

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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SPEECH

Of Mr. Corwin, of Ohio,
IN SENATE, FEB. 11, 1847.

The Senate having under consideration the bill making a special appropriation of three millions of dollars to bring the war with Mexico to a speedy conclusion, and the pending amendments proposed by Messrs. BERRIEN and CASE—

Mr. CORWIN rose and addressed the body as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT—I am not now about to perform the useless task of surveying the whole field of debate occupied in this discussion. It has been carefully reposed, and by vigilant and strong hands; and yet, Mr. President, there is a part of that field which promises to reward a careful gleaner with a valuable sheaf or two, which deserve to be bound up before the whole harvest is gathered. And still this so tempting prospect could not have allured me into this debate, had that motive not been strengthened by another, somewhat personal to myself, and still more interesting to those I represent. Anxious as I know all are to act, rather than debate, I am compelled, for the reasons I have assigned, to solicit the attention of the Senate. I do this chiefly that I may discharge the humble duty of giving to the Senate, and through this medium to my constituents, the motives and reasons which have impelled me to occupy a position, always undesirable, but in times like the present painfully embarrassing.

I have been compelled, from convictions of duty which I could not disregard, to differ, not merely with those on the other side of the chamber, with whom I seldom agree, but also to separate, on one or two important questions, from a majority of my friends on this side—those who compose here that Whig party of which I suppose I may yet call myself a member.

Diversity of opinion on most subjects affecting human affairs is to be expected. Unassisted mind, in its best estate, has not yet attained to uniformity, much less to absolute certainty, in matters belonging to the dominion of speculative reason.—This is peculiarly and emphatically true, where we endeavor to deduce from the present, results, the accomplishment of which reach far into the future, and will only clearly develop themselves in the progress of time. From the present state of the human mind this is a law of intellect quite as strong as necessity. And yet after every reasonable allowance for the radical difference in intellectual structure, culture, habits of thought, and the application of thought to things, the singularly opposite avowals made by the two Senators on the other side of the chamber, (I mean to the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. CALHOUN, and the Senator from Michigan, Mr. CASE,) must have struck all who heard them as a curious and mournful example of the truth of which I have spoken. The Senator from Michigan, (Mr. CASE,) in contemplating the present aspects and probable future course of our public affairs, declared that he saw nothing to alarm the fears or depress the hopes of the patriot. To his serene, and, as I fear, too apathetic mind, all is calm; the sentinel might sleep securely on his watchtower. The ship of State seems to him to expand her sails under a clear sky, and move on, with prosperous gales, upon a smooth sea. He admonishes all not to anticipate evil to come, but to fold their hands and close their eyes in quietude, ever mindful of the consolatory text, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." But the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. CALHOUN,) summoning from the depths of his thoughtful and powerful mind all its energies, and looking abroad on the present condition of the Republic, is pained with fearful apprehension, doubt, distrust, and dismay. To his vision, made strong by a long life of careful observation, made keen by a comprehensive view of past history, the sky seems overcast with impending storms, and the dark future is shrouded in impenetrable gloom. When two such minds differ, those less familiar with great subjects af-

fecting the happiness of nations may we pause before they rush to a conclusion on this, a subject which, in all its bearings, immediate and remote, affects certainly the present prosperity, and probably the liberty of two Republics, embracing together nearly thirty millions of people. Mr. President, it is a fearful responsibility we have assumed; engaged in flagrant, desolating war with a neighboring Republic, to us thirty millions of God's creatures look up for that moderate wisdom which, if possible, may stay the march of misery, and restore to them, if it may be so, mutual feelings of good will, with all the best blessings of peace.

I sincerely wish it were in my power to cherish those placid convictions of security which have settled upon the mind of the Senator from Michigan. So far from this, I have been, in common with the Senator from South Carolina, oppressed with melancholy forebodings of evils to come, and not infrequently by a conviction that each step we take in this unjust war may be the last in our career; that each chapter we write in Mexican blood may close the volume of our history as a free people. Sir, I am the less inclined to listen to the siren song the Senator from Michigan sings to his own soul, because I have heard its notes before.—I know the country is at this moment suffering from the fatal apathy into which it was lulled a few years ago. Every one must recall to his mind, with pleasing regret, the happy condition of the country in 1843, when that other question, the prelude to this, annexation of Texas, was agitated here. We remember how it attracted the attention of the whole Union; we remember that the two great leaders of the two great parties, agreeing in scarcely any other opinion, were agreed in this. They both predicted that if Texas were annexed, war with Mexico would be the probable result. We were told then by others, as now by the Senator from Michigan, then all was well, all was calm; that Mexico would not fight or if she would, she was too weak to wage war with any effect upon us. The sentinel was then told to sleep upon his watchtower. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," was sung to us then, in notes as soft and sweet as now. Mr. President, "the day" has come, and with it has come war, the most direful curse wherewith it has pleased God to afflict a sinful world. Such have been the fatal effects of lulling into apathy the public mind on a subject which agitated it, as well it might, to its profoundest depths.

I repeat, sir, the day has come, as was then predicted, and the evil predicted has come with it. We are here, sir, now, not as then, at peace with all the world; not now, as then, with laws that brought into our Treasury every thing adequate to its wants; not now, as then, free from debt, and the apprehension of debt and taxation, its necessary consequence.—But we are here with a Treasury that is beggared—that lifts up its imploring hands to the monopolists of the country—that sends out its notes and "promises to pay" into every market in the world, begging for a pittance from every hand to help to swell the amount now necessary to extricate us from a war, inevitable, as it now seems it was, from that very act which was adopted under such flattering promises two years ago. Mr. President, it is no purpose of mine to arraign the conduct of the United States upon that occasion. It is no purpose of mine to treat this young and newly-adopted sister, the State of Texas, as an alien or stranger in this family of Republics. I allude to this only to show how little reliance is to be placed upon those favorable anticipations in which gentlemen indulge with regard to consequences which may flow from measures to which they are strongly wedded, either by feeling or party attachment.

Is there nothing else in our history of even the past year to justify the Senator from South Carolina in the pregnant declaration that in the whole period of his public life, comprehending the most eventful in the history of our republic, there has never been a time when so much danger was threatened to the interests, happiness, and liberties of the people?—Sir, if any one could sit down, free from the excitements and biases which belong to public affairs—could such an one betake himself to those sequestered solitudes where thoughtful men extract the philosophy of history from its facts, I am quite sure no song of "all's well" would be heard from his retired cell. No, sir, looking at the events of the last twelve months, and forming his judgment of these by the suggestions which history teaches, and which she alone can teach, he would record another of those sad lessons, which, though often taught, are, I fear, forever to be disregarded. He would speak of a republic boasting that its rights were secured, and the restricted powers

of its functionaries bound up in the chains of a written constitution; he would record on his page, also, that such a people, in the wantonness of strength or the fancied security of the moment, had torn that written constitution to pieces, scattered its fragments to the winds, and surrendered themselves to the usurped authority of ONE MAN.

He would find written in that constitution, Congress shall have power to declare war; he would find every where in that old charter, proofs clear and strong that they who framed it, intended that Congress, composed of two Houses, the representatives of the States and the People, should (if any were pre-empted) be the controlling power. He would find there a President designated, whose general and almost exclusive duty is to execute, not to make the law. Turning from this to the history of the last ten months, he would find that the President alone, without the advice or consent of Congress, by a bold usurpation, made war on a neighboring Republic; and, what is quite as much to be deplored, that Congress, whose high powers were thus set at naught and defied, had, with ready and tame submission yielded to the usurper the wealth and power of the nation to execute the will, as if to swell his iniquitous triumph over the very constitution which he and they had alike sworn to support.

If any one should inquire for the cause of the war in this country, where should he resort for an answer? Surely to the journals of both Houses of Congress, since Congress alone has power to declare war; yet, although we have been engaged in war for the last ten months—a war which has tasked all the resources of the country to carry it forward—you shall search the records and the archives of both Houses of Congress in vain for any detail of its causes, any resolve of Congress that war shall be waged. How is it, then, that a peaceful and peace-loving people, happy beyond the common lot of man, busy in every laudable pursuit of life, have been forced to turn suddenly from these, and plunge into the misery, the vice, and crime which ever have been, and ever shall be the attendant scourges of war? The answer can only be, it was by the act and will of the President ALONE, and not by the act or will of Congress, the war-making department of the Government.

Mr. President, was it not due to ourselves, to the lofty character for peace as well as probity which we profess to be ours, and which till recently we might justly claim—was it not due to the civilization of the age, that we, the Representatives of the States and the People, should have set forth the causes which might impel us to invoke the fatal arbitrament of war, before we madly rush upon it? Even the Senator from South Carolina, attached as he has been by party ties to the President, and therefore, as we may suppose, acquainted with his war with Mexico, was compelled to say, the other day, in debate, that, up to that hour, the causes of this war were left to conjecture.—The reason of this singularly anomalous, sir, is to be found in the fact, that the President, and not Congress, declared and commenced the war. How is this, Mr. President? How is it that we have so disappointed the intentions of our fathers, and the hopes of all the friends of written constitution? When the makers of that constitution assigned to Congress alone the most delicate and important power—to declare war—a power more intimately affecting the interests, immediate and remote, of the people than any which a Government is ever called upon to exert—when they withheld this great prerogative from the Executive, and confided it to Congress alone, they but consulted in this, as in every other work of their hands, the gathered wisdom of all preceding times. Whether they looked to the stern despots of the ancient Asiatic world, or the military yoke of imperial Rome, or the feudal institutions of the middle ages, or the more modern monarchies of Europe, in each and all of these, where the power to wage war was held by one or by a few, it had been used to sacrifice, not to protect the many.—The caprice or ambition of the tyrant had always been the cause of bloody and wasting war, while the subject millions had been treated by their remorseless masters only as "tools in the hands of him who knew how to use them." They therefore declared that this fearful power should be confided to those who represent the people, and those who here in the Senate, represent the sovereign States of the Republic. After securing the power to Congress, they thought it safe to give the command of the armies, in peace and war to the President. We shall see hereafter, how, by an abuse of his power as commander-in-chief, the President has drawn to himself that of declar-

ing war, or commencing hostilities with a people with whom we were on terms of peace, which is substantially the same.

The men of former times took very good care that your standing army should be exceedingly small, and they who had the most lively apprehensions of investing in one man the power to command the army, always inculcated upon the minds of the people the necessity of keeping that army within limits just as small as the necessity of the external relations of the country would possibly admit. It has happened, Mr. President, that when a little disturbance on your Indian frontier took place, Congress was invoked for an increase of our military force. Gentlemen came here who had seen partial service in the armies of the United States. They tell you that the militia of the country is not to be relied upon—that it is only in the army of the United States that you are to find men competent to fight the battle of the country, and from time to time, when that necessity has seemed to arise, forgetting the old doctrine that a large standing army in time of peace was always dangerous to human liberty, we have increased that army from six thousand up to about sixteen thousand men. Mr. President the other day we gave ten regiments more: and for not giving it within the quick time demanded by our master, the commander-in-chief, some minion—I know not who, for I have not looked at this matter until this morning—feeding upon the fly-blown remnants that fall from the executive shambles and lie putrifying there, has denounced us as Mexicans, and called the American republic to take notice that there was in the Senate a body of men chargeable with incivism—Mexicans in heart—traitors to the United States.

I trust, Mr. President, that our master will be appeased by the facility with which, immediately after the rebuke of his minion, the Senate acted upon the bill, and gave him the army he required. I trust that he will now forget that law which, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States and President of this great North American Republic for the time being, he promulgated to us in the message, and those commands which he was pleased to deliver at the opening of this session to his faithful and humble servants in both branches of the American Congress, admonishing us that we would be considered as giving "aid and comfort to his enemy"—not ours—his—if one word should be said unfavorable to the motives which have brought the royal will to the conclusion that he would precipitate this republic into a war with Mexico! I trust his Majesty, in consideration of our faithful services in agreeing to the forces of the republic, and in the commands which we have received from the throne, will be induced to relax a little when he comes to execute that law of treason upon one at least so humble as myself. I do remember, Mr. President—you will remember, Mr. President—your recollection of history will furnish you with a case, which will, I think, operate in my favor in a question of that sort. Some time in the history of the royal Tudors in England, when a poor Englishman, for differing from his Majesty or her Majesty on some subject—it may be religious faith—was condemned to be hanged and quartered, and embowelled, out of special grace, in a particular case where penitence was expressed, the hangman was admonished to give the culprit time to choke before he began to chop up his limbs and take out his bowels!

Now, Mr. President, I have already stated that I do not intend to occupy the Senate with a discussion of those varieties of topics which naturally enforce themselves upon my attention in considering this subject. It must have occurred to every body how impotent the Congress of the United States now is for any purpose whatever, but that of yielding to the President every demand which he makes for men and money, unless they assume that only position which is left—that which in the history of other countries, in times favorable to human liberty, has been so often resorted to as a check upon arbitrary power—withholding money, and refusing to grant the services of men when demanded for purposes which are not deemed to be proper.

When I review the doctrines of the majority here, and consider their application to the existing war, I confess I am at a loss to determine whether the world is to consider our conduct as a ridiculous farce, or to be lost in amazement at such absurdity in a people calling themselves free. The President, without asking the consent of Congress, involves us in a war, and a majority here, without reference to the justice or necessity of the war, calls upon us to grant men money at the pleasure of the President, who,

they say, is charged with the duty of carrying on the war and responsible for its result. If we grant the means thus demanded, the President can carry forward this war for any end, or from any motive, without limit of time or place.

With these doctrines for our guide, I will thank any Senator to furnish me with any means of escaping from the prosecution of this or any other war, for an hundred years to come, if it pleased the President who shall be to continue it so long. Tell me, ye who contend that, being in war, duty demands of Congress for its prosecution all the money and every able-bodied man in America to carry it on if need be—who also contend that it is the right of the President, without the control of Congress, to march your embodied hosts to Monterey, to Yucatan, to Mexico, to Panama, to China, and that under penalty of death to the officer who disobeys him—tell me, I demand it of you, tell the American people, tell the nations of Christendom, what is the difference between your American democracy and the most odious, most hateful despotism that a merciful God has ever allowed a nation to be afflicted with since government on earth began? You may call this free government, but it is such freedom, and no other, as of old was established at Babylon, at Lusa, at Bactriana, or Persepolis. Its parallel is scarcely to be found, when thus falsely understood, in any even the worst forms of civil polity in modern times. Sir, it is not so; such is not our constitution; it is something other and better than this.

I have looked at this subject with the painful endeavor to come to the conclusion, if possible, that it was my duty, as a Senator of the United States, finding the country in war, to "fight it out," as we say in the common and popular phrase of the times, to a just and honorable peace! I then could very easily concede that to be my duty if I found my country engaged in a just war—in a war necessary even to protect that fancied honor of which you talk so much. I should then have some apology in the judgment of my country, in the determination of my conscience, and in that appeal which you, and I, and all of us must soon be required to make before a tribunal where this vaunted honor of the Republic, I fear me, will gain but little credit as a defence to any act we may perform here in the Senate of the United States.

But when I am asked to say whether I will prosecute a war, I cannot answer that question yes or no, until I have determined whether that was an necessary war; and I cannot determine whether it was necessary until I know how it was that my country was involved in it. And it is to that particular point, Mr. President—without reading documents, but referring to a few facts which I understand not to be denied on either side of this chamber—that I wish to direct the attention of the American Senate, and, so far as may be, that of any of the noble and honest hearted constituents whom we represent here. I know, Mr. President, the responsibility which I assume in undertaking to determine that the President of the United States has done a great wrong to the country, whose honor and whose interest he was required to protect. I know the denunciations which await every one who shall dare to put himself in opposition to that high power—that idol god—which the people of this country have made to themselves and called a President.

But it is my very humility which makes me bold. I know, sir, that he who was told in former time how to govern a turbulent people was to cut off the tallest heads. Mine will escape! Still, holding a seat here, Mr. President, and finding it written in the constitution of my country that I had the power to grant to the President at his bidding or not, as I pleased, men and money. I did conceive that it became my duty to ascertain whether the President's request was a reasonable one—whether the President wanted these men and this money for a proper and laudable purpose, or not; and with these old fashioned ideas—quite as unpopular I fear with some on this side of the chamber as we find them to be on the other—I set myself to this painful investigation. I found not quite enough to save the unrighteous city of old. There were not five of us, but only three!—And when these votes were called, and I was compelled to separate myself from all around me, I could have cried, as did the man of Uz in his affliction of the older time, "What time my friends warm they vanish, when it is hot they are consumed out of their places!"

I could not leave the position in which I had placed the State of Ohio to place me, and I returned again and again to the original and primary and important inquiry—how is it that my country is in-

olved in this war? I looked to the President's account of it, and he tells me it was a war for the defence of the territory of the United States. I found it written in that Message Mr. President, that this war was not sought nor forced upon Mexico by the people of the United States. I shall make no question of history or the truth of history with my master, the commander-in-chief, upon that particular proposition. On the contrary, I could verify every word that he thus utters.—Sir, I know that the people of the United States neither sought, nor forced Mexico into this war, and yet I know that the President of the United States, with the command of your standing army, did seek that war, and that he forced war upon Mexico. I am not about to afflict the Senate with a detail of testimony on that point. I will simply state facts which I trust none will be found to deny.

One of the facts, Mr. President, is this:—That in the year of grace 1836, the battle of San Jacinto was fought.—Does any body deny that? No one here will doubt that fact. The result of that battle was that a certain district of country calling itself Texas, declared itself a free and independent Republic. I hope the Senate will pardon me for uttering a thought or two which strike me just now while I see the Senator from Texas, the leader of the men who achieved that victory before me. I wish to say a word or two about the great glory, the historical renown that is to come to the people of the United States, by the victories which we shall obtain over the arms and forces of this Republic of Mexico. I suppose, Mr. President, like all other boys, in my early youth, when I had an opportunity of looking at a book called history, those which spoke of bloody battles and desolating wars were most likely to attract my attention, and with very limited means of ascertaining that portion of the history of the human race, it nevertheless has impressed itself very vividly upon my mind, that there have been great wars, and as the old maxim has it, "many brave men, before Agamemnon."

Sir, the world's annals show very many ferocious sieges, and battles, and onslaughts, before San Jacinto, Palo Alto, or Monterey. Generals of bloody renown have frightened the nations before the revolt of Texas, or our invasion of Mexico; and I suppose we Americans might properly claim some share in this martial reputation, since it was won by our own kindred, men clearly descended from Noah, the great "propositus" of our family, with whom we all claim a very endearing relationship. But I confess I have been somewhat surprised of late, that men, read in the history of man, who knew that war had been his trade for six thousand years, (prompted, I imagine, by those "noble instincts" spoken of by the Senator from Michigan,) who knew that the first man born of woman was a hero of the first magnitude, that he met his shepherd brother in deadly conflict, and most heroically beat out his brains with a club—I say, sir, I am somewhat puzzled when I hear those who knew all these things well, nevertheless shouting paeans of glory to the American nation, for the few deeds of death which our noble little army in Mexico have as yet been able to achieve.

But, sir, let me recur again to the battle of San Jacinto. The Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston,) now in his seat, commanded there. His army consisted of about seven hundred and fifty men.—These were collected from all parts of the United States, and from the population of Texas, then numbering about ten thousand souls. With this army, undisciplined, badly armed, and indifferently furnished in all respects, the Senator from Texas conquered a Mexican army of about 8,500 men, took their commander, Santa Anna, then President of Mexico, prisoner, with the whole of his forces.—Texas declared her independence, and alone maintained it against the power of Mexico for seven years, and since that time has been a State under the shield of our protection. It is against this same Mexico that twenty millions of Anglo-Saxon Americans send forth their armies. The great North American Republic buckles on her armor, and her mighty bosom heaves with the "grudias certaminis," as she marches under her eagle banners to encounter a foe, who, ten years ago, was whipped by an army of seven hundred and fifty undisciplined militia, and bereft of a territory larger than the empire of France, which her conqueror held in her deserts for seven years, and then quietly transferred her territory to you.

Sir, if the joint armies of the United States and Texas are to acquire renown by vanquishing Mexico, what honors are too great to be denied Texas, for her victory over this Mexico ten years ago.

If by vanquishing such a foe, you are to win renown in war, what laurels should you not wreath around the brows of those who fought at San Jacinto, especially when History tells of the killed and wounded in the latter fight—she records that just three were killed in mortal combat whilst two died of their wounds "when the battle was done!" Oh, Mr. President, does it indeed become this Republic to cherish the heroic wish, to measure arms with the long since conquered, distracted, anarchic, and miserable Mexico?

Mr. President, I trust we shall abandon the idea, the heathen, barbarian notion, that our true national glory is to be won or retained by military prowess, or skill in the art of destroying life. And whilst I cannot but lament, for the permanent and lasting renown of my country, that she should command the services of her children in what I must consider wanton, unprovoked, unnecessary, and therefore unjust war, I can yield to the brave soldier, whose trade is war, and whose duty obedience, the highest meed of praise for his courage, his enterprise, and perpetual endurance of the fatigues and horrors of war. I do not believe we are less capable in the art of destruction than others, or less willing, on the slightest pretext, to unsheathe the sword, and consider "revenge a virtue." I could wish also that your brave soldiers, whilst they bleed and die on the battle-field, might have, (what in this war is impossible) the consolation to feel and know that their blood flowed in defence of a great right, that their lives were a meet sacrifice to an exalted principle.

But, sir, I return to our relations with Mexico. Texas, I have shown, having won her independence, and torn from Mexico about one fourth part of her territory, comes to the United States, sinks her national character into the less elevated but more secure position of one of the United States of America. The revolt of Texas, her successful war with Mexico, and the consequent loss of a valuable province, all insured to the ultimate benefit of our government and our country. While Mexico was weakened and humbled, we in the same proportion were strengthened and elevated. All this was done against the wish the interest, and the earnest remonstrance of Mexico.

Every one can feel, if he will examine himself for a moment, what must have been the mingled emotions of pride, humiliation and bitter indignation which raged in the bosoms of the Mexican people when they saw one of their fairest provinces torn from them by a revolution moved by a foreign people, and that province, by our act and consent, annexed to the already enormous expanse of our territory. It is idle, Mr. President, to suppose that the Mexican people would not feel as deeply for the dismemberment and disgrace of their country as you would for the dismemberment of this Union of ours. Sir, there is not a race, nor tribe, nor a people on the earth, who have an organized, social or political existence, who have clung with more obstinate affection to every inch of soil they could call their own, than this very Spanish, this Mexican, this Indian race in that country. So strong and deep is this sentiment in the heart of that half savage, half civilized race, that it has become not merely an opinion, a principle but with them an unreasoning fanaticism. So radically deep and strong has this idea rooted itself into the Mexican mind, that I learn recently it has been made a part of the new fundamental law that not an inch of Mexican soil shall ever be alienated to foreign power—that her territory shall remain entire as long as her republic endures; that if one of her limbs be forcibly severed from her, death shall ensue, unless that limb shall be reunited to the parent trunk. With such a people, not like you, as you fondly, and I fear vainly boast yourselves—a highly civilized, reasoning, and philosophical race—but a people who, upon the fierce barbarism of the old age have grafted the holy sentiments of patriotism of a later birth; with just such a people, the pride of independence and the love of country combine to inflame and sublime patriotic attachment into a feeling dearer than life, stronger than death.

What were the sentiments of such a people towards us when they learned that, at the battle of San Jacinto, there were only seventy five men of their own country out of the seven hundred and fifty who conquered them on that day, and that every other man of that conquering army who fought that battle and dismembered their Republic of one-fourth part of its territory, had but recently gone there from this country, was fed by our people, and armed and equipped in the United States to do that very deed. I do not say that Mexico had a right to

make war upon us because our citizens chose to seek their fortunes in the fields of Texas. I do not say she had a right to treat you as a belligerent Power, because you permitted your citizens to march in battalions and regiments from your shores, for the avowed purpose of insurrectionary war in Texas, but I was not alone at the time in expressing my astonishment that all this did not work an open rupture between the two Republics at that time. We all remember your proclamations of neutrality; we know that, in defiance of these, your citizens armed themselves and engaged in the Texan revolt; and it is true that, without such aid, Texas would this day have been, as she then was, an integral portion of the Mexican Republic.

Sir, Mexicans knew this; they knew it when, seven years after, you coolly took this province under your protection and made it your own. Do you wonder, therefore, after all this, when Texas did thus forcibly pass away from them and come to us, that prejudice, amounting to hate, resentment implacable as revenge towards us, should seize and possess and madden the entire population of a country thus weakened, humbled, contemned.

Mr. President, how would the fire of indignation have burned in every bosom here if the Government of Canada, with the connivance of the Crown of England, had permitted its people to arm themselves, or, it might be, had allowed its regiments of trained mercenary troops stationed there to invade New York and excite her to revolt, telling them that the Crown of England was the natural and paternal ruler of any people desiring to be free and happy; that your Government was weak, factious, oppressive; that man withered under its baleful influence; that your stars and stripes were only emblems of degradation, and symbols of faction; that England's lion, rampant on his field of gold, was the appropriate emblem of power and symbols of national glory; and they succeeded in alarming the weak or wicked of your people from you; should we not then have waged exterminating war upon England, in every quarter of the globe where her people were to be found?

If, sir, I say, old mother England had sent her children forward to you with such a purpose and message as that, and had severed the State of N. York from you, and then, for some difficulty about the boundary along between it and Pennsylvania and New Jersey, running up some little tide creek here, and going off a little degree or two there, should have said, "We have a dispute about this boundary, we have some forty thousand regular troops planted upon the boundary, and I wish you to understand that I am very strong; that I have not only thirty millions of people upon the soil of Great Britain that own my sovereign sway, but away upon the other side of the globe, right under you, there the lion of England commands the obedience of a hundred and twenty millions more. It becomes you, straggling Democrats here in this new world, to be a little careful how you treat me. You are not Celts exactly—nor are you quite Anglo-Saxons; but you are a degenerated, an alien, a sort of bastard race. I have taken your New York; I will have your Massachusetts." And all this is submitted to the American Senate, and we are gravely discussing what ought to be done. Would we be likely to ratify a treaty between New York and the Crown of England, permitting New York to become a part of the colonial possessions of England?

I should like to hear my colleague (Mr. ALLEN) speak to such a question as that. I should like to hear the voice of the Democracy that you talk about, called upon to utter its tones on a question like that. If he who last year was so pained lest an American citizen away—God knows where—in some latitude beyond the Rocky Mountains, should be obedient to British law; if he whose patriotic and republican apprehension was so painfully excited lest the right of *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury, which every Englishman carries with him in his pocket wherever he goes, should be made to bear upon an American citizen—were called upon to speak upon such a proposition, as that which I have supposed, I should certainly like to hear how he would treat it. Yes, the question being reversed, that is precisely the condition in which Mexico stood towards you after the battle of San Jacinto was fought, and on the day Texas was annexed.

Your people did go to Texas. I remember it well. They went to Texas to fight for their rights. They could not fight for them in their own country. Well, they fought for their rights. They conquered a peace. They went there for the very purpose of seizing on that country, and making it a free and independent Republic, with the view, as some of them said, of bringing it into the American Confederacy in due time. Is this poor Celtic brother of yours in Mexico—is the Mexican man sunk so low that he cannot hear what fills the mouth and ear of rumor all over the country? He knows that your avarice had fixed its eagle glance on these rich acres in Mexico, and that your proud power counted the num-

ber that could be brought against you, and that your avarice and your power together marched on to the subjugation of the third or fourth part of the Republic of Mexico, and took it from her. We know this, and knowing it, what should have been the feelings and sentiment in the mind of the President of the United States towards such a people—a people at least in their own opinion so deeply injured by us as were these Mexicans?

The Republic of Texas comes under the government of the United States, and it happens that the Minister resident at your Court—and it is a pretty respectable Court, Mr. President—we have something of a King—not for life, it is true, but a quadrennial sort of a monarch, who does very much as he pleases—the Minister resident of that Court of yours stated at the time that this revolted Province of Texas was claimed by Mexico, and that if you received it as one of the sovereign States of this Union, right or wrong, it was impossible to reason with his people about it—they would consider it as an act of hostility. Did you consult the national feeling of Mexico then?

The President has now to deal with a people thus humbled, thus irritated. It was his duty to concede much to Mexico, every thing but his country's honor or her rights. Was this done? Not at all. Mexico and her Minister were alike spurned as weak and trivial things, whose complaints you would not hear or heed; and when she humbly implored you not to take this province, declared that it might disturb the peace subsisting between us, you were still inexorable. During this time, she was forcing loans from her citizens to pay the debt she owed yours, fulfilling her treaties with you by painful exactions from her own people. She begged of you to let Texas alone. If she were independent, let her enjoy her independence. If free, let her revel in her new-born liberty, in defiance of Mexico, as she alleged she would and could.—Your stern reply was, No! we will at your expense, strengthen our own arm by uniting to ourselves that which has been severed from you by our citizens; we will take Texas; we will throw the shield of our constitution over her rights, and the sword of our power shall gleam like that of Eden, "turning every way," to guard her against further attack.

Her Minister, his remonstrance failing, leaves you. He tells you that he cannot remain, because you had created by this act, hostile relations with his Government. At last you are informed that Mexico will receive a commissioner to treat of this Texan boundary, if you will condescend to negotiate. Instead of sending a commissioner to treat of that, the then only difficult question between the two Republics, you send a full Minister, and require that he shall be received as such. If he could not be styled Minister Plenipotentiary, and so accredited, why then we must fight, and not negotiate for a boundary.—The then Mexican President, the representative of some faction only, was retreating to his fall. His Minister besought Mr. Slidell not to press his reception then. He was told that the excited feelings of the Mexican people were such that he must delay for a time. To this petition what answer is returned? You shall receive me now; you shall receive me as minister, and not as commissioner; you shall receive me as though the most pacific relations existed between the two countries. Thus, and not otherwise, shall it be. Such was the haughty imperious tone of Mr. Slidell, and he acted up only to the spirit of his instructions. Let any one peruse the correspondence I have referred to, and he will see that I have truly represented its spirit, be its letter what it may. This is done under the instructions of a Cabinet here, who represented themselves in our public documents as sighing, panting for peace; as desiring, above all things to treat these distracted, contemned Mexicans in such a way that not the shadow of a complaint against us shall be seen. From this correspondence it is perfectly clear that if Mr. Slidell had been sent in the less ostentatious character of "commissioner," to treat of the Texas boundary, that treaties and not bullets would have adjusted the question. But this was not agreeable to the lofty conceptions of the President. He preferred a vigorous war to the tame process of peaceful adjustment. He now throws down the pen of the diplomat and grasps the sword of the warrior. You a army, with brave old "Rough and Ready," at its head, is ordered to pass the Nueces and advance to the east bank of the Rio Grande. There, sir, between these two rivers lies that slip of territory, that chaparral thicket, interspersed with Mexican haciendas, out of which this wasteful desolating war arose. Was this territory, beyond the river Nueces, in the State of Texas?

[Concluded next week.]

THE TRUE AMERICAN.—We are happy to learn that the publication of this paper will soon be resumed. It is to be established in Louisville Ky., and we have every reason to believe that it will be eminently worthy the support of all friends of emancipation.—*Pennsylvania Freeman.*

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Signal of Liberty.

Letter from G. Beckley.

Ma. Editor,—Dear Sir—Permit me to address, through the columns of the Signal, a few thoughts to the friends of the slave in this State.

For the last few months I have been comparatively inactive in the cause of Liberty. Not however, from any want of interest in the enterprise, but from the fact that other equally important duties claimed my attention.

I have not however, been an inattentive observer of passing events.

The present position, and future prospects of the cause of Liberty in this State, have been, and still are to me, subjects of serious meditation.

Will the Liberty party succeed?—Will the slave power of the nation be overthrown? and if so, by what instrumentality, are questions of momentous interest.

That the organization of the Liberty party, was wise and proper, I have no doubt, and the confining of its early efforts mainly to the propagation of the "one idea," has had the desired effect of waking the nation to the danger and sinfulness of slavery, and to saturate the public mind with antislavery feeling and sentiment.

Having accomplished this, it was thought best by some to heed the incessant call from honest and well disposed antislavery men who had not identified themselves with us to "define our position on all questions of national policy," and pledge ourselves to the right touching the interests of all men.

This, it was conceived, would be proper in itself, and make our party at once respected as the *Great National Antislavery Reform Party*, securing the approbation and support of the great mass of the antislavery men. In default of this, it was believed the party would soon assume a sickly form and lose its power to accomplish the desired object.

Impressed with this view of the subject, Mr. Foster and myself issued a circular containing a synopsis of what we conceived to be the proper ground for the Liberty party to take on all questions of National interest. A copy of this circular was sent to each antislavery paper in the country, all of which with one or two exceptions, published the same in whole or in part, and in most cases accompanied its publication with sentiments of condemnation, not so much on account of the views it advocated, as the project itself. It was argued that the "one idea," was amply sufficient as the basis of a party, that every other subject was foreign to the objects of our organization and should be discarded as dangerous to our enterprise.

The substance of the circular was introduced into several conventions, but as a general thing, met with a stern rebuff. Hence, the decision seems to be that Liberty men shall preserve their identity; keep up their organization—nominate and vote for their own candidates—cleave to the "one idea," and as politicians, know nothing but the abolition of slavery, and we shall succeed.

Within the last few weeks, I have reviewed this whole subject, and find no cause to alter my former views. I most religiously believe that the party taken the advice of the circular and "defined its position," no power on earth could have stayed its onward course to victory and to power.

If by my friends however, I am denied the privilege, as it appears I am, of having but one idea, I must be permitted to use the "one idea power," where, in my opinion, it will tell for the interest of the slave.

With due deference, therefore, to the wisdom and opinions of others, I must claim the privilege of

DEFINING MY POSITION.

I do not choose to amalgamate, but will nevertheless co-operate with any man, or any party, which in good faith embraces the five positions here laid down, and are pledged to act upon, and carry out the same when placed in a situation so to do,—provided the candidate to receive my suffrage be a man of ability and of good moral character.

1. Equal Political Rights to all men.
 2. The passage of a law similar to those of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, making it penal for any officer or citizen of this State to aid in the arrest of fugitive slaves.
 3. The repeal of all laws of the Federal Government that sustain, sanction or regulate Slavery, including those that uphold it in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the law of 1793.
 4. No more slaveholding states or territories to be received into the Union.
 5. To support no man for office, who is a slaveholder, or who would in any manner, directly or indirectly, use his official power or influence for the elevation or appointment of slaveholders to office.
- The above it is believed, covers the entire ground of antislavery action, and the successful candidate bearing the above principles, would, for all practical purposes, be a Liberty man. He could do all

that the most devoted Liberty man could do.

In him the cause of Liberty would have an advocate—a voter—a friend, and the defeat of his rival would be a loss to the Slave Power—to the slaveholding interests of the country.

As a Liberty man, I now proclaim it to Whigs—to Democrats—to all the world, that the man who is right according to the above standard, and has the best chance of success, by whomsoever he may have been nominated, or to whatever party he may belong, can have my suffrage.

As Liberty men we now hold the balance of power in this State, and can use it if we will, to great advantage for the cause of freedom.

Let it be distinctly understood by Whigs and Democrats that the candidate for office, whether it be state or national, who is right according to the standard here laid down, can receive our votes, and consequently his election and elevation to office, and the question of slavery and antislavery at once become the absorbing topic of discussion between them.

But in case neither of the parties nor their candidates come up to this standard of antislavery action, our course is plain—put in nomination men who are worthy of our support, and give them our suffrage.

This is the only course, as I now view the subject, for Liberty men to pursue.—In this way we can use our balance of power—elevate the right man to office, and thus do the cause of down-trodden humanity an important service.

I speak only for myself: this is the policy as an individual I shall pursue until something more feasible offers itself. The "one idea," in all its rigidity, by this action, is adhered to, the overthrow of the Slave Power the grand point at which it aims, and the accomplishment of the object is the evident tendency of this action. From this move, proslaveryism has nothing to hope, but every thing to fear.

Refusing to vote for slaveholders and those who are in political fellowship with them, carries upon the very face of it, evidence that we have too long done battle in the cause of freedom, to come forward and make overtures that will in any sense serve to keep in countenance or perpetuate the existence of that spirit of despotism and misrule so rife amongst us, and which is dependent on the institution of slavery for its existence.

G. BECKLEY.
Ann Arbor, March 16, 1847.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Who Shall be the Next President?

Ma. Editor:—I should like to call the attention of your readers to a subject, which I consider in the highest degree practical.

Every Liberty man who has had his eyes open during the present administration of the general government, must acknowledge that it is of the greatest importance that our next President and Vice President should be antislavery men. No one in his senses, can expect that a nominee of the Liberty party will be elected. Public sentiment is not sufficiently advanced for that. What then is to be done? It is to be hoped that one of the leading parties of the day, will have the audacity to nominate a [non-slaveholder for the suffrages of this free (?) people. And indeed, from present appearances, this result is not altogether improbable.

As the Liberty Party holds the balance of power, and has shown to the satisfaction of all that it cannot be induced to throw its influence or its vote in favor of a slaveholder, or a pro-slavery man, it will of course be for the interest of the other party to nominate an antislavery man. This nominee, whichever of the two parties he may belong to, will undoubtedly secure the whole Northern vote of his respective party. And such is the disgust that has been excited by the exhibition of the slave power within a few years past, that he would undoubtedly draw off large numbers from the other party. These, with the Liberty party would constitute a majority. Now if the above is a rational view of the existing state of things, would it not be the duty of the Liberty Party to have no nominee for that office, and to throw its whole influence for the antislavery nominee.—Some perhaps would urge that by voting for the candidate of a proslavery party, we would vote for the proslavery party itself. Suppose we grant that our vote would be for that party; does it follow that we vote for it as a proslavery party? Not at all, if we vote for it in any particular character, we vote for it as an ant-slavery party; for we utterly refuse to vote for any other than an antislavery man. And moreover, we vote for it not only as an antislavery party, as far as it is such, but for the purpose of making it wholly so. Do you ask how we expect to accomplish that result. I only answer by referring you to the past. How was it with the party that brought the present administration into existence? When Martin Van Buren was its candidate, their cry was, down with Slavery—keep off Texas, simply because the other candidate was a Southern slaveholder whose inter-

est it would be to have Texas admitted and slavery perpetuated. But when James K. Polk was announced as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, how soon was the tune changed! Barely time was allowed for their indignation to subside a little and the cry was "Polk and Texas." I merely mention this to show that in the present condition of society, the sentiment of a candidate for an important office will to a great extent be adopted by his party, and if afterwards he fills the office to their satisfaction, they will continue to hold the same opinions. Thus, if one of the leading parties should from motives of policy, nominate an antislavery man for the Presidency, all their political leaders would become by a sort of metamorphosis, able champions of Human Rights. Their influence would be felt where none other could reach. Those who had never examined the subject would be induced to give it their attention, and even those who had opposed antislavery measures from principle—if such there be—would be under the necessity for party purposes, to advocate them, until by a well known law of the human mind, they would become convinced of their truth. Who but a Father Mathew could have effected such a reform among the Irish Catholics as has been effected in respect to intemperance? A Protestant might have exhausted the eloquence of a Demosthenes with comparatively little effect. If party or sectarian prejudices can be wielded in favor of the great cause of Human Rights, let us so wield them. It is evident that the people of the North are becoming more disgusted with the reign of slaveocracy. It is evident that some kind of action might be taken that would result in awakening their dormant energies and banding them together against the common foe. As I said before, the Liberty party has not as yet sufficient influence for the purpose. It might have had, perhaps, had it in season taken definite and decisive grounds in relation to those objects which the mass of the people contend for so strenuously. To form a party having for its paramount object the abolition of slavery, and secondary to that, to define and carry out those other objects growing out of the great idea of Liberty, which the circumstances of the present age seem to call for, would no doubt tend to divide our present party into factions and on the whole, not be advisable, at least not until after the Presidential Election. As the existing Liberty Party is not of such a character as to lead us to expect that it will ever be a dominant party, it must follow that its influence over the other parties consists in a great degree in the fact that it possesses the balance of power. If it refuses to exert this power in favor of right, when one of the other parties meets it on its own ground, what good can it ever accomplish by means of it?

Whatever measures may be taken by the great body of antislavery men, I hope that no reliance will be placed upon the "questioning system." If a candidate is up who is not known to be thoroughly opposed not only to the extension but to the perpetuity of slavery, let us vote for candidates of our own. But if they will come to our own grounds, we can do no less than to unite with them.

HENRY A. TRENCH.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Dexter, March 10, 1847.

Messrs. Editors:—We wish to call the attention of the readers of the Signal to the fact that Mr. Samuel P. Creighton of Virginia, is making the tour of our State, for the purpose of lecturing upon antislavery.

Mr. Creighton has been lecturing for the past three evenings in this place, and we believe we speak the sentiments of the great mass who have listened to him when we say, that for fearlessness and intrepidity in unmasking and showing up to the world the hideousness and deformity of the "peculiar institution," as well as for fervid and soul-stirring eloquence, his addresses are unsurpassed by any to which we have ever listened. Mr. C. was the possessor by inheritance, of some 150 slaves, but preferring honest poverty to that wealth which was stained with the blood and tears of down trodden and suffering humanity, he has stricken off their bands and restored to them their birth right of freedom.

Fearless in his hostility, and uncompromising in his hatred to oppression, his graphic portrayals of what himself has seen and heard, enchain his audience in breathless attention, and stir the blood as with the sound of a trumpet.

Mr. C. is a young man of great promise, and must speedily take place in the very front rank of the champions of freedom.

His route for the next few weeks will be as follows:—On the line of the Central Railroad to Grass Lake, Jackson, Albion, Marshall, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, and from thence by Adrian, Tecumseh, Clinton, Saline and Ann Arbor, to Detroit.

Bespeaking for him a warm place in the hearts of our Liberty friends throughout the State,

We remain yours truly,
GEORGE MILLERD,
DENNIS WARNER.

JAMES LITCHFIELD,
S. N. MILLERD.

[The preceding was received too late for insertion last week.]

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, March 20.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Liberty Meeting.

A meeting of the Liberty party of Ann Arbor will be held at the office of the Signal of Liberty on Monday evening the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock, to make nominations for town officers for the ensuing year. A general attendance is requested.

[This week we finish sending bills to subscribers who are indebted for the paper for one year or longer. We hope to have an immediate response from all of them, as we should be sorry to sever acquaintance with them at the end of this volume—a result which must otherwise take place, as we stated some weeks since. The volume will end April 17. Those who cannot send the whole amount, will oblige us by sending a part. Letters enclosing two dollars or more, may be sent at our risk and expense.]

The Wilmot Proviso Lost.

The engrossing subject so long before Congress—the Three Million Bill—was finally disposed of on the last day of the session, in a full house, and in the presence of crowds of spectators. Mr. Cobb presided in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment, providing for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, was lost by a vote of 54 to 96. The question on the Proviso coming up, it was carried, 98 to 80, several Southern Whigs not voting.

The Committee rose, reporting the bill with the amendment; the previous question was demanded and sustained; the main question was ordered; and on the question, Shall the proviso pass? the vote stood—yeas 97, nays 102!

So the Proviso was lost. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost by a vote of 87 to 114. A reconsideration was moved, but failed.

The bill finally passed without the Proviso, yeas 115, nays 81.

This result we feared, because in every protracted struggle that has yet taken place between the Slave and Free States since the Government was established, the Slaveholders have ultimately triumphed. They succeeded in this instance through the influence of the immense patronage of the Executive. The people of the Free States can see the benefit of filling the Presidential Chair and all the offices of the Government with Slaveholders and Serviles.

We shall publish the yeas and nays next week. We give the following remarks from the National Era.

"The deed is done. Executive influence has again triumphed. Freedom is betrayed. At half past one o'clock, Wilmot's proviso was defeated by Northern votes. The yeas were 97, nays 102.—It passed the House a few weeks since by nine majority—yeas 115, nays 106.—The following members from the North changed their votes, having voted *yea* when the proviso was under consideration before, but *nay* when the vote was taken yesterday, RUSSELL and WOODRUFF, of New York; EDSALL, of New Jersey; HENLEY, of Indiana; JACOB THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania.

What new light has dawned upon them during the last three weeks? Within that time, we must remember, the President has had some five or six hundred new offices put at his disposal. Remarkable coincidence! The truth is, with a proslavery Executive, with immense patronage at its disposal, it is wonderful that more changes have not taken place.

In the Senate, it will be seen that the question has been carried against Liberty, also by Northern and Western men: CASS, of Michigan; DICKINSON, of New York; BRIGHT and HANNEGAN, of Indiana, BRESSE, of Illinois, Semple was absent. Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, who had been dangerously sick for weeks, was brought out to vote.

Honor to J. M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, who voted for the proviso. But what of General Cass? The disappointment of Mr. Calhoun at the vote of General Cass, some say, was extreme. It could not have been greater than will be the disappointment that awaits the General. This vote was an act of suicide. No matter how brought out as a Presidential candidate, he can expect no free State, except Michigan and Illinois, and in the South Mr. Calhoun has forestalled him.

We cannot forbear directing attention to the course of Preston King and his associates, Brinkerhoff, Wilmot, Wentworth, and a few other fearless Democrats, who maintained their integrity to the last—fighting for every inch of the ground that they had taken and boldly recording their votes in the negative on the final passage of the bill, when stripped of its proviso.

But the question arises, what consequences will flow from this vote? We do not see that they will necessarily be disastrous to the cause of freedom. We rather anticipate they will conduce to its ultimate triumph. This antislavery Proviso was only to take effect in case territory should be acquired from Mexico by treaty—an event very far from being certain as well on account of the vicissitudes

of the war, as from the fact that every treaty must be ratified by two thirds of the Senate. Should no territory be acquired, Slavery cannot be established in any territory obtained from Mexico. Consequently the Slaveholders will gain nothing in this respect, by the defeat of the Proviso.

But suppose territory should be acquired from Mexico by treaty, what then? Does it not belong to Congress, by express provisions of the Constitution, to make all "needful rules and regulations" respecting it? And if a majority think a prohibition of slavery "needful" in such territory, have they not the power and the right to prohibit it, as they did in the territory Northwest of the Ohio? Clearly they have; and consequently, in case of the acquisition of territory before the next session of Congress, the battle may be again renewed, under more favorable auspices, on the first days of the session, by a motion to establish an antislavery Ordinance, similar to that of 1787, over the whole of the new domain. The spirit and vigor manifested by the northern members during this session, and the full support to the Wilmot Proviso by the Northern Legislatures without much distinction of party, give reason to hope that another set of members, fresh from the people, encouraged by the unanimity of their constituents, will be so fully confirmed in their opposition to the extension of slavery, they would be entirely proof against all temptations to abandon or compromise the cause of Freedom.

The Telegraph.

Col. Speed, of Ithaca, N. Y. called on us last week. He is on a tour through the State, preparatory to the formation of a Telegraph Company for the construction of a line from Detroit to Milwaukee, by way of the Central Railroad.—The estimated expense of construction is \$125 a mile. We understand that a route of this length would render advisable about six stations in this State—say at Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall, Kalamazoo, and at the Lake.—Col. Speed informs us that the whole work can be completed by September, if entered upon immediately. In case enough is not subscribed on this route for the construction, the patentees will take a direction across the southern part of the of the State from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan, which will shorten the distance from Buffalo to Milwaukee about 100 miles.

In reference to the capacity of a Telegraph to do the business of a community, in the imperfect state in which it has thus far been used, we learn that it transmits letters at the rate of 60 a minute which is as fast as a ready writer can write. But official documents are put through much faster, because the words are contracted more or less. The message of Gov. Young of New York, was transmitted at the rate of 93 letters to a minute. The charge for a message of 15 words from New York to Buffalo, exclusive of the direction, is 50 cents.—This amount covers the expense of writing and delivering the letter at the other end of the route. For shorter distances the charge is less.

Our Legislature have passed an act to facilitate the formation of Telegraph companies, but have required them to transmit news in regular order for each corner successively, as millers are required to grind for customers. The object of this is to prevent monopoly. A moment's reflection ought to convince the honorable gentlemen that this provision would effectually defeat the end they had in view. Suppose a steamer has just arrived in Boston with the news that Flour has advanced in Europe a dollar a barrel. The rich capitalist there, (if this law were in operation in Massachusetts) would immediately communicate the news to his agent here: and to give him time to scour the whole country, and buy up all the Flour at low rates, he might occupy the Telegraph all day with putting through an old almanac, or any other trash. The Telegraph would be his, as long as he was disposed to pay for its use, although hundreds might be waiting. A modification of the law would make it right. Let the Telegraph company be required to transmit for each person in order, but not exceeding a specified time, in case any other person was waiting. This would be both wise and equitable. It has been proposed to let the Company transmit for whom they pleased: but the effect of this would be to throw the whole concern into the hands of the rich: for the company would naturally be most disposed to work for those persons who paid them the most, in preference to transient customers.

[The Marshall Statesman, Whig, which occasionally has much advice to give Abolitionists about the management of their cause, and is very solicitous to get their votes for its party, is out for John McLean for President, and Zachery Taylor, a Plantation Slaveholder, for Vice President! Verily, the Statesman is a remarkable paper.]

Col. Benton has declined the office of Major General, proffered to him by the President.

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ionable style, or follow the directions of his cus-
tomers, and being possessed of a large share of
the Milk of Human Kindness, his terms are es-
tablished on the principle of
"LIVE AND LET LIVE."
He has a peculiar trait in his character which
should be noticed, it is strange, yet true, as
customers—He will not violate his Promise—
Customers can have their garments at the time
specified. FARMERS can be certain of good
fitting and easy sewing GARMENTS, and are
informed that all kinds of PRODUCE (except
potatoes) will be taken in exchange for his serv-
ices, and to order, and his garments are sure
to fit it properly made up. 293-1f
J. SPRAGUE,
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Dec. 5, 1846.

PEACE DECLARED,
AND A
TREATY FORMED,
WHEREBY S. FELCH CAN HOLD
FREE TRADE AND COMMERCE IN
**BOOTS, SHOES, LEATH-
er, and Findings**
of all kinds, with all persons, Native or Foreign-
ers, on the following just and equal terms:
viz: *Good Articles—Low Prices—Ready Pay—
No Trust.*
The Subscriber having fully tested the Credit
System to his great loss, both of confidence and
cash, and having suffered much loss by fire, nec-
essarily compels him to collect his pay *à la
harceste*, as *"a man must eat and wear."* He
very often comes up *"MISSIN,"* leaving him sud-
denly in the *Boot-hole.* He has come to the con-
clusion that certain sensible girls did not
leave occasion, *(to let to let or husband, ready
pay or No Shaming)*.
All persons who conform to the above
terms will do well to call on S. Felch, Ann Ar-
bor, Lower Town, No. 4 Huron Block, where
they will not be taxed for others' work who
never pay.
N. B. All persons indebted in any way to
the subscriber, had better call and pay if they
are honest and mean to keep so. S. FELCH,
297-6m
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Jan. 1, 1847.

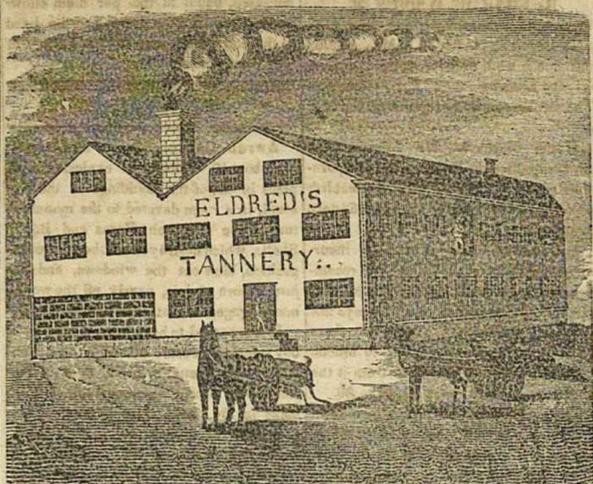
**FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING
WARE ROOMS.**
STEVENS & ZUG,
In the lower end of the White Block, directly
opposite the Michigan Exchange, have on
hand a large assortment of FURNITURE,
of their own manufacture, which they will sell very
low for Cash.
They also keep experienced Upholsterers, and
are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering at
the shortest notice.
Furniture of all kinds made to order of the
best material, and warranted.
STEVENS & ZUG,
Detroit, January, 1, 1847. 297-1f

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

LINSEED OIL!!
THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linseed
Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to
supply
MERCHANTS AND PAINTERS.
on terms more favorable for them than have ever
before been offered in this country, and he is
prepared to supply orders for large or small quan-
tities at prices extremely low.
If Communications by mail will be promptly
attended to.
D. L. LATOURETTE,
Long Lake, Genesee Co, Mich. 293-1y

WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore,
5 Tons clean Cotton and Linen Rags,
1 Ton Bleach, 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.
286-1f

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS.
THE Mozart Collection of Sacred Music, by
E. J. Jani—containing the celebrated
Christmas and Miserere by Zingarelli with Eng-
lish words.
Teachers of Music will please call and exam-
ine the work at
Perry's Bookstore,
October 7, 1846. 286-1f



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

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

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash!!
THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their
old customers, and the public generally,
that they are now receiving a large and splendid
assortment of English, American and West
India GOODS.
Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils,
Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.
Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable
for Farming Wagons and Buggies, Nail Bars,
Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin
Ware and Tin Plate—also a general assort-
ment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
thick and thin sole work, and custom work to
order. All of which they will sell on
the lowest possible terms for CASH or BARTER.
Feeling confident as we do, that we can make
it for the interest of all those wishing to pur-
chase any of the above mentioned Goods, we
do most expressly solicit at least an investigation
of our Goods and prices before purchasing else-
where.

JAMES GIBSON & CO.
No. 3 Exchange Block.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846.
292-1f

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!
THE Subscribers have just
received, (and are con-
stantly receiving) from
New York an elegant and
well selected assortment of
Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,
and all kinds of articles, which they will sell
at a low price, and on liberal terms.
Gold Rings, Gold and Silver Pins, Wristlets,
Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons,
German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first
quality), Silver and German do Sugar Tongs,
Silver, Steel, and German Knives, Forks and
Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pen Cases,
Gold Pens, "Pencils," Penicils,
Silver and German Silver Thimbles,
Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do,
Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Lather Brushes, Razors and Toiletry Knives,
Fine Sneakers and Slippers, Knives and Forks,
Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass,
and Britannia Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays,
Shaving Boxes and Soaps.
Chapman's Best Razor, Strop, Calum and Morocco
Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and
Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes,
Fifes, Clarionets, Accordions—Music Books
for the same. Matts, Stools, Steel Pens and
Tweezers, Pen Cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes,
Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Toiletry
Combs, Needles, Sewing Machines, Water-Boats
and Baskets, Toy Watches, a great variety of
Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever
brought to this market. Fancy work boxes, chil-
dren's tea sets, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling
Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers,
German Pipes, Wind Pencils, BRASS AND
WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every
thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentle-
men, call and examine for yourselves.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and
warranted on short notice. Shop at his old
stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store, in the
Store occupied by M. Wheeler.
CALVIN BLISS,
N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver,
Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846. 271-1y

FIRE! FIRE!!
F. J. B. CRANE would respectfully notify
the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the sur-
rounding country, that he continues to act as
Agent of the
**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY,**
and will insure Property against losses by Fire,
in the lowest rates, and with despatch and accu-
racy. The Hartford Insurance Company is one
of the oldest and most stable in the country, and
all losses sustained by them will be—as they ever
have been—promptly paid! Fire is a danger-
ous element and not to be trifled with: therefore,
make up your mind to guard against it, and
don't DELAY! A few hours delay may be your
ruin.
Mr. CRANE'S Office is in Crane's new Block,
corner of the Public Square, Ann Arbor.
290-1f

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!
MAGNIFICATION and Articulation,
warranted by their being properly re-
placed.
S. D. BURNETT,
will continue the practice of DENTISTRY in
all its various branches, viz: Scaling, Filing,
and Inserting on gold plates or pivots, from one
to an entire set. Old plates or medals remod-
eled, 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. 293-1f

CLOVER MACHINES.
THRASHING MACHINES and Separators
are made and sold by the subscribers at their Ma-
chine Shop, near the Depot Mill, Lower Town,
Ann Arbor. KNAPP & HAVILAND,
Jan. 19, 1846. 247-1f

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.
ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth ed-
ition of this highly popular work are for sale
at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or \$4.50
per dozen. Terms Cash. No time for
Liberty choirs to supply themselves.

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

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
OFFICE with E. MONTY, Esq. 297-1y

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per dozen. Terms Cash. No time for
Liberty choirs to supply themselves.

not cross drawing till the face is free from any
matter that may be lodged under the skin any
frequently breaking out to the surface. It then
heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or
dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and
soften until the skin becomes smooth and delicate
as a child's. It also removes a freckles and
blushing color upon the nose, transparent
skin, that is perfectly charming. Some times
in case of Freckles it will first start out from
that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pur-
sue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

Parents know how fatal most medicines were
to children taken inwardly, they would be slow
to resort to them. Especially "mercureal loz-
enges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c.
The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when
worn are present. Now let us say to parents,
that the Salve will always tell if a child has
worms. It will drive every vestige of them a
way. This is a simple and safe cure.
There is probably no medicine on the face of
the earth at once so sure and so safe in the ex-
pulsion of worms, as this Salve, to give inter-
nal, doctored medicines, so long as a harmless,
external one could be had.

Although I have said little about it as a
restorative, yet it will do a great deal. It will
bring the Oils for Ann and near, and
will restore the hair two cases to their own
old SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, &c.
That some SORES are an outlet to the im-
purities of the system, is because they cannot pass
off through the natural channels of the body.
Such SORES as such sores are healed up,
the impurities must have some other outlet, or it
will endanger life. This is the reason why it is
impolitic to use the common Salve of the day
in such cases. For they have no power to open
the avenues, to let off the matter, and the
consequence is always fatal. This Salve
will always provide for such emergencies.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.
How many thousands are swept off by giving
internal medicines, when their young bodies
and tender frames are unable to bear up under
them! Whole armies are thus sent to their
graves merely from pouring into their weak
stomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to
avoid this, that the All-Healing Ointment tends
such a pleasant, and harmless cure. Such can
also be given to Children, Cholera Infantum,
Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which
so many children die, the Ointment will re-
move so speedily and surely, that a physician
will never be needed. Mothers throughout
all this land, we now solemnly and secretly re-
quest you to give the All-Healing Ointment to
your children from an early age if you will
use it. We are not now actuated by the
last desire to gain; but knowing as we do that
vast bodies of infants and children die early,
it is supposed to be necessary and impos-
sible to refrain from 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 dragging down of the
system, that the rank grass falls before the
scythe.
Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were
the last words we were ever to utter, and if
our cause past the reach of all interest, we would
say, "use the All-Healing Ointment for sickness
among children."

It removes almost immediately the inflama-
tion and swelling, when the pain of course
ceases.
FEVERS.
In cases of fever, it is difficultly felt in the
pores being locked up, so that the heat and per-
spiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture
could be started, the crisis is passed and the
danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will
in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the
skin and bring forth the perspiration.
TEXTURE OF THE SKIN.
Inflammation of the kidneys, of the womb, and
its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in
short, all those difficulties which are frequent
with females, find ready and permanent relief.
We have had aged ladies tell us they could not
live, and some mothers, if used for some weeks un-
der their confinement, very few of those
pains and convulsions which attend them at that
period will be felt. This fact ought to be known
to the world.

SCALD HEAD.
We have cured a truly scalded head, defied
everything known, as well as the ability of fifteen
or twenty doctors. One man told us he had
spent \$500 on his children without any benefit,
when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.
COXS.
People need never be troubled with them if
they will use it.
FAMILY MEDICINE. no man can
measure its value. So long as the stars roll
along over the Heavens—so long as man breathes
the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the
flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known
—just so long will this Ointment be used and
esteemed. We can guarantee its use, with-
out the least danger, and not injure the health,
to allay all apprehensions on account of its
ingredients, in possessing such powerful prop-
erties, we will state that it is composed of some
of the most common and harmless herbs in ex-
istence. There is no mercury in it, as can be seen
from the fact that it does not injure the health,
particle, while it will break through and phys-
ically the bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO.
168 South Street, N. York.
Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, to
whom all communications must be addressed
(post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION!!
As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly
counterfeited, we give the following caution to
the public, that no Ointment will be genuine
unless the names of James McAlister, or James
McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon
every label. The label is a steel engraving,
with the figure of "Invisible Perspiration" on
the face.
We are hereby offering a reward of \$500, to be
paid on conviction, in any of the constituted
courts of the United States, of any individual
counterfeiting our name and Ointment.
MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale Ag-
ents: Smith & Tyeell, Clinton; Ketchum &
Smith, Tecumseh; C. B. Wilson, Dexter;
H. B. Howe, Manchester; John Owen & Co.,
Detroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.
Dec. 18, 1845. 244-1y

On Hand Again!
THE Subscriber would respectfully
notify the public, that he is located once
more in the village of Ann Arbor, and is pre-
pared to accommodate the community with a
choice and well selected assortment of
NEW GOODS.
consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-
WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY &c. &c.,
which he will sell for READY PAY as cheap
as the same quality of Goods can be had at any
other store in the village.
Persons who wish to make purchases for Cash,
at Cash Prices, will do well to call before pur-
chasing elsewhere.
By keeping the first quality of articles, by sell-
ing at small profits, and by a fair and honorable
conduct, he trusts he is enabled to receive a liberal
share of public patronage.
Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE to be
found in payment for Goods.
Don't forget the place—on the East Side
of Main street, a few doors south of the Public
Square, in the same store with C. B. Jeweller
& W. WHEELER.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1846. 292-1f

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
State of Michigan, ss.
WASHEAW COUNTY, ss.
John Diamond, vs. Matthew Tompson
J. Justice of the Peace in and for the County of
Dec. 18, 1846; returnable Dec. 26th 1846 at 2
o'clock P. M. Attachment returned, served by
taking twelve or fourteen bushels of Wheat on
the 19th of Dec. 1846, on return day court call-
ed. Defendant did not appear. Court adjourned
to the 10th of Jan. 1847 at 2 o'clock P. M. Court
reported 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. 292-1f
MICHAEL THOMPSON.

NEW DRUG STORE,
in Battle Creek, called the
Apothecaries' Hall,
WILL be found a new, extensive, and
complete assortment of Drugs, Medi-
cines, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,
Groceries, Surgical Instruments, Patent
Medicine, School Books, Fancy Goods,
Jewelry, &c. purchased directly of the im-
porters, at as low prices as at any other estab-
lishment in the State—Detroit not excepted.
Physicians, Surgeons, 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.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH. HARRISON & CO.
Battle Creek, 1847. 303

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
THE Subscriber has constantly for sale
a good assortment of heavy
WOOLEN CLOTHS,
well adapted to a country market which he will
sell at wholesale or retail, VERY LOW. Call and
see them at the MANTAN STORE.
W. A. RAYMOND,
275-1f
Detroit.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,
FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT'S
STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK.
261-1f
ANN ARBOR.

C. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor,
and Justice of the Peace, Office, Court
House, Ann Arbor. 270-1f

SELECT SCHOOL.
MISS J. B. SMITH, assisted by Miss S.
PERRY, announces to the public that she is
prepared to receive young ladies into her school
in the basement room of the Episcopal Church,
Tenth Street, on the 1st of January, 1847, for
English, French, Latin, and Music, for English
branches from \$2.00 to \$5.00; French and Latin
\$3.00 extra if pursued together with the English
study, or separately, \$5.00 each. The school
will be furnished with a Philosophical apparatus,
and occasional lectures given on the Nat-
ural Sciences.
Mrs. Hull will give instruction to all who
desire it, in Music, Drawing, Painting, and Nec-
lethors.
Miss Smith refers to the following gentlemen:
Professors Williams, Ten Brook, and Wheel-
er of the University; Rev. W. S. CURRIE, Rev.
Mr. SIMON, Rev. G. T. Taylor, Hon. E. Man-
derson, Wm. S. Maynard, Fred. L. M. BROWN,
Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846. 292-1f

CHEAP STOVES
AT YPSILANTI!
125 just received, by the Subscriber, (mostly
from Albany) making a good assortment of
lutes and best patterns, which will be sold at
Low Prices not to be equalled in this Lake
Erie!
Also, Copper Furniture, Cast-iron Kettles,
Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet
Iron, Zinc, &c.
Manufactured, and consistently kept on hand
which will also be sold very low.
P. S.—Purchasers will do well to call and
examine for their own satisfaction.
M. BROWN,
Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846. 271f

FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of count-
ry Produce.
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Vali-
ses, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.
Also a good assortment of Wares & Laces,
which will be sold very low, and no mistake.
COCK & ROBINSON'S,
Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-1f

READY MADE CLOTHING!!
HULLOCK & RAYMOND,
HAVE now on hand, just manufactured under
their own instruction, and their well known
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
corner of J. Fernon and Woodward streets,
Detroit, one of the largest and most complete
assortments of
Ready Made Clothing
ever before offered in this State, which they are
prepared to sell at the very lowest Cash prices,
for these Cash times. Call and see!!
Detroit, Jan. 5, 1847. 193-1f

CORN, RYE & WHEAT.
WANTED by the subscribers, 10,000
bushels of Corn—10,000 bushels of Rye,
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. 299-1f

BRIGHT and Black Log Chains,
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
straight and twisted Link Traces do.
Halter do.
For sale very cheap at the sign of the Big Ar-
row, Upper Town.
HENRY W. WELLES,
Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847. 298-1y

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.
"A RMITAGE Mouse Hole" Anvil.
"Wright's"
Cotter Keyed Vices. West's best Bellows, 30 to 36 inches.
Sledge Hammers, Hand Hammers, of all
every kind, can be found at the Iron Store, sign
of the Big Arrow.
HENRY W. WELLES,
Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847. 299-1y

MEDICAL BOOKS.
A NEW list of Medical Books, just opened
and for sale cheap for cash at
June 15. 270-1f
Perry's

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
THE undersigned having returned from New
York with a new, large and valuable stock
of
Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings,
and the books picked up at the lowest prices,
is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his
line at his new stand on Main street, oppo-
site H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to
Book purchasers, that, by his efforts last fall
to return from New York, the price of nearly
every thing in his line has been sold less than
heretofore, and had it not been for him, pur-
chasers would have continued to pay the prices hereto-
fore charged.
He can say also, that his sales have been be-
yond his most sanguine expectations, showing
conclusively that a public benefactor, although
ever so small, will not go unrewarded in this en-
lightened community.
He is thankful for the favors already bestowed,
and would respectfully solicit the continuance of the
trade, and he would say to those who never have
purchased books of him, that he will show them
articles and prices with pleasure at any time
they may call whether they wish to purchase or not.
Cash orders from the country will be attended
to, and the books picked up as well as if the per-
sons were present to attend the purchases. He
will also sell to children as cheap as their pa-
rents.
Purchasers will do well to examine his stock
and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Don't forget the place: be sure you call
at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, on Main
Street, a few doors South of the Public
Square.
WM. R. PERRY,
Ann Arbor, June 27, 1846. 269-1f

THRESHING MACHINES.
THE undersigned would inform the public
that he manufactures Horse Powers and
Thrashing Machines at Scio, a superior kind
invented by himself.
These new kind of Machines are particularly
adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to
them for threshing their own grain. The power,
thrasher and fixtures can all be loaded into a
common sized wagon box and drawn with one
pair of horses. They are designed to be used
with four horses, and are abundantly strong for
that number, and may be safely used with six or
eight horses with proper care. They work with
less strength of horses according to the amount of
business done than any other power, and will
thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per
day with four horses. In one instance 158
bushels wheat were threshed in three hours
with four horses.
This Power and Machine contain all the ad-
vantages necessary to make them profitable to
the purchaser. They are strong and durable—
they are constructed in such a manner as to
run at the work of the horse, 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 lib-
eral for notes that are known to be absolutely
good.

I have a number of Powers and Machines
now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy
are invited to call on.
CLEANERS.
I expect to be prepared within a few days to
make Cleaners for those who may want them.
The advantages of these Powers and
Machines will appear evident to all on examining
the recommendations below.
All persons are cautioned against making
these Powers and Machines; the undersigned
having adopted the necessary measures for secur-
ing letters patent for the same within the time
required by law.
S. W. FOSTER,
Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich. June 15, 1846

RECOMMENDATIONS.
During the year 1845, each of the undersigned
purchased and used either individually or jointly
with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly in-
vented Horse Powers and thrashing machines,
and believe they are better adapted to the use of
Farmers who want Powers and Machines than
their own use than any other power, and thresh-
er within our knowledge. They are calculated
to be used with four horses and are of ample
strength for that number. They appear to be
constructed in such a manner as to run at the
work of the horse, and the price is lower than
any other power and machine, have ever been
sold in the State, according to the real value.
I have used them for some time, and believe
them to be the best running power I have
ever seen.
T. RICHARDSON, " " "
S. P. FOSTER, " " "
N. A. PHIPPS, " " "
ADAM SMITH, " " "
J. M. BOWEN, Lira, " " "
WM. WALKER, Webster, " " "
THOS WARREN, " " "
D. SMALLEY, Lehi, " " "
I threshed last fall and winter with one of S.
W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen
thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed
upon the power amounted to only 60 cents, and
I have used it ever since when I had good threshing
to do.
I invariably used six horses.
AARON YOUNGLOVE,
Marion, June 6, 1846.
I purchased one of S. W. Foster's horse
powers last fall and have used it for jobbing. I
have used many different kinds of powers and
believe this is the best running power I have
ever seen.
Hamburg, June, 1846. D. S. BENNETT.

We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Horse
Powers last fall, and have used it and think it is
a first rate Power.
JESSE HALL,
DANIEL S. HALL,
REUBEN S. HALL,
Hamburg, June, 1846. 269-1f

SELECT SCHOOL.
MISS J. B. SMITH, assisted by Miss S.
PERRY, announces to the public that she is
prepared to receive young ladies into her school
in the basement room of the Episcopal Church,
Tenth Street, on the 1st of January, 1847, for
English, French, Latin, and Music, for English
branches from \$2.00 to \$5.00; French and Latin
\$3.00 extra if pursued together with the English
study, or separately, \$5.00 each. The school
will be furnished with a Philosophical apparatus,
and occasional lectures given on the Nat-
ural Sciences.
Mrs. Hull will give instruction to all who
desire it, in Music, Drawing, Painting, and Nec-
lethors.
Miss Smith refers to the following gentlemen:
Professors Williams, Ten Brook, and Wheel-
er of the University; Rev. W. S. CURRIE, Rev.
Mr. SIMON, Rev. G. T. Taylor, Hon. E. Man-
derson, Wm. S. Maynard, Fred. L. M. BROWN,
Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846. 292-1f

CHEAP STOVES
AT YPSILANTI!
125 just received, by the Subscriber, (mostly
from Albany) making a good assortment