ever utter, and if we
cannot pass the reach of our interest, we would
use the All-Healing Ointment for sickness among
children."

It moves almost immediately the inflamma-
tion and swelling, when the pain of course
ceases.
FEVERS.
In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the
pores being locked up, so that the heat and per-
spiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture
could be started, the crisis is passed and the
fever over. The All-Healing Ointment is applic-
able in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock
the skin and bring forth the perspiration.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
Inflammation of the kidneys, of the womb, and
its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in
short, all the ailments which attend women
with females, find ready and permanent relief.
We have had aged ladies tell us they could not
live six months without it. But to females about
to become mothers, if used for some weeks ante-
cedent to their confinement, very few of those
painful and distressing labors will be experienced
period will be felt. This fact ought to be known
to the world over.

SCALD HEAD.
We have cured cases that actually defied
everything known, as well as the ability of fifteen
renowned doctors, and a man told us he had
spent \$500 on his children without any benefit,
when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.
COXS.
People need never be troubled with them if
they will use it.
As a **FAMILY MEDICINE**, no man can
be short of it. So long as the stars are
along over the Heavens—so long as man treads
the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the
flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known
—so long will this Ointment be used and
esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth,
then and only then will it be no more needed.

It allays all apprehensions on account of its
ingredients, in possessing such powerful prop-
erties, we will state that it is composed of some
of the most common and harmless herbs in ex-
istence. There is no mercury in it, as can be seen
by the most delicate and accurate analysis. It
is a simple, safe, and sure cure for all the
bowels. **JAMES McALISTER & CO.**
168 South Street, N. York.

Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, to
whom all communications should be addressed
(post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.
CAUTION.
As the All-Healing Ointment has been fre-
quently counterfeited, we have given this caution
to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine
unless the names of James McAlister, or James
McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon
the wrapper, and that it is a real and genuine
with the figure of "Inseparable Perspiration"
on the face.

Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be
paid on delivery, in any of the constituted
courts of the United States, or any individual
confering our name and Ointment, or
MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale &
Retail, Tecumseh, D. C. Whitworth, Dexter,
H. Bower, Manchester, John Owen & Co.,
Detroit; Herman & Cook, Brooklyn,
Dec. 18, 1845. 244-1y

On Hand Again!
The Subscriber would respectfully
notify the public, that he is located one
mile in the village of Ann Arbor, and is pre-
pared to accommodate the community with a
choice and well selected assortment of
NEW GOODS,
consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES HAR-
ware, Boots and Shoes, CROCKERY &c. &c.
which he will sell for **CASH** as cheap 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 purchas-
ing elsewhere.
By keeping the first quality of articles, by sell-
ing them most cheaply, and by a fair and honor-
able course in business, he expects to merit a liberal
share 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 the Village, in a new building, on the Public
Square, in the same store with C. Biles, Jeweler
& Milliner, **M. WHEELER,**
Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1846. 292-1f

FIRE AND DISSOLUTION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-
partnership heretofore existing between the
Subscribers, in this dissolved by mutual con-
sent. All persons indebted to said firm, are re-
quested to call forthwith and settle, and all
debts due by said firm, are to be immediately pay-
able by the undersigned. The accounts are left
with Sabin Felch, at the old stand.
SABIN FELCH.
EMANUEL MANN.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 14, 1846.

N. B. S. FELCH will continue in the Boot,
Shoe & Leather Business, as usual, where he
hopes that all his old patrons, and the public
generally will favor him with their patronage.
SABIN FELCH.
291-3m

PEACE DECLARED.
AND A
TREATY FORMED,
WHEREBY S. FELCH CAN HOLD
FREE TRADE AND COMMERCE IN
**BOOTS, SHOES, LEATH-
er, and Findings**
of all kinds, with all persons, Natives or For-
eigners, on the following, just and equal terms:
viz: **Good Articles—Low Prices—Ready Pay—
and No Taxes.**
The subscriber having fully tested the Credit
System to his great loss, both of confidence and
cash, and having suffered much loss by fire, he
necessity compels him to collect his pay, **by force
if necessary, as "AFTER HARDSHIP AND NEXT FALL,"**
very often come up "MISSING," leaving him sud-
denly in the **Red Hot**. He has come to the conclu-
sion that certain sensible girls did on a
late occasion, **(see to tal or husband, ready
pay or no Shoe-making)**
All persons that can conform to the above
treaty will do well to call on S. Felch, Ann Ar-
bor, Lower Town, No. 4 Huron Block, where
they will not be taxed for others' work who
never pay.
N. B. All persons indebted in any way to
the subscriber, had better call and pay if they
are honest and mean to keep so.
S. FELCH.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Jan. 1, 1847.

**FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING
WARE ROOMS.**
STEVENS & ZUG,
In the lower end of the White Block, directly
opposite the Michigan Exchange, have on
hand a large assortment of **FURNITURE,**
of their own manufacture, which they will sell
very low for Cash.
They also keep experienced Upholsterers, and
are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering at
the shortest notice.
Furniture of all kinds made to order of the
best material, and warranted.
STEVENS & ZUG,
Detroit, January, 1, 1847.

BRASS
**GUITAR, BASS VIOL, AND VIOLIN
STRINGS,** just received by
Dec. 19, 1846. 206 C. BILSS.

CONSUMPTION.
It can hardly be credited that a salve can have
any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are
within the system. But, we have used it, and
we find that it will reach the lungs quicker than
any medicine that can be given internally. Thus,
if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to
the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that
are consuming them, and expels them from the
system.
It is not that it is curing persons of Con-
sumption continually, although we are told it is
foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as
I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEAD ACHES.
This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache
of 12 years standing, such that it is readily
erect, so that vomiting of em. took place.
Painful and Ear Ache are helped with the
like success, as also Ague in the Face.
COLD FEET.
Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the
chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other
always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign
of disease in the system to have cold feet.
The Salve will restore the Inseparable Perspi-
ration and drive every cold from the system.
It cures Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and
other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy
has yet been discovered that is so good. The
same may be said of Bronchitis, Quinsy, Sore
Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore
Breast, &c.

And as for the Cheat Diseases, such as Asth-
ma, Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most
wonderful antidote in the World.
For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious.
Burns it has not its equal in the World.
Excesses of every kind, such as Wet-
Tampers, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of
them all.
SORE EYES.
The inflammation and disease always lie back
of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the
virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of
the inflammation or it will do little good. This
Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate
directly into the socket. The pores will be open-
ed, 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 is to expel humor. It will

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE undersigned having returned from New
York with a new, large and valuable stock
of **Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings,**
is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his
line at his new stand on Main street, oppo-
site 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 less than
heretofore, and had it not been for him, purchas-
ers would have continued to pay the prices here-
before charged.
He can say also, that his sales have been
the most sanguine expectations, showing
conclusively that a public benefactor, although
ever so small, will not go unrewarded in this en-
lightened community.
He is thankful for the favors already bestowed,
and would respectfully solicit a continuance of
them; and he would say to those who never have
purchased books of him, that he will cheerfully
articles and prices with pleasure at any time
they may call whether they wish to purchase or
not.
Cash orders from the country will be attended to,
and the books packed as well as if the persons
were present to attend the purchases. He will
also sell to children as cheap as their parents.
Purchasers will do well to examine his stock
and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Don't forget the place; be sure you call
at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, on Main
Street, a few doors South of the Public
Square.
WM. R. PERRY.
Ann Arbor, June 27, 1846. 269-1f

THRESHING MACHINES.
THE undersigned would inform the public
that he manufactures Horse Powers and
Threshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind
invented by himself.
These Machines are particularly
adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use
them for threshing their own grain. The power,
threshing and fixtures can all be loaded into a
common sized wagon box and drawn with one
pair of horses. They are designed to be used
with four horses. In one instance, 15-
bushels wheat were threshed in three hours
with four horses.
This Power and Machine contain all the ad-
vantages necessary to make them profitable to
the purchaser. They are strong and durable—
Farmers who want Powers and Machines for
threshing, will be safely used with one pair of
horses with proper care. They work with
less strength of horses according to the amount of
breadth done than any other power, and will
thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per
day with four horses. In one instance, 15-
bushels wheat were threshed in three hours
with four horses.
This Power and Machine contain all the ad-
vantages necessary to make them profitable to
the purchaser. They are strong and durable—
Farmers who want Powers and Machines for
threshing, will be safely used with one pair of
horses with proper care. They work with
less strength of horses according to the amount of
breadth done than any other power, and will
thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per
day with four horses. In one instance, 15-
bushels wheat were threshed in three hours
with four horses.

CLEANERS.
I expect to be prepared in a few days to
make Cleaners for those who may want them.
The utility and advantage of this Power and
Machine will appear evident to all on examina-
tion, the recommendations of the
reputable names of the country, and the
having adopted the necessary measures for secur-
ing letters patent for the same within the time
required by law.
S. W. FOSTER.
Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich. June 18, 1846

RECOMMENDATIONS.
During the year 1845, the undersigned
purchased and used entirely individually
with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly in-
vented Horse Powers and Threshing Machines,
and believe they are better adapted to the use of
the Power and Machine than any other
their own use than any other Power and Machine
or within our knowledge. They are calculated
to be used with four horses and are of ample
strength for that number. They appear to be
constructed in such a manner as to render their
use durable with little liability of getting out of
order. They are easily moved from one place to
another. They can be worked with any number
of hands from four to eight, and will thresh
about 200 bushels wheat per day.
G. B. REMUS, Scio, Washtenaw Co.

T. RICHARDSON, Scio,
SAMUEL HEALY, " "
S. P. FOSTER, " "
A. M. PHELPS, " "
J. M. BOWEN, Lima, " "
WM. WALKER, Webster, " "
THOS. WARREN, " "
D. SMALLEY, Lodi, " "