THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY Is published every Saturday morning by FOSTER & DELL.

Terms of the Paper ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year in advance: if not paid in advance, Two Dollars will be invaniably required.

All subscribers will be expected to pay within the year.

Rates of Advertising For each line of orevier, (the smallest type, the first insertion, 3 cents. For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents. 7 cents. For six months,

For six months,
For one year,
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
Legal Advertising by the tolio.
All advertisements must be accompanied by written directions for the time of insertion; otherwise they will be charged for till ordered out.

If All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid,

ET SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich. Th

VARIETY.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institute have determined-

1. To offer premiums in money for the best original papers containing positive additions to human knowledge.

2. To pay for making researches in such sciences as they may select for their

that may be ordered.

counts of the movements of the Insti-

tures to be delivered on useful subjects.

of human knowledge. 7. To publish a biography of Mr.

ident of the United States. 8. To establish exhibitions of new

sistants. June, 1848, is

The amount of the Mexican claim is

And the claim is not yet recovered.

ter Democrat says of the bomb shells making at Albany, that they will cost the fit \$1. 85.

here had a boy named "Reuben" almost the face with the words, "a slave for life!" Englishman .- St. Louis Gaz.

nessed in the city of New York. A a decided majority. watch and weep over him.

WHIG PATRONAGE. -The members of the Massachusetts Legislature are each of them allowed fourteen newspapers per week during the session. Mr. Keyes, whig member elect from Dedham, and editor and proprietor of the Norfolk County American, subscribes for thirteen copies per week of his own paper.

VIEWS ON FIGHTING .- Here is what the celebrated Major Jack Downing said several years ago on fighting :

" In the matter of fighting there is one thing I alwways keep my eyes on, and I found Gen. Jackson of the same way of thinking, and that is, to depend less on folks who say they are ready to shed the last drop of their blood, than on folks who are ready to shed the first drop. Give a man eight dollars a day to speeches in Congress, with the right of free postage, and you hear enough of the "last drop' matters; when it comes to camp duty, then the "first drop" folks have to stand to the rack at eight dollars a month!"

PRICE OF CONGRESSIONAL READING .-Among the items in the general appropriation bill, agreed to on Friday, in the this amendment.

quiring the venders of patent medicines some domestic calamity, is not yet repre- play the presidential game with—to count special guardians. It is due to them, sir, to have attached to each bottle, box, &c., sented in this body. When she appears something in the Baltimore caucus—if that there should be a fair expression or cipie in our political creed, that a people him. As to the war, Mr. Calhoun said setting forth the several ingredients of here, there will an addition of two sense this is to be the result—wo! wo! I say what is the sense of this body. Upon that in forming a constitution have the unwhich the compound consists with the tors to the representatives here of the to this Union. proportions of each .- Maine Poper.

POETRY.

Happiness.

BY POLLOK.

True happiness has no localities ; No tones provincial, no peculiar garb : Where duty goes, she goes; with justice goes And goes with meekness, charity and love, Where'er a tear is dried : a wounded heart Bound up, a bruised spirit with the dew Of sympathy anointed, or a pang Of honest suffering sooth'd, or injury Repented of, as oft by love forgiven ; Where'er an evil passion is subdued, Or virtue's feeble embers found, where'er A sin is heartily abjured and left-There is a high and lofty place, a spot Of sacre 1 light, a most religious fane, Where happiness descending sits and smiles.

From the Washington Union.

Speech Of Mr. Calhoun.

Resolutions of the non-slaveholding States and the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Calhoun here rose and said

5. To establish a pay for free lec- on this floor some time ago, that all par- ours-without reference to any acquisi- territorial question-this public domain of may be overruled at any time. It gives from Missouri wants to-morrow morning, of the gross, feculent, festering coruption ties in the non-slaveholding States had tions from Mexico-may be, and will be, ours? Why, sir, what is it? It is the us no security. But the constitution is very well. The resolutions can be taken that exists here; they have no concep-6. To establish a Museum of Natu- come to a fixed and solemn determination shortly added to these United States. — common property of the States of this stable. It is a rock. On it we can stand. up on Monday. ral Science and the Elegant arts, and a upon two propositions. One was, that How will we then stand? There will be Union. They are called "the territories It is a principle on which we can meet Library of works in all the departments there should be no further admission of but fourteen on the part of the united States." And what are our friends from the non-slaveholding course when the time comes. I know ted States supposed there was a twentieth any State into the Union which permitted we are to be fixed, limited and forever- the "United States" but the States uni- states. It is firm ground, on which they by their constitution the existence of slave- and twenty-eight on the part of the non- ted ? Sir, these territories are the prop- can better stand in opposition to fanati-Smithson, to be written by the Vice Prestry; and the other was, that slavery shall slaveholding States! Twenty-eight! erty of the States united; held jointly for cism, than on the shifting sands of com- I am for going on with the business of ington, they would in 24 hours asnot hereafter exist in any of the Territo- Double our number! And with the their common use. And is it consistent promise. ries of the United States; the effect of same disproportion in the other House and with equality, that any portion of the part. to be given by the secretary and his as- States the monopoly of the public do- ment, sir, will be entirely in the hands of oust them from this common property of stitution. main, to the entire exclusion of the slave- the non-slaveholding States-overwheml. theirs-shall pass any law which shall Well, sir, what if the decision of this THE EXPENSE OF RECOVERING THE holding States. Since that declaration ingly. MEXICAN CLAIM.—The amount of appro- was made, Mr. President, we have abun. Sir, if this state of things is to go on— the Union from emigrating with their tional right, which in my opinion is as public pusiness to take up firebrands to priations demanded by Secretary Walker dant proof that there was a satisfactory if this determination, so solemnly made. property to the territories of the United clear as any in the instrument itself—the set the world on fire. to carry on Mr. Polk's war to the 30th of foundation for it. We have received all is to be persisted in, where shall we stand, States? Would that be consistent—can more defined and stable, indeed, because 874,000,000 ready solemn resolutions passed by seven as far as this federal government of ours it be consistent with the idea of a com- deduced from the entire body of the inof the non-slaveholding States-one half is concerned? What, then, must we do? mon property, held jointly for the benefit strument, and nature of the subject to 2.000.000 of the number already in the Union, Iowa We must look to justice-to our own of all? Would it be so considered in pri- which it relates? What then? That is up, I might expect to find him supporting He took these positions, in substance: Excess already appropriated 72,000,000 not being counted-using the strongest interests-to the constitution. We will vate life? Would it not be considered a question which I will not undertake possible language to that effect; and no have no longer a shield even in equality the greatest outrage in the world, and to decide. It is a question for our con-Cost of Bomb Shells.—The Roches. doubt in a short space of time similar res. here. Now, can we rely upon the sense which any court on the face of the globe stituents—the slaveholding states. A sololutions will be received from all the non- of justice of this body ? Ought we to would at once overrule ? ect has been agitated in the other House

River, with three small girls, his children, Southern States, the slaveholding States. clinging around him, the youngest fast should inquire what is now their relative asleep, with her head pillowed on the strength in this Union, and what it will be bosom of her insensible father, and the if this determination should be carried inothers weeping most bitterly. They had to effect hereafter. Sir, already we are two descriptions of States, in the Houses age. of Congress, and in the electoral college. lowa, which is already represented there. States, and 118 to the slaveholding, giving a majority of 50 to the non-slavehold-

The Legislature have passed a law, re- ready lown is a State; but, owing to -if we are to become a mere ball to and the members of which are to be their ly to subvert the Union itself.

addition to Iowa and Wisconsin, twelve equality? Mr. President, it was solemnly asserted more States upon the territory already

to prove what our condition is?

called the slave States, giving a majority the non-slaveholding States, to them.in the aggregate to the former of 48 .- Sir, the day the balance between the two In the electoral college there are 168 sections of the country-the slaveholding

consin has passed the initiatory stage, and | tion-does the constitution afford any position which we can take, which will | calculated to secure their liberty, pros- to the Rio Grande, he would scarcely bewill be here at the next session. This remedy? Is there any provision by uphold us in any thing like independence will add two more, making a clear major- which this aggressive policy-boldly -which will give us any chance at all ity of four in this body on the side of avowed, as if perfectly consistent with to maintain an equality in this Union, on the non-slaveholding States, who will thus our institutions and the safety and pros- those great principles to which I have be enabled to sway every branch of this perity of the United States !- may be had reference. Overrule these princigovernment at their will and pleasure. - confronted? Is this a policy consistent ples, and we will ever be a respectable But, sir, if this aggressive policy be fol- with the constitution. No, Mr. Presi- portion of the community. lowed-if the determination of the non- dent, no! It is in all its features, dar laveholding States is to be adhered to ingly opposed to the constitution. What compromise line. I have already conhereafter, and we are to be entirely ex- is it? Ours is a federal constitution. sidered it as a great error-highly injucluded from the territories which we al- The States are its constituents, and not rious to the south, because it surrendered, ready possess, or may possess-if this is the people. The twenty-eight States- for mere temporary purposes, those high nine individuals, or as twenty-nine indi- any compromise line. Yet I would have a string of abstractions. Sir, there is ample space for 12 or 15 viduals would stand to a consolidated pow- been willing to have continued the com-

of the largest description of states in the er. It was not made for the mere indi- promise line. One of the resolutions in cannot take up abstrictions. The conterritories belonging to the United States. vidual prosperity of the State as individu- the House, to that effect was offered by stitution is an abstraction. Propriety is Already a law is in course of passing als. No, sir. It was made for higher my suggestion. I said to a friend there, an abstraction. All the great rules of though the other House creating one ends. It was formed that every State (Mr. Burt,) "Let us not be disturbers of life are abstractions. The Declaration north of Wisconsin. There is ample constituting a portion of this great Union this Union. As abhorrent to my feel- of Independence was made on an abstrac-In the Senate, February 18, 1847, on the room for another north of Iowa; and an- of ours should enjoy all its advantages, ings as is that compromise line, let it be tion; and when I hear a man declare that other north of that; and then that large natural and acquired, with greater secu- adhered to in good faith; and if the oth- he is against abstract truth in a case of of the great lights of the Democratic region extending on this side of the Rocky rity, and enjoy them more perfectly .- er portions of the Union are willing to this kind, I am prepared to know what party, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Benton and other Mountains, from 49 degrees, down to the The whole system is based on justice and stand by it. It has kept peace for his course will be! I certainly supposed ers, but he found it impossible to follow Mr. President, I rise to offer a set of res- Texan line, which may be set down fair- equality between the some time and in the circumstances, per- that the Senator from Missouri, the re- all of them at the same time, as they went olutions in reference to the various res. ly as an area of twelve and a half degrees members of this republic. Nor can that haps, it would be better to keep peace as presentative of a slaveholding State; would different ways. olutions from the State legislatures upon latitude—that extended region of itself is be consistent with equality which will it is." But, sir, it was voted down by an have supported these resolutions. I moved the subject of what they call the extension susceptible of making six, seven or eight make this public domain a monopoly on overwhelming majority. It was rene ved them in good faith, under a solemn con-3. To publish the papers that may be of slavery and the proviso attached to the large States. To this, add Oregon, one side—which, in its consequences, by a gentleman from a non-slaveholding viction of what was due to those whom I accepted and the results of the researches House bill, called the three million bill. which extends 49 to 52 degrees, which would place the whole power in one sec- state, and again voted down by an over- represent; and due the whole South and day and under this administration, it is What I propose before I send my resolu- will give four more, and I make a very tion of the Union to be wielded against whelming majority. 4. To publish popular and brief action to the table, is to make a few exmoderate calculation when I say that, in the other section of the Union? Is that
Well, I see my way in the constitution. as any Senator to obstruct public business.

proscribe the citizens of other portions of body shall deny to us this high constitu- in public life, that I never would leave tion.]

slaveholding States. But we need not go rely upon this? These are the solemn Mr. President, not only is that propo- And if the decision should be adverse at country \$3 60 each—or \$326,000. The beyond the walls of Congress. The sub-Sir, look to the past. If we are to stitution, but the other, which undertakes will take under solemn consideration look to that-I will not go into the de- to say that no State shall be admitted into what they ought to do. I give no advice. hibiting the extension of slavery" (using tails-we will see from the beginning of this Union, which shall not prohibit by its It would be hazardous and dangerous for HORRIBLY BRUTAL .- A wealthy man their own language) "to any territory this government to the present day, as far constitution the existence of slavery, is me to do so. But I may speak as an inwhich may be acquired by the United as pecuniary resources are concerned—equally a great outrage against the con-dividual member of that section of the white, whom he caused to be branded in States hereafter." At the same time, two so far as the disbursements of revenue stitution of the United States. Sir, I hold Union. There I drew my first breath .resolutions which have been moved to is involved, it will be found that we have it to be a fundamental principle of our There are all my hopes. I am a planter The man who perpetrated this at is an extend the compromise line from the been a portion of the community which political system, that the people have a -a cotton planter. I am a southern man Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, during has substantially supported this govern- right to establish what government they and a slaveholder-a kind and merciful A most touching scene was lately wit. the present session, have been rejected by ment without receiving any thing like a may think proper for themselves; that one I trost-and none the worse for betautamount support from it. But why every state about to become a member of ing a slaveholder. I say for one I would drunken man was there found lying on Sir, there is no mistaking the signs of should I go beyond this very measure it- this Union has a right to form its own rather meet any extremity upon earth the end of one of the piers of the East the times; and it is high time that the self? But why should I go beyond this government as it pleases; and that, in or- than give up one inch of our equalitydetermination on the part of the non- der to be admitted there is but one quali- one inch of what belongs to us as memslaveholding States, that there can be no fication, and that is, that the government bers of this great republic! What! acfurther addition to the slaveholding states, shall be republican. It is not so express- knowledged inferiority! The surrender ly prescribed by the instrument itself, but of life is nothing to sinking down into Sir, what is the entire amount of this by that great section which guarantees to acknowledged inferiority! found their father while intoxicated; and in a minority—I use the word "we" for policy? I will not say that it is so de-every state in this Union a republican I have examined this subject largely instead of leaving him, they remained to brevity sake-already we are in a minor- signed. I will not say from what cause form of government. Now, sir, what is -widely. I think I see the future if we ity in the House, in the electoral college, it originated. I will not say whether proposed? It is proposed, from a vague, do not stand up now; and in my humble and, I may say, in every department of blind fanatcism on one side; whether a indefinite, erroneous, and most dangerous opinion, the condition of Ireland is mer this government, except at present in the hostile feeling to slavery entertained by conception of private individual liberty, ciful and happy—the condition of Hin-Senate of the United States-there for many not fanatical on the other, has pro- to overrule this great common liberty, dostan is peace and happiness-the conthe present we have an equality. Of the duced it; or whether it has been the which a people have of framing their own dition of Jamaica is prosperous and happy, twenty-eight States, fourteen are non- work of men, who, looking to political constitution. Sir, the individual right of to what the southern states will be if now ican and the American forces—and there slaveholding, fourteen are slaveholding, power, have considered the agitation of man is not nearly so easily to be established they yield. counting Delaware, which is doubtful, as this question as the most effectual mode lished by any course of reasoning, as his one of the non-slaveholding States. But of obtaining the spoils of this govern. common liberty. And yet, sir, there are this equality of strength exists only in the ment. I look to the fact itself. It is a men of such delicare feeling on the sub- be read. Senate. One of the clerks at my re- policy, Mr. President, which aims to mo- ject of liberty-there are men who canquest has furnished me with a statement nopolize the powers of this government not possibly bear what they call slavery of what is the relative strength of the and to obtain sole possession of its patron. in one section of the country-(and it is not so much slavery as an institution. Now, I ask, is there a remedy ? Does indispensable for the good of both races) There are 228 representatives, including the constitution afford any remedy? And -men so squeamish on this point, that if not, is there any hope? These, Mr. they are ready to strike down the higher Of these, 138 are from the non-slavehold. President, are solemn questions-not on- right of a community to govern themng States, and 90 are from what are ly to us, but, let me say to gentlemen from selves, in order to maintain the absolute right of individuals in all circumstances,

to govern themselves. Mr. President, the resolutions that I totes belonging to the non-slaveholding States, and the non-slaveholding States have proposed, present, in exact terms, non-slaveholding States. Already Wis Now, sir, I again put the solemn queer stand which we can have. It is the only government which they may think best told that Gen. Taylor had been ordered quence of the discharge of many at the

Sir, here let me sav a word as to the

Let us be done with compromise .discoveries in science and the useful arts, which would be to the non-slaveholding in the electoral college! The govern- ners, outnumbering another portion, shall Let us go back and stand upon the con- clusion of business. He says he calculas both Houses of Congress, all into the Po-

emn and great question, Mr. President .-

Mr. President, I desire that these res-

ly, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the states of this Union, by

Resolved, That the enactment of any -is destroyed, is a day that will not be these great truths. I propose to present law which should directly, or by its effects. far removed from political revolution, and them to the Senate, I propose to have a deprive the citizens of any of the states archy, civil war, and wide spread disas- vote upon them; and I trust there is no of this Union from emigrating with their which he believed to be right, and with ing them again at his cherished post. We, Mr. President, have at present ter. The balance of this system is in gentleman here who will refuse a direct property, into any of the territories of the the party who advocated them. All his only one position in the government, by the slaveholding States. They are the vote upon these propositions. It is manly United States, will make such discrimina- life he had occupied an independent posiwhich we may make any resistance to conservative portion-always will be the that we shall know the state of things. - fion, and would, therefore, be a violation tion. He had joined in no caucuses on House of Representatives, was \$72,000 this aggressive policy which has been deconstitution, and the rights of the either side, except in 1841, when he begratulations on his recovery. Mr. Hunt for books received by members of the clared against the south or any other that balance on their part may, for generations insist upon it, and I as one, will insist uppresent Congress. Neither year nor the non-slaveholding States may choose to come, uphold this glorious Union of on it that the sense of this body shall be ted, and in derogation of that perfect nays, nor tellers, could be procured upon to take And this equality in this body ours. But if this policy should be carried taken; the body which represents the equality which belongs to them as memis of the most transient character. Al- out-if we are to be reduced to a handful states in their capacity as communities, bers of this Union, and would tend direct- everybody saw that it pointed at him, and

expression much dapends. It is the only conditional right to form and adopt the the way it had been carried on. When for an additional volunteer force in conse

Augus 111

perity, and happiness, and that in con- lieve it-he did not at first; but when he except that its constitution shall be repub- did not interpose was, that he did not wish lican and that the imposition of any other to lose his influence with the Adminisby Congress would not only be in viola- tration pending the danger of an Oregon tion, but in direct conflict with the prin- war, and he desired to get out of that ciple on which our political system rests. difficulty first, as the most important, and

nis sent. Mr. Benton then rose and said: Mr. should have moved a resolution recalling to be the fixed policy of the government, the twenty-nine States (including Iowa) principles of the constitution upon which President, we have some business to trans- Gen. Taylor from the Rio Grande.-I ask what will be our situation here- stand under this government as twenty- I think we ought to stand. I am against act. I do not intend to avoid business for Upon the Oregon question he was free to

Mr. Calhoun. The Senator says he the whole Union. I have as little desire

Mr. Calhoun. The Senator does not at all comprehend me. I had hoped that when these resolutions shall be taken his maiden speech on the \$3,000,000 bill.

Mr. Benton. I shall be found in the

right place, I am on the side of my country and the Union.

The resolutions were then ordered to

CONGRESSIONAL.

stance of Mr. Calhoun's speech, in reply to Mr. Turney, in which he acknowledged his agency in the Annexation of from Mexico, and offer her terms of Texas, and assigned as a reason for his peace. haste, the apprehension lest, "a fatal blow might be inflicted upon Slavery." He continued:

The Rio Grande was not fixed as the

dence had been opened with the Mexi-

The true cause of the war was the march

of Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande. Mr. Calhoun referred to the proof in a letter, showing a correspondence between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Arista, in which the latter agreed that if Gen. Taylor remained North of the San Colorado (the next be no hostile collision between the Mexwould be no war. The President has As to the insinuation about the Presidency. t would have been more manly, at least, Resolved, That as a furdamental prin- if the Senator from Tennessee had named

formity thereto, no other condition is im- found it was so, he told the Senator from nosed by the federal constitution on a state Delaware that his march ought to be arin order to be admitted into this Union, rested. Mr. Calhoun said that why he Here the Honorable Senator resumed still hoped it might be done in time to save a war with Mexico. But for that he say that he believed he had rendered some service to his country.

During the debate, Mr. Westcott, of Floride, a Democrat, attacked the administration in the roughest style.

"Mr. W. said, since he had been here he had been rather puzzled to know what was democracy. He had followed some

Sir, said Mr. W., in a loud and emphatic manner, and amidst perfect silence. "what is modern democracy? At this nothing more than a party combination to secure the loaves and fishes-the spoils I cannot in the compromise. A com- All I want is a decision before the three of office !! [Great sensation.] Sir, the How do we stand in reference to this promise is but an act of Congress. It million bill is decided. If the Senator people of the United States have no idea tion of it. [Increased sensation and close Mr. Benton. I will pursue my own attention.] Sir, if the people of the Uniwhat are abstractions, and what are not. part of the rottenness and corruption that I know what business is, and what is not. is to be found here in this city of Washthe session; and I say, I shall not vote semble here and pitch the whole governfor abstractions, years ahead, to the ex- ment, the President, Heads of Depatments, ted on my course. He is mistaken. He tomac, and set up a better, and they would knows very well, from my whole course do right .- [Much merriment and sensa-

Mr. Westcott pursued this strain of remark for some time, producing a very strong effect,"

Mr. Corwin, Senator from Ohio, made

1. That we had long insulted and abused Mexico by wresting from her

2. That the President's message was fabrication of falsehoods.

3. That the war was commenced by 4. That it can result in no benefit to

5. That it is our duty to withhold all

supplies for carrying it on. 6. That we must withdraw our troops

Mr. Corwin, it is said, through the

present session, has uniformly voted against all supplies of men and money for prosecuting the war. This speech has boundary; it was left open, to be settled excited very considerable attention thro upon liberal principles, and a correspon- the country. We shall publish a part of it, as soon as we can find room. The can Government upon that very subject. Ohio True Democrat, the organ of the Anti-slavery Whigs of Ohio, says:

"The speech, and the votes in opposition to the \$28,000,000 Loan Bill, and the Army Bill, place Mr. Corwin at once at the head of those "Young Whigs," who are laboring to prevent the extension of slavery, and to bring about such a reformation, in the administration of the river South of the Nueces,) there would Government, as is called for by the principles of freedom and the Constitution.'

A great sensation was made in the House on Saturday, by the entrance of not the authority to define the boundary. the venerable John Q. Adams, detained olutions which I now send to the table If the President may settle boundaries at hitherto from his seat by illness. Mr. his option, he may make war whenever Hunt was speaking at the time. He im-The resolutions were read and are as he pleases. The Northeast boundary mediately suspended his remarks, and the was unsettled from 1783 down to 1843, House, with one unanimous sentiment, Resolved. That Congress, as the joint when it was settled by the Senator from rose to receive the venerable and veneagent and representative of the states of Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster.) During rated patriot, philanthropist and states this Union, has no right to make any law. all that interval, no President had march- man. Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennor do any act whatever, that shall direct- ed any troops to occupy that boundary. essee, who occupied previously this ses-When Washington was President, the sion the former seat of the Representa-British held possession of Detroit, and tive from Quincy, escorted him to his which any of them shall be deprived of Fort Stanwix, (now Utica, N. Y.) And chair. He relinquished this seat to Mr. its full and equal right in any territory of why did not Washington march an army Adams, after having addressed him, thro the United States, acquired or to be ac- to expel them? Because the President the Speaker, in a few eloquent & pertinent was not the war-making power. Re- remarks; to which Mr. Adams made anturning, then, to the question of his poli- propriate response-thanking Mr. Johntical consistency, Mr.C. said he was no on for his courtesy, and expressing to party man. He went for those measures the House his great satisfaction in meet-Members of both political parties, with a common feeling of entire gladness gathered around him and tendered their conlieved it necessary to defeat a series of made, also, in his speech, proper allusion measures which he believed to be wrong. 'o the scene. Mr. Adams seems to have lost flesh, but neither strength of body or A message was received from the Pres-

dent respecting the prosecution of the war with Mexico. No overtures of peace

Gen. Cass continues to ride the War hobby as usual. He undoubtedly expects to ride into the Presidency on this horse. All his speeches are "still for war."

In SENATE, Feb. 26. Mr. Morehead, ed and passed. from the committee on the Post Office, recussion, adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Crittenden reported a bill for the relief of Ireland. It appropriates the sum of half a million of dollars, and authorizes the President to employ suitable ded and passed. agents to purchase Provisions to that amount, and also to send them in such national vessels as can be spared from the to and from the Army. public service for that purpose.

An animated discussion sprung up on

Mr. Crittenden supported it by some eloquent remarks, enforcing the justness and propriety of affording relief to the starving millions of that unhappy country.

Mr. Clayton took the same view of it. and spoke in favor of the appropriation. It was an act worthy of the nation.

Mr. Cass was also in favor of it, and supported the bill with some persuasive and convincing remarks.

Mr. Niles also openly opposed it. He in any shape. was not insensible to the strong appeal to land, and was willing to do all he could the proviso. to assist personally, but he doubted the in the matter.

Finally the bill was laid over for the be acquired. present.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27. SENATE-The House amendments to the bill for relief of the heirs of Paul Jones, were agreed to.

The House bill to increase marine force was passed. The Indian appropriation bill was pass

The Senate insisted upon its amendment to the Military Academy appropri-

The Post Office appropriation bill was amended, and the section giving the Post Masters power to advertise in any paper they might prefer, was stricken out, ayes 24, noes 21.

An effort to get up a land graduation bill was lost, 17 to 24.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment adopcibly taken from her Custom House, by erdy, Johnson and Cilley. exceed \$30,000. An amendment was also adopted, to pay John Hogan, the late agent to St. Do ningo \$740, when the bill was passed.

after some discussion postponed till Mon-

The Senate resumed the consideration of the House amendment to the Naval appropriation bill, and disagreed thereto, and appointed a committee of conference.

The bill for the relief of Ireland, was passed, 27 to 13.

The fortification bill was also passed. The Senate then went into executive session and upon the opening of the doors adjourned.

House .- The bill to carry into effect certain provisions of the treaty with China was read a third time and passed.

A number of unimportant reports from different committees were made, after which the House went into committee of the whole and took up the navy appropriation bill, with the Senate's amendments. After a debate, the House concurred in On agreeing with the Senate amendments some, and disagreed with others, and asked for a committee of conference on the West Point bill.

taken up in committee. A warm debate ensued, in which Messrs. Cook, Cobb. Hopkins, Root, Henly, Dowlan, Ewing of Pa., and others took part, on a motion by Mr. Cook to smend by striking out the first section, and inserting a provision reducing the compensation of all civil officers, whose salaries exceed \$1,000 and can be constitutionally reduced 25 per cent. including members of Congress .-An amendment was adopted to the first section of the bill, fixing the 10th March, The message states that there is no un-'47, as the time for the act to go into operation.

Mr. Hamlin then proposed a substitute, being the bill as reported with additions to the sections relating to manufactures of silk, and of which silk is a component part-spirits, cordials, wines and sugars, woolens and worsted goods-as articles upon which the additional 10 per cent. ad valorem should also be levied.

On motion of Mr. Winthrop, the tax on tea and coffee was rejected by a vote of 91 to 93. The substitute was then re ported to the House and a motion to lay it on the table was negatived 71 to 126. | means, 安存 图 建二个相称等 四方丁

end of their time. He recommends that | A motion to reconsider this vote was nega bounty be granted to those of the vol- atived by a vote of 104 to 105. A vote unteers who would agree to extend their was then taken on the final passage of term of service. He suggests other the substitute, and resulted in its rejection, was then taken up, and after discussion,

tax on tea and-coffee, to continue during on the table of the House, without reading, communicating the correspondence with Gen. Taylor, called for some weeks table. The resolution to restore Mr. since. It covers 300 manuscript pages.

SENATE-March 2. SENATE-The joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and the Army, was amend-

A bill to appoint general officers to the ported the House bill increasing the com- ten regiment was reported from the milipensation of Postmasters, &c., with tary committee, with the House amendamendments, which were, after some dis- ment to appoint a Lieut. General stricken

The Light House bill from the House passed without amendment.

The Army appropriation bill was amen-The post route Li'l was amended and

passed. It includes mails to Oregon, and

The joint resolution to refund advances made by States, for volunteers, passed .-The amendment to include counties, town ships and cities, was rejected.

The bill to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown passed.

The THREE MILLION BILL wa taken up, J. M. Clayton addressed the Senate, contending that the appropriation of the money, without specifying the direct object, was not warranted by the Constitution.

After recess, Mr. Pearce addressed the Senate, in opposition to the 3,000,000 bill

Mr. Dix followed, and said he should our sympathies by the suffering in Ire- under instructions, vote for the bill, with

Mr. Johnson of La., Butler and Col policy or expediency of Congress acting quit, followed, and spoke warmly against to France. Richard Rush was then nomany prohibition of slavery in territory to

> Mr. Dayton defended the right of the General Government to prohibit slavery in new territory.

Mr. Cass withdrew his amendments in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the

Mr. Berrien's amendment against dis 24 to 29.

Mr. Johnson of La., moved a substitute for the bill, in the same words as the bill of last session, except that the amount is 3,000,000 instead of 2,000,000.

Mr. Evans moved to amend the pre amble, so as to state that the bounda ry is an open question-negatived, 23 to 20.

Mr. Johnson's substitute was adopted without a division.

Mr. Upham moved Mr. WILMOT's Proviso, substantially, as an amendment, ted to allow the President to settle with when the Senate was addressed by Messrs. the late Republic of Texas for goods, for- Cass, Miller, Cameron, Dickinson, Rev-

> The vote was then taken on the WIL MOT Proviso, and resulted in its rejection -yeas 21, nays 31.

Messrs. Webster and Archer then addressed the Senate in opposition to the The 3,000,000 bill was taken up, and 3,000,000 bill, which was finally ordered to a third reading, 29 to 24, and it was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then adjourned, it being half past one in the morning.

House-The House concurred with the Senate's amendment to the bill fo raising Marine corps.

The bill from the Senate for the RE

Senate, was referred.

The Post Office appropriation bill, with tee of the House, was then taken up .-The amendment of the committee was by emigration from England. concurred in, and thus amended, the Senate amendments were then agreed to .for striking out the section authorizing Postmasters to select the newspapers in which the list of letters should be pub-The supplemental tariff bill was then lished, without regard to the circulation of the paper, the vote stood, ayes 84, noes 77.

> The amendment of the Senate to the House amendments to the joint resolution of thanks to Gen's. Taylor, Butler, and Worth, for presenting swords, instead of medals, was agreed to.

A message from the President was read communicating unpublished correspondence with Gen. Taylor and the Quarter master-General, called for by resolution. published correspondence with Generals Taylor and Hamai.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the Military Academy bill made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. McClelland presented a resolution from the Legislature of Michigan, in fa-

The committee of the whole on the Union, Mr. Cobb in the chair, considered and agreed to, sundry amendments to the Army appropriation bill, with further amendments by the committee on ways and

Wednesday, March 3-6 o'clock. SENATE .- A number of private bills were passed. The Oregon territorial bill was laid on the table-28 to 18. The river and harbor bill passed as it came from the House. Bill to establish the territory of Minnesota was laid on the Ritchie to the privileges of the Senate shared the same fate.

House-The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair, and took up the 3,000,000 bill from the Senate. Wilmot's proviso was then rejected, 27 to 112. Mr. Wilmot then moved to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected, 87 to 112. The bill was then passed, 114 to 82.

Macedonian and Jamestown to Ireland, with supplies of provisions, was passed. The hour of half past two having now

EVENING SESSION .- The Senate nonconcurred in the report of the committee of conference in relation to the appointment of General-in-Chief, and agreed to the report on the civil and diplomatic bill. All the private bills on the calendar except one for the relief of Myerle were passed. A new conference committee submitted a report on the military bill. leaving out the Lt. General provision, which was agreed to by both houses, and the bill passed. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then passed. 'I'te bill to provide for the construction of naval steam ships, as amended by the House, was passed. The Senate went

2 o'clock .- The Senate rejected the nomination of C. J. Ingersoll as minister inated and confirmed. Mr. Tod as minginia, to Portugal, were also confirmed.

into Executive session at half nine o'-

The vote on the Wilmot proviso, which was moved by Mr. Upham of Vt., was as

Yeas-Allen, Atherton, Cameron, Cilley, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Hunmemberment of Mexico, was negatived, tington, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge

Nays-Archer, Ashley, Atchinson, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Crittenden, Dickinson, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Johnson of Md. Johnson of La., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Sevier, Soule, Turney, Westcott, Yulee-31.

On ordering the bill to a third reading, without the proviso, the vote stood :

Yeas-Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of La., Lewis, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee-29.

Nays-Archer, Badger, Berrien, Cameron, Thos. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge-24.

The London Correspondent of the Journal of Committee says, that a British merchant at Montevideo has recently con-LIEF of IRELAND and Scotland, was cluded a contract with the British govern- to it. referred to the committee on ways and ment, for the purchase of half a million acres on the East land of the Falkland The bill for the relief of the heirs of Islands, with the right over the wild cat-Paul Jones, with the amendment of the tle for six years, for which he pays £60,-000 sterling, and is to deliver to the Governor 20,000 sheep, and stock of the Senate's amendment, and a further different kinds for breeding. Within amendment from the post office commit- the time he is to import 6000 tame cows, Efforts are making to settle these islands

> CURIOUS CALCULATION. -It has been calculated that a single penny put out at five per cent, compound interest, at the birth of our Savior, would have produced in the year 1806,£290,991,000,000,000, 000,000,000,000,000,000,000, sterling, which would make a bulk of solid gold of 110 million times the magnitude of the whole earth; whilst at simple interest, the same space of time would only have produced seven shillings and six-

HINT TO POSTMASTERS .-- A post-

master in Pennsylvania recently had a judgment given against him for the price of a subscription of several years to a distant newspaper, on the plea that he had not given sufficient legal notice to the publisher to stop it, and had continued to receive the numbers for several years, and are punctually mailed, and the fault lies to sell them for postage. The magi- with the postmasters. We shall use every strate decided that merely returning a a copy of "John Smith's" paper with and have it rectified. "stop this" written on it, without post mark, or other indications of locality, was not sufficient for legal notice; but a WRITEN NOTICE, WITH NAME, PLACE, DATE AND REASON, must be sent to the publisher, and franked" that it may be taken out

Washington Irving's Life of Mohammet is nearly ready for the press.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Saturday, March, 13.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Township Elections. In about three weeks the election for Township Officers will be held all over to Liberty men in reference to what we conceive to be the path of duty and of wisdom on this occasion.

proslavery parties by voting for proslavery candidates, without bearing false witaction on the part of Liberty men, would Coming from this source the statesments Joint resolution for despatching the principles of the Liberty party, but would the Slave and the Free States, and the interest in their vocation, and, at the same has been based upon the position that an thinking antislavery man. arrived, the House took a recess until five advocate and defender of Slavery as it is,

Liberty men. They are toiling to se- likely to be hemmed in for the future, this end the examples of Mr. Brimmer the others remained, and are probably in cure anti-slavery action on the one and instead of swaying the country at its and Mr. Wadsworth. They caused such the hands of the Mexicans. hand: on the other, they vote for the su- will, was to be compelled to take a de- a number of copies of "the School and The day the volunteers went ashore premacy of candidates and parties who fensive attitude. He fears the result of the School Master" to be struck off at they received visits from several Mexicans are opposing the objects they seek. Vic- the discussion of the Wilmot Proviso their private expense as would supply a of character, as well as peasants and fishtories thus acquired by the help of Liber- among the gray-headed Senators; and copy to each School District in the States ermen, who made promises of assistance; ty men, will be heralded as a "Great hence he brings in these resolutions for of Massachusetts and New York; and but, in the afternoon, under a flag of Democratic Triumph!" or as an "Un- the express purpose of getting the Sena- though that is a work of much excellence, truce, Gen. Cos demanded an immediate paralleled Whig Victory!" In these tri- tors committed upon them. He stands we would select in preference, "The and unconditional surrender. Alarming umphs, Liberty men will make about the ready to fight the battles of Slavery Teacher" by Jacob Abbott. This latter representations were made of the swarms same appearance that the captive kings against the rising spirit of Freedom in the and generals did in the triumphal shows North, but he wishes to have in his own of the Roman commanders-they will power the choice of the ground on which merely swell the splendor of the pa-

3. Such a course would give the impression that Liberty men had entirely renounced their principles. If they could be induced to vote for a proslavery man for Supervisor, why would they not supister to Brazil, and Mr. Hopkins, of Vir. port the same man for Senator or Representative 1

4. The true course is to get together in season, and nominate tried antislavery men, and give them your cordial support. This will show that you mean to be manly and consistent; and the bare nomination of the ticket will be a testimony free hearing in Congress, as we formerly present a token of their good will to any marched 35 miles, and not one armed to the estimation you place upon your antislavery principles.

5. In those places where a full ticket cannot be nominated, the least that autislavery men can consistently do is to withhold their support from the proslavery candidates. If they cannot act posi- keep the people in subjection : and when tively, here at least they can show their they rise in their might against it, a faith by a refusal to support the avowed thousand points of attack will be found enemies of those principles they most vulnerable, and will be quickly carried. highly value.

6. Defection from antislavery princi- the merits of the resolutions proposed ales at the township elections will pre- but as Mr. Calhoun evidently relies upor pare the minds of Liberty men for fur- them as the great bulwark by which ther defection at the election of more im- Slavery is to be shielded from all attacks, portant officers.

slavery men into the support of that candidate on Temperance grounds. or for the purpose of defeating the election of notoriously bad men. Our own opinion, although opposed to that of some of our friends, is against any such amalgamation. To be consistent and successful, we must adhere to our principles : and the great principle of political antislavery is to SUPPORT NO PRO-SLAVERY MAN. This 'One Idea' is a right one, and we shall find our success and influence, and our own self respect, will be ways will have, an absolute majority in best promoted by invariably adhering the House, and in the Electoral Col-

week the publication of Senator Corwin's must become as zealous and united in Speech on the Mexican War, as revised by himself. It is rather long, but it takes are in defending it. One great source mainly the grounds occupied by the lib- of power to the South is the possession of erty papers-that the war was unneces- the Presidency, with its vast favors and its SARY and UNJUST, and therefore should far reaching prerogatives, to be used and immediately come to an end by the volundispensed by the Executive at its will in tary withdrawal of our army and fleet, and carrying out any schemes of good or evil. the consummation of peace on the most liberal principles. Indeed, this is the the Slaveholders, and placed in Northern ground of the whole Liberty party, and in advocating it, in the face of great opposition from his own party, Mr. Corwin House, fully backed up by an active and is entitled the support and commendation of Liberty men.

The last Era brings us a corrected speech of Senator Cilley on the Mexican War. It does not vary essentially from the report we gave last week; and goes strong for a powerful invasion of Mexico next year, provided peace cannot be made to be brought about? The steps are few and in the mean time. Mr. J. G. Whitier, in the Era, expresses a strong disapproval of it, as does also the Liberty Press.

F Gentlemen who have written us respecting the irregularity in the reception of their papers are assured that they exertion to discover the origin of the evil CRIME IN GERMANY .- Twenty-two

ears had passed without an execution in Darmstadt. Recently, however, there has been one. A young man has been guillotined for the murder of his brother and sister to obtain their money. He was according to an old custom, exposed three days in public, prior to his execution chained to an enormous cast iron dog.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

On the first page we have published at ength certain Resolutions on Slavery offered by Mr. Calhoun, and his remarks thereon. We invite for them the attentive perusal of the reader. They are not the production of a youthful, inexperinotoriety by bringing forward something the State. We would say a few words new and startling: but they are the results of the wisdom, experience, and research of an old and able statesman, who intently exercised for the security and directly intended, will all be able to look they have gone. enlargement of Slavery. He has been ness to their professed principles. Such truly called the High Priest of Slavery. not only be directly contrary to the first he makes of the relative standing of abolish the principle of all political oppo- future prospects of the cause of Freedom, time, of supplying to them many hints the Ondiaker, all except 6, reached Tamsition to Slavery. All action of this kind cannot fail to arrest the attention of the for their guidance in the departments pico on the 9th, in good health, but some-

is not worthy of the vote of an antislave- tice. Mr. Calboun evidently feels that be the result so far as teachers, and those first camp, unable to march, and it was his favorite institution by the aggressive intending to teach, are concerned. And found impossible to carry them through 2. Such a course would be SUICIDAL movement of the Wilmot Proviso, was had we the means we should emulate for on litters. One overtook the main body, it should be fought. Hence his great anxiety that a vote should be had upon the resolutions before the \$3,000,000 bill should be decided in the Senate.

The testimony of Mr. Calhoun to the onward progress of the antislavery feelencouraging to those who have labored and toiled for its advancement through many years. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the nature of our warfare will shortly be changed; and instead of contending against lawless mobs, and supply himself with a copy of this work, which would impede their flight, and not petitioning humbly for free speech and and if any of our citizens should wish to wanted for sustenance. In 24 hours they did, we shall commence an AGGRESSIVE of the teachers who may assemble at our Mexican was seen on the way to Tamcampaign upon Slavery which shall be most effectual for its overthrow. Slavery has spread itself through all the institutions of our country. Every where it has its outposts and its advanced guards to and Government of the Young."

We had intended to sav something on a discussion of them may be looked for at 7. Efforts will be made to draw anti- this or the coming session of Congress .-Senate, asked for and urged as it is by the South, could not but be highly serviceable to the antislavery cause. One thing more. Look at the relative

power of the Free and Slave States, as presented by Mr. Calhoun, and you will find that we have great encouragemen to labor for the political advancement o our cause. Granting the slaveholders an equality in the Senate, which is all they can expect, the Free States can and al lege. This majority must and can be made most effectual for the over-We think of commencing next throw of Slavery. The Free States overthrowing Slavery, as the Slave States This mighty agency must be wrested from -in antislavery hands. When the Free States have an antislavery President and expanding antislavery sentiment through all the Free States, the NATIONAL power of the Slaveholders will cease to exist. The institution will sink away into a few impoverished and worn out States, and gradually become extinguished by advancing light and civilization. Is the question asked, how this result i

simple, although they may not be fully taken till some time hence. The first is, to bring the North to the determination to vote for no Slaveholder: the second is like unto it-to vote for none but antislavery men. Through all the North, the sentiment must be proclaimed and acted upon-The REPEAL OF THE SLAVE LAWS, and No SLAVEHOLDER FOR OF-FICE. A small portion of the people acting on these principles at all times, and bringing their influence to bear upon the action of parties as it can be made to bear, will ultimately change their proslavery action, for an attitude decidedly antislavery. We have no time for furthis subject again.

Monday next,

For the Signal of Liberty. Ann Arbor Teachers' In-

stitute. It is generally known we presume, upon it as a season of profitable and sat- New Orleans papers of the 23d ult. isfying intercouse. We look to it as a have news from Tampico up to the 20th means of giving many engaged in the Brazos to the 16th, and Vera Cruz to the business of teaching a new and deeper 2d ult.

There is another point worthy of no- earnest desire and hope is that such may en were abandoned a few miles from the work furnishes, we think, far more hints of armed Mexicans, prepared for cutting tical directions.

instruction or management of a school, plunder, as to which the teacher would not receive some profitable hint in the pages of this truce, but was not allowed admission ining through all the Free States, is highly truly valuable book. More than any side of Gen. Cos' line. Col. De Rus, other work of the kind known to us, it is sey was granted until 9 o'clock next entitled to be called the teachers vade-me- morning, when they must surrender or cum, a guide and reference book in all fight. At night the camp fires were lighted the business of the Teachers' life.

coming Institute, we are sure they cannot make a more suitable or profitable gift than Abbott's "Teacher; or Moral Influences employed in the Instruction them of supplies and succor, but the Yan-

Location of the Capital.

The Senate on vesterday, after a hotly contested battle, passed the bill of the House without amendment, locating the capital of the state in the township of Lansing, in the county of Ingham. This subject has been one of much difficulty, 700 men at Tampico, and has taken up much of the time of the Legislature. The capital is now, if the bill be approved by the Governor, permanently located, and it will devolve upon the Legislature in a supplemental bill yet to be passed, to point out the mode in which the transfer of the books, &c., in the various State offices, is to be made.

Of the point where the location is to be made, we know little or nothing. During the discussion in the Legislature, Lansing township was held up as the most beautiful spot on earth, and the most appropriate for the capital of a great State. On the other hand, it was represented as being timbered land-covered with water, and one of worst places in the State upon which to locate the capital. With such discrepancies, it is impossible to give an opinion on the propriety of the location. But few of those who voted on the question ever were in the township, and hence had to rely upon the information given by others, of the fitness of the location. Free Press.

IMPORTANT TREASURY ORDER. - FREE FREIGHTS FOR IRELAND AND SCOTLAND. -Elihu Burritt the learned blacksmith, is making a philanthropic tour in England. In reply to a letter to Lord John Russell, he received the following order, which he expressed through to Liverpool Seymour was detained until the 20th, in time for the steamer:

TREASURY CHAMBERS, Feb. 3d, '47. Gentlemen-I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you, and in reply to your letter of the 1st inst., addressed to Lord John Russell that the Lords will be prepared to pay the freight of any provisions or clothing which benevolent persons may send to Ireland, or to the distressed districts in Scotland, on proof being afforded that the articles were purcharitable objects.

> I am gentlemen. Your obedient servant, C. E. TREVELYAN.

County: "The Liberty vote of last fall at or near the crossing of Arkansas it was for Clinton County was put down at 19 or from one to two feet deep. By keeping 20. That was the amount of the Sena- near or in the timber along the whole torial vote. Through some oversight, no route, they were pretty well able to get ther remarks, but will shortly recur to votes were printed for Senator. The along without frezing. Many men, he number of Liberty votes cast in this says, are bound to be frozen in their at-The Legislature is to adjourn on county last fall was between sixty and tempts to come in. They met a train or seventy-"

From the War.

We learn from the Picayune that the whole city of New Orleans was thrown into consternation and alarm on the ocamong those most interested, that a Teach- casion of the embarkation of the Missisers' Institute is to be held in this village, sippi Regiment. One of the volunteers commencing on the 22d inst. We very having been arrested as a murderer, the enced, frothy demagogue, seeking for confidently indulge the hope that the re- rest refused to embark till he was released. sults of this experiment will be very sat- and behaved so outrageously that the sfactory to all who may take a part in alarm was given to the city, the governor it. We trust that those who have plann- called out the Legion to defend the city. ed it, those who will share among them and all was terror till news came that has brought to the consideration of his its labors and burdens, and those, like- the regiment was under way. The Pica-1. Liberty men cannot unite with the subject superior powers of mind, long and wise, for whose benefit it is mainly and yune expresses itself heartily glad that

The Louisiana volunteers wrecked on both of teaching and government. An what exhausted by forced marches. Sev-

for guidance than the work first mention- offall retreat, and Gen. Cos represented ed. In no other work have we ever met his whole force at 1800 men, when in rewith more abundant and excellent prac- ality he had only 980, all told, and many of them raw, and all of whom had enter-There can hardly a case arise in the ed into the service with hope of gain and

Col. De Russey answered the flag of and the Americans marched, leaving their We trust every teacher who can, will knapsacks and all burdensome material

Gen. Cos thought he had posted men so as to cut off their retreat, and deprive kee outwitted him. There were about The work may be found at Mr. Perry's 90 serviceable guns in possession of the volunteers. The others were lost in getting ashore. This was one reason for De Russey's not waiting. Gen. Patterson was making extensive preparations to rescue the volunteers when they arrived.

The sickness of the troops at Tampica has been exaggerated. Their health, generally, was excellent. There are about

It is presumed that Vera Cruz will be expected to leave Tampico in February, Gen. Scott probably left Brazos on the 16th, on board of the steamer Massachugette.

Camp Palo has been discontinued .-Gen. Worth and staff were at the mouth of the Rio Grande, waiting to embark, All the troops were in motion. The 4th and 8th infantry were on board; also the 1st regiment of riflemen. The 2d dragoons, Taylor's light artillery, Col, Duncan's battery, and a detachment of recruits, were still ashore,

The news of the capture of Borland, Gaines, and C. M. Clay, has been confirmed.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican. INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 10, 1847.

We have had another arrival from the plains. Mr. Seymour, of your place, in company with four others, (together with a Government express, in charge of Thomas Bogga,) has ventured across even in mid-winter. They left Santa Fe on the 15th December, with one wagon to carry their provisions, &c., but this they had to abanndon shortly after they were out and make the animals do the service of pack animals, and thus came along. Mr. partly in hopes of receiving farther news from telow. We learn from Colonel Owenes, who was at Santa Fe, that Mr. Connell and others, detained some time since as prisoners, were all released, except Jas. Magroffin, who was taken under the charge of treason, and would be dealt with accordingly. He had, we believe, some letters in his possession from the officers at Washington to Gen. Wool .-The traders were still at the same point, about 100 or 150 miles below Santa chased from the produce of private sub- Fe, (three hundred wagons in numscriptions, and have been appropriated to ber,) encamped, and would not venture farther until the troops were in their ad-

On Mr. Seymour's trip he experienced very severe cold weather. From the 25th of December they were compelled to A friend writes us from Clinton travel thrugh snow almost all the way; two of Government wagons, about eighty

men in company, this side of the Ar-1 kansas, with very little provisions, and doubted that Santa Anna meditated an atanother one still farther or, of about one tack. hundred and fifty men, with only seven days' half rations; a good many men were same arrival, of a general engagement the result in our City, the enemies of our chancery and the circuit court and to frozen and unable to travel. Unless but the Picayune did not credit them. timely assistance is rendered, these men (who are all teamsters in the employ of freeze to death.

FORT LEAVENSWORTH, Feb. 9.

Santa Fe, I learn that Col. Doniohan had point unknown to the uninitiated. succeeded in making a treaty with the wards killed two of his men. Col. Doni- 4th, says : phan had started again for Chihuahua with him.

His whole force will not number 1,000 men. There had been no news at Santa Fe of General Wool's movements .-Lieut. Col. Mitchell had left Santa Fe with 100 picked men, to open a communication with Chihuahua. His men were gathered from the different companies .- Party was badly beaten, but not more so No news from Gen. Kearney. Geo. than might have been expected, consider-Bent, and F. P. Blair had gone to the ing the apathy of its friends for months Hela country, to trade with the Apaches, past. Possibly its shameful defeat may St. Vrain and Fodger were at Santa Fe. arouse them to renewed and more vigor-Col. Price's regiment was at Santa Fe. except one company, who came over to er trial at the polls, as, notwithstanding Bent's Fort to winter. Provisions were its present feebleness, there are a few plenty at Santa Fe; but most of the among us who love its principles too well horses and oxen will starve for want of to abandon them to hopeless defeat, recor.

half starved and frozen. Two more were too great an extent,) war-besotten nafound this side of Council Grove dead, tion. lying at the foot of a tree-the bark of Diamond spring, and buried them.

amount to 120.

article on the subject of the anticipated you the following extracts:

and will rendezvous at the Island of from its abundance of water, &c., is admirably adapted for a rendezyous.

"From this island the troops will be conveyed on shore, and it is for this duty that the great number of launches were ordered by the government. From the point of landing Gen. Scott will march immediately to the city of Vera Cruz. and by a preconcerted arrangement between him and Com. Perry, the city of abolish the traffic, to be ensuared by the Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de plausible but delusive reasoning of that Ulloa will be simultaneously attacked by class who plead that inasmuch as reckless the Army and Navy.

"The line of battle ship Ohio, which recently sailed from Boston, will join the Gulf squadron, instead of proceeding to the Pacific.

"Between Gen. Scott and Com. Perry, who will relieve Com. Conner, signals shield of law over their horrid business! have been agreed upon that will enable Of all the facts in the case, it is to be most Com. Conner to know the precise day deeply regretted that any of those who and hour that he will commence the attack on the city. The moment that Gen. of a moral principle, should be induced whole fleet will play on the castle, for the expediency. What does the argument purpose of preventing the garrison from amount to? Simply this-because, foracting in concert with the Mexicans in sooth, it is found, that owing to the law's Vera Cruz. In this manner it is supposed delay, justice cannot be made to overtake that both the city and the castle will be taken in a short time.

"The time for this demonstration is the 20th of this month, if Gen. Scott be ready by that time, If not, as soon after as possible. The object of secrecy has been to put Santa Anna off his guard, and prevent him from co-operating with the their legalized traffic will produce, as troops in Vera Cruz. He must remain where he is, for fear that General Taylor might advance towards San Luis.

"If the attack be made on the 20th, an express will we understand, be immediately sent to Washington, or to the nearest point to that city, and the news will reach us about the 4th April. In the meantime, however, it is not impossible that a giant battle will be fought between the troops under Santa Anna, and those under General Taylor. Two great battles at the same time would be a serious blow to

"The above particulars may be relied upon for accuracy. Soon expect to hear important news from the seat of

An arrival at New Orleans brings intelligence of the probability of an action at Saltillo. All of Gen. Taylor's out posts had been driven in, and an attack was expected during the early part of February.

Gen. Taylor had 6,000 troops. Some the foe, though at fearful odds, yet with

Rumors had reached N. Orleans by the Gen. Scott sailed on the 13th.

they but remain faithful!

Advices from Tampico to the 6th ult., Government) must certainly starve and say that Gen. Shields has issued an order By a letter from the quatermaster at to convey men and provisions to some interior of the State, (Hon. S, W. Dex- for transferring the powers of the district

Navijo Indians, but that they had after- Journal of Commerce, writing March had limited their session at the pay of \$3

"Major General Benton will leave to- for the balance of the session they are to vice. He will probably order the dra- ed overture to Mexico, and he will be days, and be indefinitely postponed. goons under Capt. Burgwin to accompany the Chancellor of the President's orders to the general in command."

Detroit Correspondence. DETROIT, March 9, 1847.

FRIEND FOSTER:

Our City Election came off on Monday, the 1st inst. As usual, the Liberty ous efforts before the recurrence of anothnizing in their prevalence the only star Two men were found on the prairie, of hope for this slavery-ridden and (to far

of things, strange to say, has led many,

who but one year since went with the

statistical facts would abundantly prove,

we are advised to repeal the prohibition

-take at their hands the price of blood

and bid them God speed in their unhal

lowed work! Oh what shampless morality

is this for a Christian people in the 19th

century! That those who are governed

by mere temporizing short-sighted policy

based upon what may appear to be the

immediate pecuniary bearings of the

thing, should be swayed by such reason-

ing is not surprising, but that any who

claim to be the friends of Temperance

and good order, purely from principle,

should vield to such sophistry, is deeply

to be regretted. Oh how little do many

who embrace, for a time, some great mor-

al principle, give heed to that important

injunction of the Apostle-" Having done

all things-stand-stand Therefore'

-maintain firm in the face of all op

position their adherence to RIGHTEOUS

PRINCIPLE, and continue to do battle with

S. P. Chase, of Cincinnati, has The question of "License," or "No forwarded to us a beautiful copy of his which they had eaten all round the trunk | License' was carried in favor of the for- Argument in defence of John Van Zandt, -no doubt starved to death, Capt Mur- mer by an overwhelling majority. This before the Supreme Court of the United phy found two bodies on his way out at strange and shameful reversion of the de- States. Mr. Van Zandt, it will be recolcision of last year upon this subject might lected, was a farmer of Ohio, and was ar-The number of troops which have come indicate to those not familiar with the rested while carrying certain fugitive to Santa Fe since the 18th day of August facts among us, that a great change had slaves in his wagon, and sued for a penallast, is 5,800, and the deaths which have taken place in the minds of our citizens ty of \$500, incurred, it was alleged, unoccurred among them since that time, respecting the value and importance of der the law of 1793, for helping one of the License law passed at the last session them to escape. The case was tried beof our Legislature. But this, I appre- fore Judge McLean, in the United States The New York Herald publishes an hend, would not be a correct view of the District Court, and his decision was pubcause which led to this last result in our lished in the Signal. By that decision, attack, on Vera Cruz from which I sand city. During the past year some 50 suits any person, who, knowing another to be had been commenced against those en- a fugitive slave, tells him, "that is the "Gen. Scott takes command of the army, gaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors road to Canada," or gives him a night's without license, and in most cases con- lodging, or a breakfast, with a design to Lobos. Thither, the whole of the army, viction and fine has followed, and in al- aid him in his flight, lays himself liable to with the exception of that portion left most every such instance an appeal has the penalty of \$500. The case was carunder the command of Gen. Taylor, for been taken, and the suits thus hung up to ried up to the Supreme Court, and emithe purpose of guarding Saltillo, &c., &c., wait the provoking delays and uncertainty nent counsel were engaged to plead it .which will be held by him, will be trans- of the law. As the wise man bath said- Mr. Chase's argument covers 108 pages ported from Tampico, by the several "Hope deserred maketh the heart sick," and goes over the whole Constitutional vessels, nearly 100 in number, which the and as a consequence, this vexations de- grounds. Of its validity we cannot ex-Government has chartered here and in lay has tended, in a manner, to dishearten press any opinion, as we have not yet been other cities for the purpose. That Island the friends of law and order, while it has able to read it at length. We have no affords an excellent harbor, and is only emboldened many of these soulless trai- doubt it will be found a valuable docu-8 miles distant from the main shore, and fickers to go on with their nefarious busi- ment, ness, and others to engage in it until this Ireland. class had become as thick as the devouring frogs of Egypt, and far more destructive to the morals of our city than were those dreaded reptiles to the peace of Pharaoh and his doomed people. This state

On Monday, Jan. 25, Lord John Rus sell brought forward his great scheme for the temporary relief, and the permanent improvement of Ireland. Money is to be advanced for seed for the next crop. Loans will be made to such of the Irish Landlords as wish to improve their waste friends of temperance in their efforts to lands. Or the lands will be bought by government at a fixed price in cases where the landlords will neither improve ones would sell without license, that therenor sell. Power will be taken by the government to buy at a valuation for the fore the righteous decision of last year reclamation of waste lands. A million should be revoked, and our City Fathers again be instructed to take the miserable sterling is to be advanced. The land so pittance of \$10, \$15, or \$25, from these purchased, will be sold in small lots for the purpose of creating a yeoman proslow murderers, and thus throw the broad prietary, whose statues will fill up the existing void between the peasant and the present race of landlords. Draining is to ought to understand the force and value be extensively carried out. These may be considered the permanent features of the Scott commences to attack the city, the 10 yield it up upon such a shallow plea of scheme. The temporary projects are the new poor law relief commissioners, to administer funds and superintend the distribution of food without exacting work in return, giving out-door relief at the poor its guilty violators for some months to houses and for the aged and infirm pau pers. Other measures, calculated to miti come, and that, in the mean time, with gate the severity of the present visitation. shameless hardihood, they go on to tram-The temporary outlay will be at least ple it under their feet, therefore, to secure seven millions. The ultimate drain will the paltry pittance of license money, (every dollar of which, trebled, would not meet probably reach two or three times that the cost of crime and pauperism which

summer residence, whilst removed from

the contrary notwithstanding.

Oregon City, so we gather from the Spectator, contains 500 souls and eighty houses, two churches, two taverns, two blacksmith's shops, two cooper's shops, wo cabinet shops, four tailor shops, one hatter's, one tannery, three shoe shops two silver smiths, and a number of other nechanics: four stores, two flour and two saw mills, and a lath machine, Three years ago, it was a dense forest of fir and underbrush, and was laid out by Dr. Mc Laughlin on the west side of the Willa mette. Opposite the city and falls, is Linn City, which contains no tavern, no chair manufactory, no cabinet shop, and no wagon shop,

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY .- The Government of Uraguay, South America, have abolished slavery throughout that republic. The owners of slaves are to be reimbursed at the public expense.

Brevity is the soul of wit,

LEGISLATIVE.

IN SENATE, March 1, the bill to regu-Taking encouragement, doubtless, from late proceedings in cases pending in salutary license law in the Legislature amend the revised Statutes was taken up. have renewed their efforts to secure its Mr. Noble withdrew the proposition

repeal. A meeting of the friends of Tem- to retain the chancery court for one year. perance and that law, was held at the The question being on a motion made impressing into the U. S. service all ves. Capitol a few evenings since, and ad- by Mr. Eaton to recommit with instrucsels now in port, to be used as transports dressed by several gentlemen from the tions to amend the bill so as to provide ter, and others.) It is to be hoped that as court to the county court of such counties A Washington correspondent of the the 60 days have expired to which they as the committee may think advisable, The motion was negatived, and the

per diem, and as it is now conceded that bill passed, yeas, 45, nays 9. The House bill to locate the Capital his regiment, and was waiting 175 miles morrow morning for the field of his mil- work without pay, and consequently mani- coming up, Lansing was stricken out.below Santa Fe, for a company of artillery itary and diplomatic relations in Mexico. fest great horror for a long session, that Eaton Rapids was proposed and lost .to join him. They will leave Santa Fe The President has charged him with all this bill of repeal will meet the fate which Flint was lost by the casting vote of the on foot, having no horses left fit for ser- the diplomacy connected with the intend- scores of others have within the last few chairman, Mr. Cook, the vote standing ten to ten. Detroit was lost by the same I am informed that the bill locating the vote. Shiawassee was proposed by Mr. Capital at Lansing, Ingham County, has Fenton.

just passed the Senate to-day, and only March 2, the President pro tempore awaits the signature of the Governor to appointed Messrs. Fitzgerald, Denton and day, by that improvident limitation to 60 become a law. Thus this vexed question McReynolds as the select committee to days, passed in the unexperienced confiis disposed of. What are the peculiar which was to be referred the bill to dence in the early part of the session, that claims of this new city for such distin. amend the charter of the Insurance Bank, the business would not require 30 days! guished honor I know not. I hope it and to recharter the Farmers' & Mechan- The rapid impulse given to business by may prove so far from here, or so inac- ics' Bank. cessible by our citizens, that the old ghost

IN THE HOUSE, March 2, Mr. H. W. of "Detroit influence" may not haunt the Taylor moved that the bill to incorporate or more of bills which have occupied os Hon, members who may hereafter con- the Marshall woolen mills be recommit- many days of the session, and probably vene there, and that our present State ted, with instructions to strike out the used up near \$10,000 of the people's officers (who I understand are to remove amendment made in committee of the money, were indefinitely postponed with there within sixty days,) may find excel- whole, which makes the stockholder per- out a hearing and almost without objeclent accommodations, and a delightful sonally liable for debts contracted by the tion. There was a general sweep, and corporation.

the noise and bustle of city life-the croaking of frogs, and howling of wolves, to unnecessary for protection of the people have never seen the House work so briskas it could hardly be supposed they would ly or accomplish so much in a single day contract debts to the amount of their prop. (to say nothing of the wisdom of its doenty invested, that such a liability would ings) as on Saturday, when the pay was prevent the investment of capital.

> Mr. Adam thought the stockholders should be held liable. It would induce them to appoint agents in whom they had confidence. Without this liability, they might purchase all the wool of the country, send it off, fail, and leave the consequences on the people.

The motion was lost, yeas 24, nays 35, the Capital was talked about. Lyons and Dewitt, were proposed.

March 3. Pontiac, and Howell were proposed for the Capital. Lieut. Governor Greenly having become Governor by the resignation of Gov. Felch, he took stration on that subject may be expected leave of the Senate. Detroit was pro- hereafter." posed for the Capital, as were also Ann Arbor, Coldwater, Caledonia, Corrunna, and Springwells.

In the House, March 4, a motion to adjourn on the 11th instant, was agreed to, 14 to 7.

On motion to amend the charter of the Michigan Railroad Company, the chair decided that it could not be amended except by a two-thirds vote. This was was twice read and ordered to be printed. questioned by H. W. Taylor but was sustained, yeas 58, nays 2.

In the SENATE, March 5, Corumna was gain proposed as the seat of government, as were Caledonia, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Detroit again, and Dewitt.

March 6, Marshall, Lansing, Corun- Lost. na, Marshall, Flint, Dexter, Owasso, Marshall, Eaton Rapids, Jackson, Saginaw City, Detroit, Copper Harbor, Caledonia, lackson, Eaton Rapids, Ingham, Detroit, Eaton Rapids, Jackson, Albion, Ann Arbor, Marshall, and Lyons, were successively proposed, discussed and voted on, as proper places for the location of the cap ital. The Senate bill to locate the capi thl was taken up and Corunna, Mount Clemens, Caledonia, and Flint, were pronosed, when the committee rose, reported progress, (!!) and asked leave to sit

In the House, March 6, several bills were passed, and THIRTY-FIVE bills indef-

nitely postponed. In the SENATE, March 8, the bill to lo cate the capital was discussed. A similar farce to that enacted yesterday was reeated. Lyons, Eaton Rapids, Marshall, Albion, Caledonia, Copper Harbor, Detroit, Jackson, Charlotte, Caledonia, Owasso, and Lansing were proposed. Lansing was agreed upon by the following

Yeas-Balch, Bush, Cook, Danforth. Denton, Eldredge, Fitzgerald, Kibbe Maynard, Robinson, Thurber-11.

Nays-Allen, Coe, Fenton, Green Lathrop, McReynolds, Parsons, Rix, Schwarz, Toll-10.

Motions were then made to strike out Lansing and insert Detroit and Marshall, but they failed.

In the afternoon, motions were made o recommit the bill with instructions to strike out Lansing, and insert Caledonia, Ann Arbor, Lyons, Kalamazoo, Eaton Rapids, Detroit, and Albion-all of which

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Johnson in the chair, who afterwards reported back the following

Bill to amend an act for revising and consolidating the revised statutes of 1846. Ordered to a third reading. Joint resolution proposing certain

mendments to the constitution relating to the legislative department.

Mr. H. W. Taylor proposed to amend by providing for biennial sessions, which

was adopted, yeas 38, nays 14.

tricts, which was carried.

ment limiting the pay of members to two dollars a day for 40 days, and one dollar a day for 20 days after.

Mr. Goodrich moved a substitute for make it tell the truth, sir ? he amendment, that pay of members shall be three dollars a day for forty days. and one dollar a day for the remainder of the session. Mr. C. H. Taylor mayed to strike out

one and insert two, which was carried. The amendment so amended was neg-

Mr. Driggs moved to strike out and and one dollar a day for thirty days there-

Before the question was taken, The House adjourned.

The Detroit Advertiser says:

"The Legislative pay stopped on Fri-

this pay stoppage, will be seen in Saturday's House proceedings, Some score the good and bad were alike carried away Mr. T. believed that such a clause was in the irresistable no-pay current. We reduced to nothing! In the anxiety to do up the business rapidly, it even resolved to meet a half hour earlier in the morning and afternoon. While the destruction of bills was most dreadful and implacable, there were some feeling allusions to the blighting influence of "no pay" upon darling measures, and now and then a more daring member ventured In SENATE, March 2, the location of to declare that he would have his \$3 day, Sundays included) for all the time he was legislating, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. On the whole, however, there was a very "expressive silence" on the pay question. A demon-

March 9. Mr. McReynolds presented a petition from John Norvell and others for the incorporation of a bank with a capital of \$1,000,000. Referred to committee on Incorporations.

Mr. McReynolds, from committee of incorporations, reported a bill to incorporate the Michigan Association for the im provement of the breed of horses, which The subject of the Capital coming u

again, the Senators explained all around the reason of their votes-" defined their position," as they term it. Mr. Co. moved to appropriate a sum of money to build a telegraph from Detroit to Lansing.

Mr. McReynolds moved to recommi with instructions to insert Marshall. Lost, The bill passed by the following vote:

Yeas-Balch, Bush, Cook, Danforth, Denton, Eldredge, Fitzgerald, Kibbe. Maynard, Rix, Robinson, Thurber-12. Nays-Allen, Coe, Fenton, Green

Lathrop, McReynolds, Schwarz, Toll-8. In the House, March 8, a variety of miscellaneous business was transacted. March 9. Mr. Noble, from judiciary

committee, reported back the bill to mend an act for revising and consolidating the general statutes of the state in relation to circuit and county courts.

Mr. Johnson moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the sections which give additional civil jurisdiction to the county courts.

The motion prevailed, yeas 32, nays

VARIETY.

The Gov. of Virginia recently sent to the Legislature a communication, relaiveto the large number of fugitive slaves said to be secreted within the fastnesses of the Dismal Swamp. The communication was, for the time, laid on the table. Should the Legislature think it worth while to get up a hunt for these fugitives, of course the United States troops could be called upon, under the clause of the Constitution providing for the suppression of domestic insurrection, A fugitive slave is in a state of rebellion, and Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, we presume, would vote for supplies for the war.

QUAKERISM AND ODD FELOWSHIP .-In New York, there is at present considerable excitement among the Friends in that city relative to Odd Fellowship .-Several young Friends have become Odd Fellows, and it is questioned whether they are liable to be expelled from the meeting

A CIRCULATING LIE. - During a speech on the Wilmot Proviso, Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, paused and drew a half dollar piece from his pocket, and holding it up

so that every member of the House could Mr. H. W. Taylor offered an amend- see what it was, said . "Sir! look at this, ment providing for single senatorial dis- sir-look at it, and see its inscription .-Liberty' is stamped upon it. Shall we The committee had adopted an amend- strike it out and insert slavery, o we hereafter, in the face of the world, continue to use it for a circulating lie ?-Yes, for a circulating lia-or shall we

Robert Owen publishes in the National Era, his plan for the abolition of slavery. viz that all slaves born after the 1st of January, 1850, shall be educated by the State governments, and prepared to become good and use ul citizens, and after serving an apprenticeship equal to their assessed value to their owners; they shall be colonized in some territory set apart nsert three dollars a day for thirty days, for them by the government; those in servitude at the Jate named, to remain in

> The Irish of New York sent their suffering countrymen across the water, during the year past, \$808,000 !

servitude, or otherwise, at the pleasure of

the owners.

MOTICES.

State Liberty Fund. MESSRS. EDITORS :- Please acknowledge the receipt of the following to the state Liberty Fund.

From Flint, by M. F. King, Peabody Pratt, W. P. Pratt, 50 Wm. Chamberlain, 1.00 Joseph Chambers,

\$3,00 H. HALLOCK. For State Com.

Detroit, March 9, 1847.

Teachers's Institute.

Notice is hereby given that a Teachers' Instiute for Washtenaw County, will be held at the Court House, is Ann Arbor, on the 281 day of Court House, is Ann Arbor, on the 201 day of are employed, instead of being made by a sho March instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Teachers full of girls—for, he it known, that we employ throughout the County are invited to attend .-Lectures are expected from experienced Teachers each day and evening for a week.

DONALD MCINTYRE. Chairman of Committee.

Young Men's Association. The following resolution will be discussed at he Court House, on Tuesday evening, March 16th, at 61 o'clock :

"Resolved, That aside from Revelation there

s not sufficient evidence in nature to warrant

belief in the immortality of the soul." DISPUTANTS: Affirmative-E. LAWRENCE, WM. S.

BROWN. Negative-J. L. DELAND, A. S. WELCH The public are respectfully invited to attend.

M. H. GOODRICH, Sec. pro tem.

COMMERCIAL

ANN ARBOR, March 12, 4847. The Wheat market is not very lively at present. Buyers are offering 70 cen's, But many farmers are anticipating continued high prices on account of the scartinued high prices on account of the sca city in Europe, and prefer waiting.

We observe that the price keeps up well in New York. March 3, the price of Flour was mainly \$7,00, but small parcels commanded one or two shillings more. 100,000 bushels corn sold for HALLOCK & RAYMOND, from 92 to 98 cents. The exports from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28 were 814,922 bu. Corn -147,217 bu. Wheat-52,708 bu. Rve. 136,213 barrels of Wheat Flour.

Pearl Ashes were firm at \$6,50 : Pots.

DIED.

In Dixboro, on the 18th ult. ELLEN, Daugher of Mr. & Mrs. Clark Brewer, aged 10 nonths. Funeral services by Rev. G. Beckley.

Also, in the same place on the 19th ult., o Consumption, Mrs. JEMINA, consort of Clark Brewer in the 25th year of her age. Services by Rev. G. Beckley. At his residence in this Village, on Sunday the

7th inst. Mr. Joseph GARLAND, aged 82 years. In Nankin, Wayne Co. Mich. on the Ed o Feb., of the consumption, Mrs. MARY WAGON KR. wife of Mr. Samuel D. Wagoner, aged 32

Sister Wagoner, was considered a lovely and levoted christian, for many years. Her hope in Christ and her prospect for a blissful immortalty, ceased not to the last. She had no desire to live, but to depart and be with Jesus, and God has granted her desire.

Will the Liberty Press please copy the above

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. FOR THE PAST TWO WEEKS.

Opposite each subscriber a name will be found he number and date of the paper to which A S Arms \$1.70 to 339 or Oct 23 1847 1,50 to 348 or Dec 25 1847 1,50 to 348 or Dec 25 1847

F Corning 65 in full. 1,50 to 332 or Sept 6 1847 Shunk J Whitman Jr 2.00 in full. A Pennell 1.50 to 312 or Apr 17 1847 Goss & Parkhurst 1.50 to 337 or Oct 9 1847 3,00 to 2-6 or Oct 19 1846 3.00 to 342 or Nov 13 1847 S Teesdale 1,50 to 356 or Feb 15 1845 88 to 3.5 or Sept 25 1847 J F Wicks & W Willson Woodruff D Wilmarth Milis Bachman & Voorh J R Cummings R Moore Job Slatford

1,50 to 356 or Feb 18 1848 4.00 to 311 or Apr 9 1847 3.50 to 363 or Apr 7 1819 9.42 to 363 or Apr 7 1848 4 67 to 312 or Apr 17 1847 1,50 to 338 or Oct 16 1847 1,00 to 340 or Oct 30 1847 neis1,00 to 332 or Sept 6 1847 2,00 to 320 or June 21 1847 2,00 to 300 or Jin 25 18 7 1,54 to 365 or Apr 21 1648 2,00 to 315 or May 10 1847 3,50 to 312 or Apr 17 1847

1.00 to 333 or Fant 13 1845

Under this head, we publish, free of charge ne name, residence, and business, of those who dvertise in the STAAL OF LIBERTY. S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines. Scio.

W. S & J. W. MAYNARD, Druggists, Agu

OUR ADVERTISERS.

ELDED & Co., Tannery, Detroit.

J Gisson & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor.

W. R. PEHRY, Bookseller, Ann Arbor.

C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor. F. Lewis, Broker, Detroit.
G. Burger, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
Buss, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
J. B. Crare. Ingurance Office. Ann Arbor.

D. L. LATOURETTE. Linseed Oil, Long Lake, W. F. SPAULDING Murble Yard, Ann Arbor. W. F. SPAULDING BIRDLE FAILS, Ann Arbor.
KNAPP & HAVILAND, Machinisis, Ann Arbor.
D. BARNEY, Temperance House, Detroit,
Miss J. B. Smith, School, And Arbor.
G. F. HARRISON & Co., Druggists, Battle.

rock, Migh. Coor & Romsson, Harness Makers, Ann

W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit. M. BROWN, Stoves, Ypsilanti. WHEELER, Metchant, Ann Arbor. H. W. WILLES, Hardware, Ann Arbor. J. Serague, Tailor, Ann Arbor. S. D. Burner, Denust, Ann Arbor.

SANFORD & BROTHERS, Gem of Science STIVENS & Zuga, Upholsterers, Detroit. WM S. BROWN, Attorney at Law. Ann Arbor. S FELCH, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor, Mills & Martin, Tailors, Ann Arbor,

J. W. TILLMAN, C binet Ware, Detroit.
MAINS, M'DOWLLL, & Co, Merchants, Ann HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, De-

INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER, Steam Mill, Ann

"BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE!"

New and Fashionable TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

"In the one pregnant sul ject of CLOTHES, ghtly understood, is included all that men have hought, dreamed, done, and been; the whole ing; and the essence of all science lies in the PHILOSOBHY OF CLOTHES .- Carlyle.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, would take this method of informing the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they may be found at their shop, No. 19, south Main St., where they are prepared to do all work in their line, in a manner not to be surpassed in fit, style, or durability, by any other establishment in the

Those gentlemen are particularly invited to a shop where none but experienced workmen none but the best of hands, and having made permanent arrangements with G. C. Scott of New York, the Napoleon of Fashion Publishers, to be supplied with his American and European Spring and Full Fashions, and also his "Mirror of Fashions," a Monthly Periodical, devoted to the science of cutting and making garments of all kinds—these advantages, combined with the attention and experience of the subscribers, renders it almost an impossibility of not being able to please all, even the most fastidious.

Particular attention will be paid to the cutting of garments which we do not make. And here we will state for the information of all concerned, that the common cry of the tailors is all a hoax, when they say the tailoress has spoiled the gar-

ment—there is no hopes of making a good fit of it: when in ninety nine cases out of every hundred, the fault lies at the cutter's door.

Therefore, to put a veto on this method of doing business, the subscribers are induced to war, rant all their cutting without the universal pro-viso, if properly made ip, but warrant it with-out any if's or and's. Although we do not set ourselves up as the personification of perfection, yet it will be borne in mind that we make our

cutting so plain, that a tailoress cannot make it up wrong if she try. One thing more: we will do our work just as our customers wish it done, for we labor to please them in reference to their work, and not

Cash. Ann Arbor, January 4, 1847.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

HAVE now on hand, just manufactured under their own instruction, at their well known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM corner of J fferson and Woodward arenues, Dernorr, one of the largest and most complete Ready Made Clothing

er before offered in this State, which they are prepared to sell at the very levest Cash prices, Detroit, Jan. 5, 1817.

CORN. RYE & WHEAT. WANTED by the subscribers, 10,000 hushels of Corn-10,000 bushels of Rve, and 10,000 bushels of Wheat, delivered at the

Steam Mill, for which Cash will be paid. INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER, Ann Arbor, Jan. 4, 1847. BRIGHT and Black Log Chains, 5-16, 6 16, 7-16, & 8-16 wrapping do,

Straight and twisted link Trace For sale very cheap at the sign of the Big Anvil, Upper Town.

HENRY W. WELLES.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847.

298-19

COUNTY ORDERS. THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lew-is, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insur-

ance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State ecurities of all kinds and uncurrent funds Call and sec. Dec 1, 1845

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS A RMITAGE Mouse Hole" Anvils. otterel Keved Vices. West's best Bellows, S0 to 36 inchess.

Sledges, Hand Hammers, Files and Rasps of every kind, can be found at the Iron Store, sign the Big Anvil. HENRY W. WELLES. Ann Aroor, Jan 10, 1847.

BLANKS

WARRANTY DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS, MORTGAGES. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, SUMMONSES, SUBPŒNAS. ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, LEASES,

MASTERS' DEEDS. FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. The above are printed on good paper. after the most approved forms, and can

be had by the single, dozen, quire, or hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor, Lower Town. Nevember 1, 1846.

2.00 to 374 or June 23 1848 3.00 to 362 or Apr 1 1848 C. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor and Justice of the Pence, Once. Cour Ulice. Court 2,00 to 349 or Dec 31 1347 House, Ann Arbor.

THE

Gem of Science,

E. H. SANFORD, EDITOR. SECOND VOLUME.

The present facilities for publishing, and the in-creasing demand for information on the above principles, have induced an ENLARGEMENT OF THE GEM.

and consequently the publication of one Volume in two, Quarto Form and on NEW TYPE.

for preservation and binding, with an index and title-page at the close of the Volume in six months from the 16th of December, 1846.

CONTENTS. The contents of the Gem are probably more interesting to the true lover o Science, and to the devoyed Student of Nature, then those of any similar paper in the United States In short, the moral tone of its contents, and its exposition of its layer. Tentres," which will be placed of "Home Truths." which will be placed WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY FAM I .. Y, will render it doubly interesting and profi-

TERMS.

The GES OF SCIENCE is sublished at FIFTY CENTS for six months, or ONE DOLLAR a year in advance. A liberal discount will be made to Clubs and Agents. Persons desiring to subscribe, have only to enclose the amount in a letter directed to. letter, directed to

SANFORD & BROTHERS. Publishers of the Gem of Science, Ann Ar bor, Michigan.

IF Editors who will give this Prospectue one, two, or three insertions, shall have then favors duly reciprocated. 291-12w

Temperance House! 1517. 1847. STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

DETROIT, MICH. DANIEL BARNEY, having taken this well known Stand, and tho oughle repaired it throughout, is now extensive by prepared to accommodate his friends and the Travelling Public with all those conveniences calculated to make then comfortable, and with prices to suit the times ! Meals, 25 Cents. Eastern and South

ern Stage Office kept at this House. TP Omitons and Boggage Wagon always on and to convey Passengers to and from the House free of these. 296-6m

ATTENTION THE WORLD!! Free Trade and Tailors Rights.

THE citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, of Washtenaw County and Counties adjoining. The informed that now is the time to get comfortably CLOTHED and FIXED UP for a Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.

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. & L. Beckley's Store, who can't be outdone any where

in these parts.
He is prepared to do work in the most Fashionable Style, or follow the directions of his cus-tomers, and being possessed of a large share of the Milk of Huma. Kindness, his terms are established on the principle of

"LIVE AND LET LIVE." He has a peculiar trait in his character which should be noticed, it is strange, ver true as strange.—He will no: V.olate his Promise.—Customers can have their garments at the time specified. FARMERS can be certain of good fitting and easy setting GARMENTS, and are fitting and easy setting GARMENTS, and are informed that all kinds of PRODUCE (except cabbage) will be taken in exchange for his services. He cuts to order, and his garments are surto fit if properly made up. J. SPRAGUE.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town. Dec. 5, 1846.

PEACE DECLARED AND A

TREATY FORMED, WHEREBY S. FELCH CAN HOLD BOOTS, SHOES, LEATH er, and Findings

of all kinds, with all persons, Natives or For-eigners, on the following just and equal terms vit: Good Articles-Low Prices-Ready Pay

The subscriber having fully tested the Credi System to his great loss, both of confi lence an-cash, and having suffered much loss by fire, ne cessity compels him to collect his pay bfree harvest," as "AFFER HARVEST and NEXT FALL." very often come up "MISSING," leaving him sad by in the Boot-hole. He has come to the same conclusion that certain sensible girls did on a late occasion. (tee to tal or no husband, ready pay or no Shoemaking)
All persons that can conform to the above

treaty will do well to call on S. Felch. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, No. 4 Huran Block, when they will not be taxel for others' work who

N. B. All persons indebted in any way t 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 Micaioan Exchange, have on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, of their own manu acture, which they will sell very low for Cash

They also keep experienced Upholaterers, and are prepared to do all kinds of Upholatering at the decrease of the second series.

the shortest notice.

Farniture of all kinds made to order of the

best material, and warranted.
STEVENS & ZUG.
Detroit, January, 1, 1847.
297-1y

Rowland's best Mill Saws, 6, 6½, Rowland's best X Cut Saws, 6, 6½, and 7 feet.
English C. S. Pit Saws, 63 and 7 feet.
Superior American Mill Saw Files, 10 to 16 inches. For sale at the sign of the Big Anvil,

Upper Town.
HENRY W. WELLES. Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847.

Oil on an extensive scale and he is able t supply MERCHANTS AMD PAINTERS. on terms more fav rable for them than have ever

ly attended to. D. L. LATOURETTE.

Long Loke, Genesee Co. Mich. 283-1y

5 Tons clean Cotton and Linen Rags. 1 Ton Beeswax, and 3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest assort

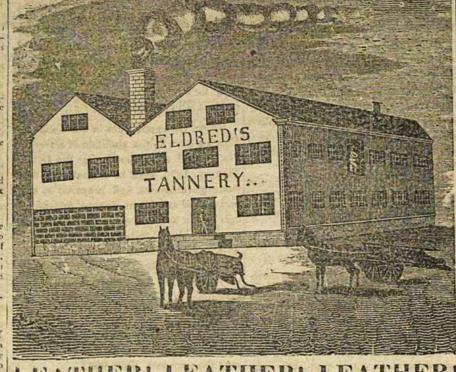
ment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this Village, and at his usual low prices.

Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 1846.

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS. THE Mozart Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Ives Jun-commining the celebrates Christus and Miserere by Zingarelli with Eng

Teachers of Music will please call and examne the werk at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. October 7, 1846.





LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

E LDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they

Spanish Sole Leather, Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, French tanned Calf Skins. Oak and Hemlock tanned do. Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather,

White and Colored Linings, Printed

sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine

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

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

ELDRED & CO.

Ann Arbor

NEW GOODS! Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their old customers, and the public asnerally that they are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of English, American and West India, GOODS.

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

BOOTS & SHOES, thek and thin sale work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for Cash or BALTER. Feeling confident as we do, that we can make to the interest of all those wishing to pur-chase any of the above mentioned Goods, we do most earnestly solicit at least an investigation four Goods and prices before purchasing else-

JAMES GIBSON & CO. No. 3. Exchange Block. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 18-6

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!



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

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as his as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready ony only among which may be found the follow

g: a good assortment e Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Wristlets Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality.) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spaces, Batter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases.

Guld Pens.

Guld Pens.

"Pencils,
Silver and German Silver Thinkles.
Silver Speciacles. German and Steel do.
Goggles, Clothes. Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Lather Brushes, Razuis and Pocket Knives.
Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks.
Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors. Planed, Brass. and Brittania Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays. Shaving boxes and Soaps. hapman's Best Razor Strop, Calland Morocco

Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses. Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Sifez. Clarianets. Accordens—Music Books for the same. Motto Seals. Steel Pens and Pwerzers, Pen cases. Snuff and Tolacco boxes. vory Dressing Combs. Side and Back and Pock mbs. Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and B ushes, Toy Watenes, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever trought to this market, Fancy work boxes, chillren's tea setts. Coloune Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Wood Pencils, BRABS, AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladics and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

Ciocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and gearranted on short notice. Shop at his old

warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Recker's brick Store, in the

Store occupied by M. Wheeler.

CALVIN BLISS.

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

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY,
and will insure Property against losses by Fire, at the lowest rates, and with despatch and accuracy. The Hartford Insurance Company is one of the oldest and most stable in the country, and all losses austained by them will be the country. all losses sustained by them will be—as they ever have been—promptly raid! Fire is a dangerous element and not to be trifled with: therefore. make up your mind to guard against, it and

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

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!! M ASTICATION and Articulation, warranted by their being properly re

S. D. BURNETT,

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

OFFICE over C. B. Thompson & Co.'s Shoe Store, Ladies who request it, can be waited on at their dwellings. N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds of PRODUCE taken.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1846. 293—tf

CLOVER MACHINES. THRASHING MACHINES and Seperator ord examine made and sold by he subscribers at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor. KNAPP & HAVILAND, Jan. 19, 1846. 247 f



the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we. are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Lifrom the blood and other junces of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the Blood is the Life." It it ever ture is, "in the Blood is the Life." It it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the insensible l'erspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it always parifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending hamors, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stogmant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own lieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one partiele of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, howperspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blank-ers, the Homopath at deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and be blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills,

To give some idea of the amount of the Insen sible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhawe, ascer-Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boernsave, ascer-tained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible

Perspera ion.

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

mines t ose particles to the ski i, where they form scabs, pimples, vicers, and other spots.

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

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

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary i

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

Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medi-

no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that his this power in its fullest extent. It is McAL STER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT. Monuments, Grave Stones Paint Stone, round old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly

It has power to cause all external seres, sero ulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, o discharge their purid matter, and then heats

ogue of caracterists to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so

nany and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives in-

The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced h millions of openings to relieve the interies. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing. or there is scarcely a disease, external or inter nai, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost

the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel. Judg-es on the Bench. Aldermen and Lawyers, gen lemen of the highest erudition and multitudes o

CONSUMPTION. any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, it placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the

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

This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly very week, so that voniting of en took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with the like success, as also Ague in the Face. COLD FEET.

always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspi

ration and thus cure every case.

In Serotula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy same may be said of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore

mn. Pain. Oppression and the like, it is the mos wonderful antidote in the World. For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious for Burns it has not has its equal in the World; also, Excresences of every kind, such as Warts, Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of

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

Its first notion to expel humor. It wi

not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin any frequently breaking out to the surface. It then hears. When there is nothing but grossness, of duil repulsive surface, it begins to soften an When there is nothing but grossness, o soften until the skin becomes at smooth and deli-cate as a child's. It throws a freshness and blushing color upon the now white, transparent skin, that is perfectly each online. Some times in case of Freckles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pur sue the Salve and all will soon disappear. WORMS.

WOFMS.

If parents knew how fatal most med cines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercural lozenges." called "medicated lozenges," pills. &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Naw let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has account to will drive every vessige of them a

Although I have said little about it as a hai

ies of the system, is because they cannot pas off through the natural channels of the Insensi-ble Perspiration. If such sores are healed up the impurities must have some other outlet, or i will endanger lie. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common Salve of the day in such cases. For they have no power to open the avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatel. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely ir m pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure Such can ses as Croup. Cholic, Cholera Infantum, Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and sacredy de-clare to you that the All-Healing Omment will sive your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain: but knowing as we do that vast bodies of inlants and children die early; which is supposed to be mevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world.

CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE

THAN OTHERS!

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

the last words we were ever to utter, and or course past the reach of all interest, we would sny, "use the All-Healing Ointment for sickness among children."

ion and swelling, when the pain of course сеаьсв.

could be started, the crisis is passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Omtment will danger over. The All-Healing Omment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity: in short, ull those difficulties which are frequent with females, find ready and permanent relief.

We have had aged ladies tell us they could not live six worths without it. But to females about to become mothers, if used for some weeks ante-cedent to their confinement, very few of those pains and convulsions which attend them at that period will be felt. This fact ought to be known SCALD HEAD.

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

As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man car long over the Heavens-so long as man tread be earth, subject to all the infirmities of the desh-so long as disease and sickness is known-just so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth. then the demand will cease, and not till then.

To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful proper-

es, we will state that it is composed of some o the most common and harmless herbs in exist from the fact that it does not injure the skin on particle, while it will pass through and physicathe bowels. JAMES MCALISTER & CO. 168 South street, N. York. whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

TCAUTION. As the All Healing Ointment has been great counterfeited, we have given this caution he public, that "no Ointment will be genuine inless the names of James McAlister, or James

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

MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents; Smith & Tyrell, Cluton; Ketchum & Smith, Tecumseh; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter: H.t. Bower, Mauchesier; John Owen & Co., Deroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.

Dec. 18, 1845.

On Hand Again! THE Subscriber would respectfully

noufy the public, that he is located once nore in the village of Ann Arbor, and is prepared to accommodate the community with a choice and well selected assortment of NEW GOODS.

t Cash Prices, will do well to call before purcha mg elsewhere.

By keeping the first quality of articles, by sell ng at small profits, and by a fair and honorable ourse in business, he expects to merit a liberal

taken in payment for Goods.

IF Don't forget the place.—on the East Side of Main street, a few doors south of the Public Square, in the same store with C. Illiss, Jeweler

ATTACHMENT NOTICE. State of Michigan. \ 88.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!



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

Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings, s now ready to sell for Cosh, any thing in his ite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say Book purchasers. that, by his efforts last fall on his return from New York, the price of nearly every thing in his line has been sold \(\frac{1}{2}\) less than heretofore, and had it not been for him, purchasers would have continued to pay the prices here-

ofore charged.

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

He is thankful for the favors already hestowed

and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the trude; and he would say to those who never have purchased books of him, that he will show them articles and prices with pleasure at any time they may call whether they wish to purchase or 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 child en as cheap as their pa-

Purchasers will do well to examine his stock ad 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. PERRV. Ann Arbor, June 27, 1846. 269-t

THRESHING MACHINES.

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

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

This Power and Machine contain all the ad-

vantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable.— They are easily moved from one place to anothor. The work of the purses is easy on these powers in con parison to o hers, and the price is LOWER than any other power and machine, have ever been sold in the State, according to the real value. The terms of payment will be libe

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

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

The utility and advantages of this Power and Machine will appear evident to all on examining he recommendations below.
All persons are cautioned against making hese Powers and Machines; the undersigner

aving adopted the necessary measures for secu ing letters patent for the same within the tim required by law. Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 18, 1346

RECOMMENDATIONS. During the year 1845, each of the undersigne urchased and used either individually or joint purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly in vented Horse Powers and threshing wachines and believe they are better adapted to the use of Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and thresher within our knowledge. They are calculated to be used with four horses and are of amp strength for that number. They appear to h constructed in such a manner as to render they very durable with little liability of getting our o order. They are easily moved from one place to another. They can be worked with any num-her of hands from four to eight, and will thresh

about 200 bushels when per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washtenaw co G. BLOOD. "
T. RICHARDSON, " SAMUEL HEALY, " S. P. FOSTER, N. A. PHELPS,

ADAM SMITH, "

J. M. BOWEN, Lima, "

WM. WALKER, Webster, "

THOS WARREN, "

D. SMALLEY, Lodi, " I threshed last fall and winter with one of S W. Foster's horse powers, more than fiftee housand bushels grain. The repairs bestowe upon the power amounted to only 64 cents, and it was in good order when I had done threshing

I invariably used six horses AARON YOUNGLOVE.
Merion, June 6, 1846.

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

Hamburg. June, 1846. We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Hors owers last fall, and have used it and think it i

first rate Power.

JESSE HALL, DANIEL S. HALL, REUBEN S. HALL Hamburg, June, 1846.

CANADA CA

NEW DRUG STORE, in Battle Creek, called the .Apothecaries' Hall, WILL be found a new, extensive and

vemplete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Groceries, Surgicel Instruments, Paient Medicines, School Books, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c. purchased directly of the im-porters; which are offered to the community at as low p; ices as at any other estab Physicians, Surgeens, and the Trade.

will be supplied upon the lowest terms .-Prescriptions and orders attended to with care and despatch.

Be sure to recollect the place.

G. F. HARRISON & CO. Battle Creek, 1847. 303 STANDARD STANDARDS

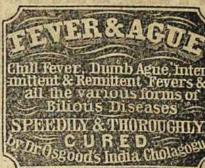
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. THE Subscriber has constantly for sale good assortment of heavy WOOLEN CLOTHS, well adapted to the country market which he will sell at wholesale or retail, VERY LOW. Call and

W. A. RAYMOND,

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

see them at the MANHATTAN STORE.

House, Ann Arbor.



MAYNARDS

STORE.

Third Store south of the Square, on Main Street.

THE Subscriber, having received his winte stock, would respectfully invite to its in-spection Country Dealers, Mechanics, and Farmers, confident that they will find the assortment as general and complete, and the prices as low (with the additional charge for transportation on heavy goods) as at any establishment of the kind

His stock is comprised in part of the following articles

Juniata. Swedes, and Old Sable Bar Iron; Juniata and Peru round and square Iron; Juniata and Peru round and square Iron, from 3.16ths to 3 inches; Band, Hoop, Stake, and Horse Shoe Iron, all sizes; Norwegian and Old Sable Nail Rods; American, Swedes, English Sable Nail Rods: American, Swedes, English Bister, German, and Cast Steels. Albany Spring Steel, Albany made Wagon and Seat Sirings, Wagon Boxes. Sleigh and Cutter Shoes, Malleable Cestings of every possible form, Horse Nails, Borax. Horse Shoe Shapes, Buggy Banda, Armitage Mouse Hole and Wright's Anvils, Cottrel Keyed Vices, West's Bellows, Sledges and Hand Hammers, Hollow Augers, Files and Resps of every shape and size.

FOR CARPENTERS

FOR BUILDERS. Cut Nails from 21 to 60d, Wrought Nails, Broad head and Finishing Nails, Cut Brads, Dry

ure and Pitch Forks, Iron and Cast Steel Shovels and Snades. Gross and Cradle Syrhes. Grain Scoops, Hoes. Grubbing Hoes. Straw Knives, Crowbars. Peck Axes. Wool and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Curry Combs, Log, Trace, Coil, Wrapping, and Halter Chains.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

Brass and Iron Andirons, Shovels, and Tongs, Brass and Iron Andirons, Shovels, and Tongs, Brass Kettles and Pails, Sail Irons, &c. &c., together with a large assortment of Albany Cast

COOK, PARLOR & BOX STOVES.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 3, 1846.

SELECT SCHOOL. MISS J. B. SMITH. Essisted by Miss S. FIELD, announces to the public that she is prepared to receive young lacres into her school

us; and occasional tectures given on the Natural Sciences.

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

Miss Smith refers to the following gentlemen: Professors Williams, Ten i rock, and Wheedon of the University: Rev. W. S. Curtie, Rev. Mr. Simons, Rev. C. C. Taylor, Hon. E. Mundy, Wm. S. Maynard Frq.
Ann Arbor, April 29, 18-6. 262-tf

CHEAP STOVES AT YPSILANTI!

125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES, just received. by the Subscriber, (mosty from Albany) making a good assortment of

TIN WARE! Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low
P. S.—Purchasers will do well to call and

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of cour

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. Also a good assortment of Whips & LASHES, which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at COOK & ROBINSON'S.

Ann Arhor, August 12, 1846. 277-if

EOSTON CASH STORE: No. 2 Exchange Building, One Door South
of the Exchange Hotel. U, per Town
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

NEW COODS

tered in this Market - such as-

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, PRINTS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING, VESTINGS, PLAIDS, SHAWLS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT. &c and almost every thing in the Dry Goods line too numerous to mention—all of which are on the latest and most Fashionalle Styles. The public are invited to call and examine this

STOCK OF GOODS, nd to judge for themselves.

Goods will be shown at all times, and ever

attention paid to those who visit the Boston Cae Store. Don't forget the number, No. 2, Fx change Building, Upper Town, Boston Cas Store. MAINS, M'DOWELL & CO.
Ann Arbor, January, 1847. 298-tf

C. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor, and Justice of the Peace Ottice. Court House, Ann Arbor.

2 Dotf

RANN ARBOR.

RANN ARBOR.

30 hour and 8 day Brass Clocks for sale at \$14 and \$22 by the case.

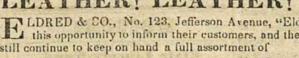
302-ti J. W. TILLMAN.

LINSEED OIL!! THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linseed

before been offered in this country, and he prepared to supply orders for large or small quantities at prices extremely low.

Communications by mail will be prompt

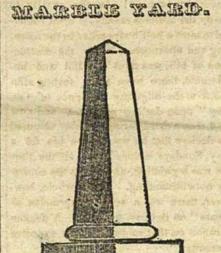
WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore,



Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c. Horse and Contar Leather, Cordevan Morocco Skins, Seal do do Seal do Gont Binding, Deer and Lamb do

Bag and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Triming, and Kit of all kinds.

As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared



THE Subscriber having purchased the inter Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he will continue the

Tablets, &c. &c. of business will find by calling that he has an ashe Eastern Marble Quarries, which will b

wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern pri es. soding transportation only. Call and go the proof. W. F. SPAULDING. Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, 1847.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his winter stock, which he offers for Cash it greatly reduced prices.

The Public are invited to call, examine, and idge for themselves. Now on hand, and daily

and the latest fashion, prices from \$30 and up-wards, DIVANS, OTTOMANS, LOUNGES. BUREAUS, of all kinds, from \$1 and up. Centre, Card, Tea, Dress, Pier, Dining, and Nest Tubles. Wash, Candle, and Toilet Stands. Bedsteads-Mahogany, Maple, and Walnut. om \$2 and up. Pinno Fortes; Piano Covers; Piano Stools

aim leaf, or straw.

Double and single Cot Bedsreads.
do do Writing Desks.

CHAIRS.—The best assortment that can be cound west of New York and the cheapest in Windsor Chairs, a good article, at \$250 the Mahogany French Chairs, hair seat, a first rate

Double and single Matresses of hair, shuck,

rticle, and well finished for \$3.5.), Cush only.
Mahogany Rocking Chairs, hair seat and back. varranted good, at the low price of \$12, for the ash only cash only,
Flag and Cane Seat from 6s, and up.
Burd Cages, plain and gallery: Bird Glasses.
Hobby Horses, and Toy Wheelbarrows, for childen; Patent Shower and Hip Baths; Boston Bath Pans, Camp Stools, Umbrella and Har Stands, Fancy Bellows, Foot Scrapers, Can-Sands, Fancy Bellows, Foot Scrapers, Cani-Seat Counter and Boat Stools, Curtain material, Table covers, Patent Post Office Balances, Pic-ture Frames, Willow Wagons, Cradles, Chairs Clocks, and Buskets; Brittannia Table Castors.

very cheap.

Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers; Varnish nd Japan : Bronze, Mahogany Knobs, Locks. Sine. Curled Hair, and Cane Seats.

Also, a large assortment of American Cas ors, expressly for Cabinet Makers, very cheap. Cash and the highest market p ice paid for ny quantity of Walnut and Cherry Lumber. I will also contract for any quentity of firstate Walnut Lumber, to be sawed to order, and lelivered by the 1st of June next.

J W. TiLLMAN,
No. 57 Jefferson Avenue.
Detroit, January 1, 1847. 297-1y THE LIBERTY MINSTREL. O VE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth edtion of this highly popular work are for sale t the Signal office at 50 cer s single, or \$4.50 per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for Liberty choirs to supply themselves.

WH. S. BROWN,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,

(FFICE with E. Musty, Esq.

MUSICI CUITAR, BRASS VIOL, AND VIOLIN F STRINGS, just received by Dec. 19, 1846. 296 C. BLISS.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

297-1v

near the Presbyterian Church, and manufacture

It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole cataogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the

onven-ence, or is dangerous to the intesines.

It preserves and defends the arrace from all lerangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to void all its imurities and dispose of all its useless particles

Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefi, when the patient was within

the poor, use it in every variety of way, and here has been but one voice, one united, universal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is good!." It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that his Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than

Consumption. Liver complaint, pains in the

Breast, &c.
And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asth

LINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

worms. It will drive every vestige of them a way. This is a simple and sale cure.

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

pulsion of worms.

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

essorative, yet I will stake it against the World! They may bring their Oils far and near, and mine will restore the hair two cases to their one. OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC. That some Sores are an outlet to the impuri

DISTASES OF CHILDREN.
How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against

Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflama-In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. It the least moisture

CORNS. People need never be troubled with them i

McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upor every label 'The label is a steel engraving with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES. HARD-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY &C. &C.. which he will sell for READY PAY as cheng as the same quality of Goods can be had at any ther store in town.

Persons who wish to make purchases for Cash.

hare of public patronage Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will M. WHEELER. Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 18/6.

John Diamond, vs. Mathew Tously. TUSTICE COURT before Michael Thompson De. 18th 1846; returnable Dec. 26th 1846 at 3 s'clock P M. Attachment returned, served by aking twelve or fourteen bushels of Wheat or the 19th of Dec. 1846, on return day court call ed. Defendant did not appear. Court adjourn ed to Jan. 16th 1847, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cour adjourned to Feb. 6th. at 2 o'clock P. M. I certify the above to be a transcript of the above entitled suit, this 26th Jan. 1847. 362 MICHAEL THOMPSON.

This excellent compound is for sale by the roprietor's Agents.

WELLES HARDWARE

Sign of the Big Anvil.

FOR BLACKSMITHS.

FOR CARPENTERS. A full assortment of eastern Bench and Moulding Tools : Plane Irons : Millwright, Framing, Corner, Duck Bill, Firmer, and Turning Chisels: Millwright, Turning, and Firmer Gouges: Concave, Concave Nut, and Common Augers: Auger-lipped, Centre, Spoon, Gonge, and Gimblet Bitts; Hand, Panel, Buck, Compass, and Keyhole Saws: Steel and Iron Squares; Try Squares, and Bevels: Spirit Levels; 2 and 4 told Rules; Broad, Hard, and Narrow Axes; Adzes, Hammers, Setts of Braces and Bitts.

Glass from 7 by 9 to 10 by 14; American and Norfolk Latches; American and English Rim, Mortise, and Cottage Locks and Latches, with Rosewood. Brass. Mineral, and Plated Knobs; Cast, Tariff, and Wrought Butts; Screws. Bolts, Door Bells and Furniture, Brass Knockers, Cast. tern Pumps. THE FARMERS, vill find every utensil they require. Axes, Ma-

an select from the most splendid assortment of emerican and English Table Cutlery, Shears, Scissors: Pen and Pocket Knives; Butter Knives, Iron, Buttannia, German Silver, and Plated Tea and Table Spoons; Brittannia Tea and Coffee Pots: Brass, Iron, and Brittannia Candlesticks

ll of which, having purchased for Cash, he will ffer at most reasonable terms. HENRY W. WELLES.

n the besement room of the Episcopal Church. Terms - For quarter of 12 weeks, for English oranches from \$2.10 \$5; French and Latin each \$4 extra if the sued together with the Linglish studies, or separately, \$5 each. The school will be furnished with a Philosophical appara-

the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Prices! not to be undersold this side Lake Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron, Zink, &c.

examine for their own satisfaction.
J. M. BROWN.
Ypsilanti, Jone 20, 1846.
271

LOOK HERE!!

JUST received and opening, for sale Ches for Cash, being ONE OF the best assortments of DRY GOODS ever before of