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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1847.

§ VOL. 6, NO. 48. WHOLE NO. 308.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOSTER & DELL.

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

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SPEECH Of Mr. Corwin, of Ohio,

IN SENATE, FEB. 11, 1847. The Senate having under considera-

tion 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 Cass-Mr. CORWIN rose and addressed the

body as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT-I am not now about discussion. It has been carefully reaped, and by vigilant and strong hands; and yet, Mr. President, there is a part of that Geld 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 alnot been strengthened by another, somewhat personal to myself, and still more interesting to those I represent. Anxious bate, I am compelled, for the reasons I 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 embar-

tions of duty which I could not disregard, to differ, not merely with those on the other side of the chamber, with whom I

present, results, the accomplishment of sends out its notes and "promises to pay" in debate, that, up to that hour, the causigan, Mr. Cass,) must have struck all this only to show how little reliance is to diate and remote, of the people than any els! public affairs, declared that he saw noth-ment. of." But the Senator from South Caro- take himself to those sequestered solitudes had been treated by their remorsels mas- not deemed to be proper. gloom. When two such minds differ, speak of a republic boasting that its rights power as commander-in-chief, the Presithose less familiar with great subjects af- were secured, and the restricted powers dent has drawn to himself that of declar- at the pleasure of the President, who, inquiry—how is it that my country is in-

all the best blessings of peace.

it was lulled a few years ago. Every one port. a sinful world. Such have been the fatal Government.

immediate and remote, affects certainly ple, in the wantonness of strength or the same.

was agitated here. We remember how Congress alone has power to declare war; shambles and lie putrifying there, has de- thing other and better than this. it attracted the attention of the whole yet, although we have been engaged in nounced us as Mexicans, and called the law looked at this subject with the pose, Mr. President, like all other boys, principle. Union; we remember that the two great war for the last ten months war which American republic to take notice that painful endeavor to come to the conclusion with

Is published every Saturday morning by pause before they rush to a conclusion on of a written constitution; he would re- a people with whom we were on terms rying on the war and responsible for its ident's account of it, and he tells me it win renown in war, what laurels should his, a subject which, in all its bearings, cord on his page, also, that such a peo- of peace, which is substantially the result. If we grant the means thus de- was a war for the defence of the territo- you not wreath around the brows of those

gether rearly thirty millions of people. tered its fragments to the winds, and sur- be exceedingly small, and they who had place. of misery, and restore to them, if it may that they who framed it, intended that the country would possibly admit. It fong. Tell me, ye who contend that, be- ted States neither sought, nor forced Mex- co? the Senator from South Carolina, oppress- this to the history of the last ten months, the country is not to be relied upon- Mexico, to Panania, to China, and that un- I trust none will be found to deny.

then by others, as now by the Senator war shall be waged. How is it, then, which, immediately after the rebuke of I then could very easily concede that to the history of the human race, it never- vated but more secure position of one of bate, I am compelled, for the reasons I have assigned, to solicit the attention of from Michigan, then all was well, all was that a peaceful and peace-loving people, his minion, the Senate acted upon the be my duty if I found my country en- theless has impressed itself very vividly the United States of America. The rehave assigned, to solicit the attention of the Senate. I do this chiefly that I may calm; that Mexico would not fight or if happy beyond the common lot of man, bill, and gave him the army he required. gaged in a just war—in a war necessary upon my mind, that there have been volt of Texas, her successful war with she would, she was too weak to wage war busy in every laudable pursuit of life, I trust that he will now forget that fancied honor of great wars, and, as the old maxim has Mexico, and the consequent loss of a valwith any effect upon us. The sentinel have been forced to turn suddenly from which, as commander-in-chief of the ar- which you talk so much. I should then it, "many brave men, before Agamem- uable province, all inured to the ultimate was then told to sleep upon his watch. these, and plunge into the misery, the my of the United States and President of have some apology in the judgment of my non." tower. "Sufficient unto the day is the vice, and crime which ever have been, this great North American Republic for country, in the determination of my contry. While Mexico was weakened and evil thereof," was sung to us then, in and ever shall be the attendant scourges the time being, he promulgated to us in science, and in that appeal which you, ferocious sieges, and battles, and on-humbled, we in the same proportion were notes as soft and sweet as now. Mr. of war? The answer can only be, it the message, and those commands which and I, and all of us must soon be required and elevated. All this President, "the day" has come, and with was by the act and will of the President he was pleased to deliver at the opening ed to make before a tribunal where this or Monterey. Generals of bloody re- was done against the wish the interit has come war, the most direful curse ALONE, and not by the act or will of Con- of this session to his faithful and humble vaunted honor of the Republic, I fear me, nown have frightened the nations before est, and the earnest remonstrance of Mexwherewith it has pleased God to afflict gress, the war-making department of the sorvitors in both branches of the Ameri- will gain but little credit as a defence to the revolt of Texas, or our invasion of ico. can Cougress, admonishing us that we any act we may perform here in the Sen- Mexico; and I suppose we Americans Every one can feel, if he will examine effects of lulling into apathy the public Mr. President, was it not due to ourselves, would be considered as giving "aid and ate of the United States. sendom agree, out also to separate, our also to separate, our own kindred, men clearly descended our own kindred, men clearly descended miliation and bitter indignation which jority of my friends on this side—those I repeat, sir, the day has come, as was and which till recently we might justly the motives which have brought the royal that question year or nay, until I have de- from Noah, the great "propositus" of raged in the bosoms of the Maxican peowho compose here that Whig party of then predicted, and the evil predicted has claim—was it not due to the civilization will to the conclusion that he would prewho compose here that wing party of the age, that we, the Redresentatives cipitate this republic into a war with Mex- war; and I cannot determine whether it endearing relationship. But I confess I provinces torn from them by a revolunot as then, at peace with all the world; of the States and the People, should have ico! I trust his Majesty, in consideration was necessary until I know how it was have been somewhat surprised of late, tion moved by a foreign people, and that Diversity of opinion on most subjects not now, as then, with laws that brought set forth the causes which might unpel of our faithful services in augmenting that my country was involved in it. And that men, read in the history of man, who province, by our act and consent. and affecting human affairs is to be expected. into your Treasury every thing adequate us to invoke the fatal arbitrament of war, the forces of the republic, agreeably to it is to that particular point, Mr. Presi- knew that war had been his trade for six nexed to the already enormous expanse unassisted mind, in its best estate, has to its wants; not now, as then, free from before we maily rush upon it? Even the commands which we have received dent—without reading documents, but re-Unassisted mind, in its dest estrict, has been destined to uniformity, much less debt, and the Senator from South Carolina, attach- from the throne, will be induced to relax ferring to a few facts which I understand by those "noble instincts" spoken of dent, to suppose that the Mexican records not yet attained to difficulty, in matters belonging taxation, its necessary consequence.— ed as he has been by party ties to the absolute certainty, in matters belonging taxation, its necessary consequence.— ed as he has been by party ties to the absolute certainty, in matters belonging to the dismemto the dominion of speculative treason.— But we are here with a Treasury that is President, and therefore, as we may sup-This is peculiarly and emphatically true, beggared—that lifts up its imploring hands pose, acquainted with his war will Mex. ble as myself. I do remember, Mr. Prestion of the American Senate, and, so far was a hero of the first megnitude, that you would for the dismemberment of where we endeavor to deduce from the to the monopolists of the country—that ico, was compelled to say, the other day, ident—you will remember, Mr. President as may be, that of any of the noble and he met his shepherd brother in deadly this Union of ours. Sir, there is not a which reach far into the future, and will into every market in the world, begging es of this war was left to conjecture. — you with a case, which will, I think, ope- resent here. I know, Mr. President, the brains with a club—I say, sir, I am some- who have an organized, social or politiwhich reach tal the for a pittance from every hand to help to The reason of this singularly anomaly, rate in my favor in a question of that responsibility which I assume in underprogress of time. From the present state swell the amount now necessary to exprogress of time. From the present and of the United States has done a great wrong shouting preams of glory to the American they could call their own, than this very of the human mind this is a law of intel of the numan time times is a law of the country, whose honor and whose name, for the few deeds of death which spanish, this Mexican, this Indian race to the country, whose honor and whose name, for the few deeds of death which spanish, this Mexican, this Indian race after every reasonable allowance for the was adopted under such flattering prom- President? How is it that we have so jesty or her Majesty on some subject— interest he was required to protect. I our noble little army in Mexico have as in that country. So strong and deen is radical difference in intellectual structure, ises two years ago. Mr. President, it is disappointed the intentions of our fathers, it may be religious faith—was condemned know the denunciations which await evculture, habits of thought, and the applica- no purpose of mine to arraign the con- and the hopes of all the friends of writ- to be hanged and quartered, and embow- ery one who shall dare to put himself in tion of thought to things, the singularly duct of the United States upon that occaopposite avowals made by the two Sens. It is no purpose of mine to treat that constitution assigned to Congress lar case where penitence was expressed, god—which the people of this country Texas, (Mr. Houston,) now in his sent, but with them an unreasoning fanaticism. opposite avowars made by the two consisted of the chamber, (I this young and newly adopted sister, the alone the most delicate and important the have made to themselves and called a commanded there. His army consisted So radically deep and strong has this idea mean to the Senator from South Carolina, State of Texas, as an alien or stranger power—to declare war—a power more culprit time to choke before he began President. mean to the Senator from Mich- in this family of Republics. I allude to intimately affecting the interests, imme- to chop up his limbs and take out his bow- But it is my very humility which makes These were collected from all parts of the I learn recently it has been made a part

that, (Mr. Calhoux,) summoning from its facts, I am quite who knew how to use them." They jority here, and consider their application and I years ago, was whipped by an army of that, at the battle of San Jacinto, there the depths of his thought and powerful opiny of history from seven hundred and fifty undisciplined mind all its energies, and looking abroad sure no song of "all's well" would be therefore declared that this fearful power to the existing war, I confess I am at a was compelled to separate myself from seven hundred and fifty undisciplined mind all its energies, and looking abroad sure no song of "all's well" would be mind all its energies, and idoking about a little, and bereft of a territory larger than on the present condition of the Republic, heard from his retired cell. No, sir, should be confided to those who repreon the present condition of the Republic, heard from his residence, the man of Uz in his affliction of the eldis pained with fearful apprehension, doubt, looking at the events of the last twelvesent the people, and those who here in consider our conduct as a ridiculous farce, the man of Uz in his affliction of the eldfifty who conquered them on that day, and is pained with learning apprehension, doubt, and district, and district, and district, and dismay. To his vision, months, and forming his judgment of the Senate, represent the sovereign States or to be lest in amazement at such abdistrust, and dismay. To his vision, months, and then quietly transferred her territo- army who fought that battle and dismemservation, made keen by a comprehenter teaches, and which she alone can teach, power to Congress, they thought it safe free. The President, without asking the are consumed out of their places!" servation, made seen by a compression in which sive view of past history, the sky seems he would record another of those sad less to give the command of the armies, in consent of Congress, involves us in a leave the position in which sive view of past history, the sky seems he would record another of those sad less to give the command of the armies, in consent of Congress, involves us in a overcast with impending storms, and the sons, which, though often taught, are, I peace and war to the President. We shall war, and a majority here, without referovercast with impending storing and again and again and again and again to by vanquishing Mexico, what honors are sur people, and armed and equipped in dark future is shrouded in impenetrable fear, forever to be disregarded. He would see hereafter, how, by an abuse of his ence to the justice or necessity of the war.

igan, Mr. Cass,) must have struck at the wind was be placed upon those favorable anticipation and mourn be placed upon those favorable anticipation because the placed upon those favorable who heard them as a carried which I have tions in which gentlemen indulge with to exert—when they withhold this great stated that I do not intend to occupy the bulent people was to cut off the tallest sand souls. With this army, undiscited to foreign power—that her territory spoken. The Senator from Michigan, regard to cousequences which may flow prerogative from the Executive, and conspoken. The Senator from measures to which they are strongly fided it to Congress alone, they but con- of topics which naturally enforce them- ing a seat here, Mr. President, and find- furnished in all respects, the Senator from measures to which they are strongly fided it to Congress alone, they but conaspects and probable future course of our wedded, either by feeling or party attach- sulted in this, as in every other work of selves upon my attention in considering ing it written in the constitution of my Texas conquered a Mexican army of forcibly severed from her, death shall their hands, the gathered wisdom of all this subject. It must have occurred to ev- country that I had the power to grant to about 8,500 men, took their commander, ensue, unless that limb shall be reunited public analts, declared that the President at his bidding or not, as I Santa Anna, then President of Mexico, to the parent trunk. With stich a people ing to alarm the fears or depress the hopes. Is there nothing else in our history of preceding times. Whether they looked ery body how impotent the Congress of the President at his bidding or not, as I Santa Anna, then President of Mexico, to the parent trunk. With stich a people in our history of preceding times. ang to anarin the learning to the parties. To his serene, and, as I even the past year to justify the Senator to the stern despotisms of the ancient the United States now is for any purpose pleased, men and money. I did conof the patrict. To his settine, and, as you follow, and I fear to a settine, and the pregnant dec- and vainly boast yourselves—a highly civilsentinel might sleep securely on his watch- laration that in the whole period of his perial Rome, or the feudal institutions of President every demand which he makes whether the President every demand every sentine might sieep securely of this water to him public life, comprehending the most event- the middle ages, or the more modern mon. for men and money, unless they assume sonable one—whether the President want- but a people who, upon the fierce barbartower. The suit of State under the shield of some of that only position which is left—that ed these men and this money for a propand move on, with prosperous gales, up- has never been a time when so much these, where the power to wage war was which in the history of other countries, er and laudable purpose, or not; and with our protection. It is against this same holy sentiments of patriotism of a later and move on, with prosperous games, or not, and with a second fashioned ideas—quite as unsupposed in times favorable to human liberty, has these old fashioned ideas—quite as unsupposed in times favorable to human liberty, has these old fashioned ideas—quite as unsupposed in times favorable to human liberty, has these old fashioned ideas—quite as unsupposed in times favorable to human liberty, has been used in times favorable to human liberty. on a smooth sea. He authorities at the people ?— to sacrifice, not to protect the many.— been so often resorted to as a check upon popular I fear with some on this side of happiness, and liberties of the people ?— to sacrifice, not to protect the many.— been so often resorted to as a check upon popular I fear with some on this side of happiness, and liberties of the people?— to sacrifice, not to protect the many. their hands and close their eyes in quiettheir names and close their eyes in questions and biases which belong always been the cause of bloody and refusing to grant the services of men other—I set myself to this painful inuse, ever unusually of the constraint of the con of." But the Senator from South Caro- take finise to those sequesters of the ma- were not five of us, but only three!— banners to encounter a fee, who, ten people towards us when they learned

might properly claim some share in this himself for a moment, what must have

fecting the happiness of nations may we of its functionaries bound up in the chains ing war, or commencing hostilities with they say, is charged with the duty of car- volved in this war? I looked to the Pres- If by vanouishing such a fee, you are to manded, the President can carry for ry of the United States. I found it writ- who fought at San Jacinto, especially the present prosperity, and probably the fancied security of the moment, had torn the same. The men of former times took very ward this war for any end, or from ten in that Message Mr. President, that when History tells of the killed and wounders. liberty of two Republics, embracing to- that written constitution to pieces, scat- good care that your standing army should any motive, without limit of time or this war was not sought nor forced upon ded in the latter fight-she records that Mexico by the people of the United States. just three were killed in mortal combat Mr. President, it is a fearful responsibili- rendered themselves to the usurped authorised when some states of the people of the difference of the most lively apprehensions of investing. With these doctrines for our guide, I I shall make no question of history or whilst two died of their wounds "when ty we have assumed; engaged in flagrant, thority of one man.

desolating war with a neighboring Re
He would find written in that consti
army, always inculcated upon the minds any means of escaping from the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become this Republic army, always inculcated upon the minds any means of escaping from the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become this Republic army, always inculcated upon the minds any means of escaping from the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become this Republic army, always inculcated upon the minds army means of escaping from the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become this Republic army, always inculcated upon the minds army means of escaping from the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become this Republic army, always inculcated upon the minds army means of escaping from the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become this Republic army, always inculcated upon the minds army means of escaping from the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become this Republic army means of escaping from the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become this Republic army means of escaping from the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become this Republic army means of escaping from the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become this republic army means of escaping from the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become the prosecommander-in-chief, upon that particular does it indeed become the in one man the power to command the will thank any Senator to furnish me with the truth of history with my master, the the battle was done!" Oh.Mr. President. public, to us thirty millions of God's creatution, Congress shall have power to de- of the people the necessity of keeping cution of this or any other war, for an proposition. On the contrary, I could to cherish the heroic wish, to meastures look up for that moderate wisdom clare war; he would find every where that army within limits just as small as hundred years to come, if it pleased the verify every word that he thus utiers .- ure arms with the long since conqued, which, if possible, may stay the march in that old charter, proofs clear and strong the necessity of the external relations of President who shall be to continue it so Sir, I know that the people of the Uni- distracted, anarchic, and miserable Mexi-

be so, mutual feelings of good will, with Congress, composed of two Houses, the has happened, Mr. President, that when ing in war, duty demands of Congress for ico into this war, and yet I know that the Mr. President, I trust we shall abandon representatives of the States and the Peo- a little disturbance on your Indian front- its prosecution all the money and every President of the United States, with the the idea, the heathen, barbarian notion, I sincerely wish it were in my power ple, should (if any were pre-eminent) be lier took place, Congress was invoked for ablebodied man in America to carry it on command of your standing army, did that our true national glory is to be won to cherish those placid convictions of se- the controlling power. He would find an increase of our military force. Gen- if need be-who also contend that it is seek that war, and that he forced war up- or retained by military prowess, or skill in curity which have settled upon the mind there a President designated, whose gen- tlemen came here who had seen partial the right of the President, without the on Mexico. I am not about to afflict the the art of destroying life. And whilst I of the Senator from Michigan. So far eral and almost exclusive duty is to exe- service in the armies of the United control of Congress, to march your em- Senate with a detail of testimony on that cannot but lament, for the permanent and from this, I have been, in common with cute, not to make the law. Turning from States. They tell you that the militia of bodied hosts to Monterey, to Yucatan, to point. I will simply state facts which lasting renown of my country, that she ed with melancholy forebodings of evils he would find that the President alone, that it is only in the army of the United der penalty of death to the officer who One of the facts, Mr. President, is dren in what I must consider wanton, unto come, and not unfrequently by a con- without the advice or consent of Congress, States that you are to find men competent disobeys him—tell me, I demand it of this:—That in the year of grace 1836, provoked, unnecessary, and therefore unviction that each step we take in this un- had, by a bold usurpation, made war on to fight the battle of the country, and you, tell the hattle of San Jacinto was fought - just war. I can yield to the brave soldier. just war may be the last in our career; a reighboring Republic; and, what is from time to time, when that necessity has nations of Christendom, what is the dif- Does any body deny that? No one here whose trade is war, and whose duty obedithat each chapter we write in Mexican quite as much to be deplored, that Con- seemed to arise, forgetting the old doc- ference between your American democ- will doubt that fact. The result of that ence, the highest meed of praise for his blood may close the volume of our history gress, whose high powers were thus set trine that a large standing army in time racy and the most odious, most hateful battle was that a certain district of counas a free people. Sir. I am the less in- at naught and defied, had, with ready and of peace was always dangerous to human despotism that a merciful God has ever try calling itself Texas, declared itself durance of the fatigues and horrors of war. clined to listen to the siren song the Sen- tame submission yielded to the usurper liberty, we have increased that army from allowed a nation to be afflicted with since a free and independent Republic. I hope I do not believe we are less capable in ator from Michigan sings to his own soul, the wealth and power of the nation to ex- six thousand government on earth began? You may the Senate will pardon me for uttering a the art of destruction than others, or less because I have heard its notes before. ecute the will, as if to swell his iniquitous men. Mr, President the other day we call this free government, but it is such thought or two which strike me just now willing, on the slighest pretext, to un-I know the country is at this moment suf- triumoh over the very constitution which gave ten regiments more; and for not freedom, and no other, as of old was established because from Texas, the sheather the sword, and consider travenge to perform the useless task of surveying fering from the fatal apathy into which he and they had alike sworn to suped by our master, the commander in or Persepolis. Its parallel is scarcely tory before me. I wish to say a word brave soldiers, whilst they bleed and die must recall to his mind, with pleasing If any one should inquire for the cause chief, some minion—I know not who, to be found, when thus falsely understood, or two about the great glory, the histor- on the battle-field, might have, (what in regret, the happy condition of the country, where should for I have not looked at this matter until in any even the worst forms of civil pol- ical renown that is to come to the people this war is impossible) the consolation to try in 1843, when that other question, he resort for an answer? Surely to the this morning-feeding upon the fly-blown ity in modern times. Sir, it is not so; of the United States, by the victories feel and know that their blood flowed the prelude to this, annexation of Texas, journals of both Houses of Congress, since remnants that fall from the executive such is not our constitution; it is some- which we shall obtain over the arms and in defence of a great right, that their forces of this Republic of Mexico. I sup- lives were a meet sacrifice to an explication

tured me into this debate, had that motive leaders of the two great parties, agreeing has tasked all the resources of the countries of the two great parties, agreeing has tasked all the resources of the countries of the two great parties, agreeing has tasked all the resources of the countries of the two great parties, agreeing has tasked all the resources of the countries of the two great parties, agreeing has tasked all the resources of the countries of the two great parties, agreeing has tasked all the resources of the countries of the countries of the two great parties, agreeing has tasked all the resources of the countries in scarcely any other opinion, were agreed try to carry it forward-you shall search | chargable with incivism-Mexicans in | Senator of the United States, finding the tory, those which spoke of bloody battles | won her independence, and torn from in that. They both predicted that, if Tex- the records and the archives of both Hous- heart-traitors to the United States. country in war, to "fight it out," as and desolating wars were most likely to Mexico about one fourth part of her teras were annexed, war with Mexico would es of Congress in vain for any detail of I trust, Mr. President, that our master we say in the common and popular phrase attract my attention, and with very limitbe the probable result. We were told its causes, any resolve of Congress that will be appeared by the facility with of the times, to a just and honorable peace! ed means of ascertaining that portion of her national character into the less elebenefit of our government and our coun-

> -your recollection of history will furnish honest hearted constituents whom we rep- conflict, and most heroically beat out his race, nor tribe, nor a people on the earth. this sentiment in the heart of that half But, sir, let me recur again to the bat- savage, half-civilized race, that it has beof about seven hundred and fifty men .- rooted itsilf into the Mexican mind, that me bold. I know, sir, that he who was United States, and from the population of of the new fundamental law that not an save the unrighteous city of old. There inis," as she marches under her engle What were the sentiments of such a

bered their Republic of one-fourth part

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, can Republic.

Sir, Mexicans knew this then; 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 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 man withered under its baleful influence; that yourstars and stripes were only emblems of degredation, and symbols of faction; that England's lion, rampant on his field of gold, was the appropriate emblem of power and symbols of national 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 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, 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 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 haheas 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 figh 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 ductime. 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 engle that your proud power counted the num- Freeman.

make war upon us because our citizens ber that could be brought against you, and COMMUNICATIONS, that the most devoted Liberty man could lest it would be to have Texas admitted chose to seek their fortunes in the fields that your avarice and your power toof Texas. I do not say she had a right gether marchied on to the subjugation of to treat you as a belligerent Power, be- the third or fourth part of the Republic cause you permitted your citizens to of Mexico, and took it from her. We Mr. EDITOR .march in battalions and regiments from knew this, and knowing it, what should your shores, for the avowed purpose of have been the feelings and sentiment in through the columns of the Signal, a few insurrectionary war in Texas, but I was the mind of the President of the United thoughts to the friends of the slave in not alone at the time in expressing my States towards such a people—a people this State. astonishment that all this did not work an at least in their own opinion so deepopen supture between the two Republics ly injured by us as were these Mexicans ?

The Republic of Texas comes under it happens that the Minister resident at your Court-and it is a pretty respecta-Texas would this day have been, as she ble Court, Mr. President-we have somethen was, an integral portion of the Mexi- thing of a King-not for life, it is true, but a quadrennial sort of a monarch, who does very much as he pleases-the Min- State, have been, and still are to me, subister 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 towards us, should seize and possess of hostility. Did you consult the national feeling of Mexico then?

The President has now to deal with a people thus humbled, thus irritated. I was his duty to concede much to Mexico, every thing but his country's honor or fulness of slavery, and to saturate the thy of our support, and give them our her rights. Was this done? Not at all. public mind with antislavery feeling and suffrage. 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 paternal ruler of any people desiring to this time, she was forcing loans from her he free and happy; that your Govern- citizens to pay the debt she owed yours, ment was weak, factious, oppressive; that 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 irde- Slavery Reform Party, securing the ap- it aims, and the accomplishment of the pendence. If free, let her revel in her probation and support of the great mass object is the evident tendency of this acnew-born liberty, in defiance of Mexico, of the antislavery men. In default of tion. From this move, proslavery ism as she alleged she would and could .glory; and they succeeded in alarming Your stern reply was, No! we will at assume a sickly form and loose its power fear. your expense, strengthen our own arm to accomplished the desired object. 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 sent her children forward to you with like that of Eden, "turning every way," to guard her against further attack. Her Minister, his remonstrance failing,

act, hostile relations with his Government At last you are informed that Mexico will receive a commissoner to treat of this Texan boundary, if you will condescend and I wish you to understand that I am difficult question between the two Repub- to the objects of our organization and very strong; that I have not only thirty lies, you send a full Minister, and require millions of people upon the soil of Great that he shall be received as such. If he could not be styled Minister Plenipotenti ary, and so accredited, why then we must fight, and not negotiate for a boundary .-The then Mexican President, the representitive of some faction only, was tottering 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 ing but the abolition of slavery, and we 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 commissoner; you Senate, and we are gravely discussing 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 claim the privilege of 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 lefty conceptions of the President. He preferred a vigorous war to the teme process of peaceful adjustment. He now throws down the pen of the diplomatist and grasps the sword of the warrior. You r 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 chapar-

[Concluded next week.]

ral thicket, interspersed with Mexican

haciendas, out of which this wasteful desa-

lating war arose. Was this territory.

beyond the river Nueces, in the State of

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

For the Signal of Liberty. Letter from G. Beckley.

Dear Sir-Permit me to address

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 government of the United States, and 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 cause of freedom. jects of serious meditation.

Will the Liberty party succeed?-

party, was wise and proper, I have no topic of discussion between them. doubt, and the confining of its early efwaking the nation to the danger and sin-

Having accomplished this, it was thought best by some to heed the almost incessant. In this way we can use our balance of call from honest and well disposed antislavery men who had not identified themselves with us to " define our position on humanity an important service. all questions of national policy," and I speak only for myself; this is the pledge ourselves to the right touching the policy as an individual I shall pursue uninterests of all men.

er in itself, and make our party at once action, is adhered to, the overthrow of respected as the Great National Anli- the Slave Power the grand point at which this, it was believed the party would soon has nothing to hope, but every thing to

Impressed with this view of the subject, Mr. Foster and myself issued a circular them, carries upon the very face of it. containing a synopsis of what we con- evidence that we have too long done batceived to be the proper ground for the tle in the cause of freedom, to come for-Liberty party to take on all questions of ward and make overtures that will in any National interest. A copy of this cir- sense serve to keep in countenance or cular was sent to each antislavery paper in the country, all of which with one or two exceptions, published the same in leaves you. He tells you that he cannot whole or in part, and in most cases acremain, because you had created by this companied 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," to negotiate. Instead of sending a com- was amply sufficient as the basis of a missoner to treat of that, the then only party, that every other subject was foreign should be discarded as dangerous to our enterprise.

troduced into several conventions, but as general thing, met with a stern rebuff. Hence, the decision seems to be that Liberty men shall preserve their identity; keen up their organization-nominate and vote for their own candidates-cleave to the one idea," and as politicians, know noth-

shall succeed." Within the last few weeks, I have reviewed this whole subject, & find no cause to alter my former views. I most reli giously believe that had the party taken he 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

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

DEFINING MY POSITION. I do not choose to amalgamate, but will nevertheless co-operate with any man, o 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 Fed eral 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 teritories 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 of-

tire ground of antislavery action, and the Martin Van Buren was its candidate, their the State, successful candidate bearing the above cry was, down with Slavery-keep off glance on these rich acres in Mexico, and friends of emancipation .- Penusylvania principles, would, for all practical purpo- Texas, simply because the other candidate ses, be a Liberty man. He could do all was a Southern slaveholder whose inter-

an advocate-a voter-a friend, and the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, defeat of his rival would be a loss to the how soon was the tune changed? barely Slave Power-to the slaveholding inter- time was allowed for their indignation to ests of the country.

As a Liberty man, I now proclaim it o Whigs-to Democrats-to all the show that in the present condition of soworld, that the man who is right accord- ciety, the sentiment of a candidate for an ing to the above standard, and has the important office will to a great extent be best chance of success, by whomsoever adopted by his party, and if afterwards he he may have been nominated, or to what- fills the office to their satisfaction, they ever party he may belong, can have my will continue to hold the same opinions.

ance of power in this State, and can use tislavery man for the Presidney, all their it if we will, to great advantage for the political leaders would become by a sort of suing year. A general attendance is re-

and Democrats that the candidate for office, whether it be state or national, who Will the slave power of the nation be is right according to the standard here overthrown? and if so, by what instru- laid down, can receive our votes, and con- even those who had opposed antislave mentality, are questions of momentous in- sequently his election and elevation to of- ry measures from principle—if such fice, and the question of slavery and an- there be -would be under the necessity That the organization of the Liberty tislavery at once becomes the absorbing for party purposes, to advocate them, un-

But in case neither of the parties nor forts mainly to the propagation of the their candidates come up to this standard "one idea," has had the desired effect of of antislavery action, our course is plain -put in nomination men who are wor-

> This is the only course, as I now view the subject, for Liberty men to pursue .power-elevate the right man to office, and thus do the cause of down-trodden

til something more feasible offers itself. This, it was conceived, would be prop- The "one idea," in all its rigidity, by this

> Refusing to vote for slaveholders and those who are in political fellowship with 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?

Mr Engrer :-

your readers to a subject, which I consider an it ever accomplish by means of it? | ers and Serviles. er in the highest degree practical. Ev ery 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 nomince 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 to that wealth which was stained with 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 with the sound of a trumpet. 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 dom. vote for any other than an antislavery man. And moreover, we vote for it not only as an antislavery party, as far as it tral Railroad to Grass Lake, Jackson. is such, but for the purpose of making it Albion, Marshall, Battle Creek and Kalwholly so. Do you ask how we expect amazoo, and from thence by Adrian, Teto accomplish that result. I only answer cumseh, Clinton, Saline and Ann Arbor, by referring you to the past. How was to Detroit. it with the party that brought the present The above it is believed, covers the en- administration into existence ? When

and slavery perpetuated. But when In him the cause of Liberty would have James K. Polk was announced as the subside a little and the cry was "Poll and Texas." I merely mention this to Thus, if one of the leading parties should As Liberty men we now hold the bal- from motives of policy, nominate an anmetamorphosis, able champions of Hu-Let it be distinctly understood by Whigs man 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 til by a well known law of the human mind, they would become convinced of their truth. Who but a Father Matthey 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 finally disposed of on the last day of the promit the cause of Freedom. wield them. It is evident that the people session, in a full house, and in the pres of the North are becoming more disgust- ence of crowds of spectators. Mr. Cobb ed 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 to- to the Pacific Ocean, was lost by a vote of a Telegraph Company for the construcgether against the common foe. As 1 54 to 96. The question on the Proviso tion of a line from Detroit to Milwausaid before, the Liberty party has not as coming up, it was carried, 98 to 80, sev- kie, by way of the Central Railroad .vet sufficient influence for the purpose. It might have had, perhaps, had it in season taken definitie 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 the Slaveholders have ultimately triumphfollow that its influence over the other ed. They succeeded in this instance parties consists in a great degree in the through the influence of the immense pat- has thus far been used, we learn that it fact that it possesses the balance of power. ronage of the Executive. The people of transmits letters at the rate of 60 a min-If it refuses to exert this power in favor the Free States can see the benefit of fill- ute which is as fast as a ready writer can of right, when one of the other parties ing the Presidential Chair and all the offi- write. But official documents are put I should like to call the attention of meets it on its own ground, what good ces of the Government with Slavehold- through much faster, because the words

> 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.

for the Signal of Liberty. Dexter, March 10, 1847.

HENRY A. TRENCH.

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 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 hositility, and uncompromising in his hatred to oppression, his Presidental candidate, he can expect no graphic portrayals of what himself has seen and heard, enchain his audience in breathless attention, and stir the blood as

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

His route for the next four weeks will be as follows :- On the line of the Cen-

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

> 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.

requested.

to subscribers who are indebted for the be again renewed, under more favorable paper for one year or longer. We hope auspices, on the first days of the session, to have an immediate response from all by a motion to establish an antislavery of them, as we should be sorry to sever Ordinance, similar to that of 1787, over acquaintance with them at the end of this the whole of the new domain. The spirat our risk and expense.

presided in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment, providing for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line the State, preparatory to the formation of eral Southern Whigs not voting.

The Committee rose, reported 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 shall, Kalamazoo, and at the Lake .stood-yeas 97, navs 102 !

So the Proviso was lost.

vas lost by a vote of 87 to 114. A reconsideration was moved, but fatled. The bill finally passed without the Proviso, veas 115, navs 81.

This result we feared, because in every place between the Slave and Free States miles. since the Government was established,

We shall publish the year and navs next week. We give the following remarks from the National Era

"The deed is done. Executive influence has again triumphed. Freedom is betraved. At half past one o'clock, Wilmot's proviso was defeated by Northern otes. The yeas were 97, nays 102 .t passed the House a few weeks since by nine majority-yeas 115, navs 106 -The following members from the North changed their votes, having voted year when the provise was under consideration before, but nay when the vote was aken yesterday, RUSSELL and WOOD-

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

In the Senate, it will be seen that the question has been carried against Liber-, also by Northern and Western men: ASS, of Michigan; DICKINSON, of New York, BRIGHT and HANNE-GAN, of Indiana, BREESE, 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 Dela

are, who voted for the proviso. But what of General Cass? The disppointment of Mr. Calhoun at the vote General Cass, some say, was extreme t could not have been greater than wil be the disappointment that awaits the cide. No matter how brought out as a 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 Domocrats, 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 conse-QUENCES will flow from this vote ? We do not see that they must necessarily be ultimate triumph. This antislavery Pro- is a remarkable paper. viso 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 by the President.

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 Pro-

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 A meeting of the Liberty party of Ann all "needful rules and regulations" res-Arbor will be held at the office of the pecting it? And if a majority think a Signal of Liberty on Monday evening prohibition of slavery "needful" in such the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock, to make territory, have they not the power and nominations for town officers for the en- the right to prohibit it, as they did in the ly they have; and consequently, in case of the acquisition of territory before the This week we finish sending bills next session of Congress, the battle may volume-a result which must otherwise it and vigor manifested by the northern take place, as we stated some weeks since. members during this session, and the full The volume will end April 17. Those support to the Wilmot Proviso by the who cannot send the whole amount, will Northern Legislatures without much disoblige us by sending a part. Letters en- tinction of party, give reason to hope that closing two dollars or more, may be sent another set of members, fresh from the people, encouraged by the unanimity of their constituents, will be so fully con-The Wilmot Proviso Lost. firmed in their opposition to the extension The engrossing subject so long before of slavery, they would be entirely proof Congress-the Three Million Bill-was against all temptations to abandon or com-

The Telegraph.

Col. Speed, of Ithaca, N. Y. called on us last week. He is on a tour through 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 Statesay at Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Mar-Col. Speed informs us that the whole work can be completed by September. A motion to lay the bill on the table 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 protracted struggle that has yet taken from Buffalo to Milwaukie about 100

> In reference to the capacity of a Telegraph to do the business of a community, in the imperfect state in which it 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 RUFF, of New York; EDSALL, of comer successively, as millers are requir-New Jersey; HENLEY, of Indiana; ed to grind for customers. The object JACOB THOMPSON, of Pennsylva- 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 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 oth-General. This vote was an act of sui- er 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 custo-

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 disastrous to the cause of freedom. We Taylor, a Plantation Slaveholder, for rather anticipate they will conduce to its Vice President! Verily, the Statesman

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

The Presidency.

We give our correspondent, Mr. Trench, a chance to be heard, without endorsing all his views or statements, or coinciding in his anticipations of antisla- troops under Col. Doniphan, 600 strong. very action by proslavery parties. His were attacked in the morning while quite subject however, is eminently important unprepared, by a Mexican force of 1,200. and practical; and so far as a discussion A Mexican Lieutenant, with a black flag of it at present can be made to promote a of defiance, approached, demanding that harmony of views among Liberty men, the American commander come in their and subserve the progress of antislavery camp, and speak to their general. Thomprinciples, it is well. We believe that as Caldwell, interpreter, replied: "If your a difference of opinion on the President'al general wants to see our commander let question exists among Liberty men .- him come here. The Mexican responded. Some are desirous of making a Liberty "we shall break your ranks, then, and nomination, without any regard to the take him there." "Come and take him." state of feeling in other parties : while said Caldwell. "A curse on you," replied another portion of the party think that the Mexican, "we give no quarters and circumstances may render a separate ask none," and galloped back. The nomination by the Liberty party unneces- American left was charged upon by the sary. If our memory serves us, Dr. dragoons-their right by the infantry, Bailey, now the Editor of the Era, threw with an howitzer, bringing one detach, out this suggestion some time since; and ment into the closest fire. Their charge in a late number of that paper, we noticed that J. G. Whittier, its associate edit- as not to break our line. Their fire beor, expressed the opinion in effect, that the differences between Independent Democrats, Young Whigs, and Liberty men, were of such a nature that they would not thereby be precluding from agreeing upon, nominating and supporting the same train; but there meeting a hot reception. Presidential candidate. It is obvious that they retreated in all directions, and in the to make their action in the highest degree effective, Liberty men ought to be UNITED on the proper course to be pursued. We believe that in the end they will cordially dead is said to be thirty—their wounded and substantially agree.

It is yet, however, too early to fix upon all the details of action for the Presidential campaign. Many things may occur within the next twelve months that will essentially alter the aspect of political fought by our men, as any other engageaffairs. A National Convention of Anti- ment."slavery men, irrespective of party, to deliberate on common measures for the adand a Committee of twelve now have the time and place of meeting under con. sideration. Should such a meeting be held, its action might greatly affect, and perhaps determine the result of the ensuring Presidential canvass.

But the great principles on which we should all be determined to act ought now to be fully established in our minds, and spread abroad before the world. Liberty men have not enlisted in the antislavery cause as a child's play, not for the purpose merely of acquiring a balance of power between the other parties. They have great objects in view, for the forwarding of which every movement should be di rected. We think, therefore, that by whatever parties Presidential candidates may be nominated, no Liberty man can consistently or wisely support any who will not most unequivocally give their influence for those two great points which are necessary for the political regeneration of the country-THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVE HOLDERS FROM NATIONAL OF-FICES, and THE REPEAL OF THE SLAVE LAWS.

Exemption of Personal Property.

By the new revised Statutes, the following property is exempt from levy and sale under any execution, or upon any other final process of a court:

"1. All spinning wheels, weaving looms, with the apparatus, and stoves put up or kept for use in any dwelling house. 42. A sent, pew or slip, occupied by

such person or family in any house or place of public worship.

"3. All cemeteries, tombs and rights of burial, while in use as repositories of the dead.

"2. All arms and accoutrements required by law to be kept by any person; sary," all wearing apparel of every person or family.

"5. The library and school books of every individual and family, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, and all floor of the Senate, blames Gen. Taylor family pictures.

"6. To each householder, ten sheep, with their fleeces; and the yarn or cloth manufactured from the same; two cows, five swine, and provisions and fuel for the comfortable subsistence of such householder and family for six months.

"7. To each householder, all household goods, furniture and utensils, not exceeding in value two hundred and fifty dollars.

"8. The tools, implements, materials, stock, apparatus, team, vehicle, horses, harness or other things to enable any person to carry on the profession, trade, occupation or business, in which he is wholly or principally engaged, not ex- How wonderfully does it teach us to love ceeding in value two hundred and fifty

dollars. feed and roots for properly keeping for did,-a glorious scene ;-but this patriotsix months, the animals in the several ic man has tears for the loss of one Amersubdivisions of this section exempted from ican child! And did God make man for execution; and any chattel mortgage, bill this, and so instruct him that his philanof sale, or other lien created on any part thropy should reach to the State line, and of the property above described, except turn to hellish malignity beyond ? Is such as is mentioned in the eighth sub- this law from above, or from beneath? division of this section, shall be void, Does it most befit men, or devils ?-- Oberunless such mortgage, bill of sale or lien lin Evangelist. be signed by the wife of the party making such lien, (if he have one.")

13 Several communications are necessarily laid over for the present.

From the War.

BATTLE OF BRAZITO, NEW MEXICO.-This battle took place Dec. 5th, five miles this side of El Passo. The American was handsomely made; but was so met ing spent, their front column, one hundred steps from our front, our line poured a volley into them, and being repeated and repeated, made such havoc, they retreated and in their flight, attacked our provision utmost confusion-their cannon being taken and turned upon them, and they were pursued into their mountains. Their few. The account says: "We lost not a single man, and but seven slightly wounded-we took eight prisoners, six of whom have since died. Thus ended the first battle of the army of the west; as bravely

REPORTED EVACUATION OF VERA CRUZ .-- We give the following letter from vancement of the cause, has been proposed, a gentleman in Tampico to a gentleman in

> TAMPICO, FEB. 16, 1846. "This afternoon the mail carrier from Vera Cruz arrived, bringing leetters for foreign merchants in this city, which stated that the commander of the Mexican forces at Vera Cruz had received positive orders from Santa Anna to withdraw all Union City, from W. F. Bristol, the forces from that city and march them Pontiac-Isaac Huft, \$ 25 into the interior; -and it is supposed by all now that Vera Cruz will be occupied by our troops without a blow being

Great preparations are being made here for some thing to be done. Gen. Pattterson keeps every thing so close that it is impossible for any one to find out a thing concerning the next movement. All are anxiously awaiting the arrival of General

Another letter from Tampico says:

"On the approach of Santa Anna to Saltillo, General Taylor fell back on the road to Monterey, followed by the Mexican chief. In his eagerness to outflank extended his line too far, and so weakened its centre, that the ready eye of old Taylor immediately discovered the advantage, and wheeling his column to the right by a quick move, cut through their centre, and made such work on the advanced half that before the rear could render them any essential service, they were cut up and dispersed. The number of killed on the part of the enemy, is represented by the Mexicans to have been greater than at any othe battle. Amongst the dangerously wounded, I hear the name of Gen. Arista mentioned, but do not learn whether he is a prisoner. could mention to you the names of several distinguished officers who place implicit confidence in this news, but it is unneces-

A Striking Specimen of American Patriotism!

Senator Bagby of Alabama, on the for accepting the capitulation of Monterey. One reason adduced by Taylor in his own defence was to spare the lives of many innocent women and children of the city. This stirs the hot blood of Senator Bagby's patriotism and he declares as reported in the N. Y. Observer,) That in war we had nothing to do with taking care of the lives of women and children. He would rather see forty Mexican towns sacked than the life of one American child destroyed. Gen. Taylor should have pushed his victory at Monterey, regardless of the blood that would have been shed by it."

What a school of virtue is war!our neighbor as ourself! "Forty Mexican towns sacked," and forty thousand "9. A sufficient quantity of hay, grain, Mexican lives sacrificed would be a splen-

> A Harbor Bill, involving appropriation to the amount of less than \$500, 000, was pocketed by the President and failed to become a law.

State Liberty Fund.

On examining the agents and lectures reports of the past year, preparatory to a general report to the public, the late Central Committee find different contributions as yet unacknowledged. The Committee awaited the report of the donors, before they acknowledged the payment, according to an often avowed regulation. But as these reports are not likely to be now given, the Committee publish herewith every sum paid to their agents, which has not already been acknowl-

Manchester, contribution of meet-Dexter, from R. S. Haskell and

D. Warner, \$1 each, Lodi, from Eli Benton, 2,00 Bridgewater, from C. Wheelock, 1.00 Pittsfield, from H. Carpenter. Northfield, from M. Gleson, J. Rosencrants and R. Appleton, . Albion, cash,

Homer, from Mr. Bardwell, Battle Creek, from M. Elam & R. Williams, Climax, from E. Eldred. Franklin, from Clark Bebee, \$1.

E. Wheelan, 50 cts. Medina, from B. C. Durfee. Tecumseh, P. Vernam \$1, J. H. Mills \$1, a friend 50 cts. Adrian, from J. L. Peters \$3, J. B. Graves 25 cts.

Blissfield, from J. Capenter \$1, A. Terry & F. Clarke 50 cts each. Litchfield, from a friend, Wheatland, from J. Wolston 50 cts. S. Abbott, 25 cts.

Lyon, Oakland County, from N. P. Smith, \$1,00 J. Bowers. " O. Sprague, " S. Dunlap, 1,00 " H. Bowers, 1,00 " W. Buck, General contribution, 1,17-\$5,17

ommerce, from F. Dodge, 50 cts. R. A. Staples, 25 cts. Farmington, from D. Goss, Napoleon, from a friend, Ann Arbor, from Mr. Felch.

J. Voorheis, 1,00 S. Bronson, 50 J. W. Ruggles, 1,00 J. Smith, - 83,25 Unacknowledged payments to H. Bibb. Adrian, cash,

To Mr. Hough. Lyons, Ionia Co. cash, To Mr. Plumb. Lyons, Ionia Co.-from Dr. J. R. Jewett, \$2, and J. S. Isham, \$3, 5,00

Middleville and Thornapple, at Public meetings, C. H. Stewart acknowledges the following contributions. From S. B. Treadwell, Leoni, his

From H. J. Cushman, Leoni, his own subscription, Union City, per-S. W. Clark ch'n.

balance of their subscription, Committee, the foregoing contributions are placed to the credit of the respective

For State Cen. Com. CHA'S. H. STEWART.

Detroit, March, 1847. The National Era records the estimonials of respect that were manifested towards Mr. Adams by his political and personal opponents on the occasion of resuming his seat in the House, and adds : '

"How strange that there are so few honest, fearless, and independent men, when honesty, fearlessness, and independence, can command respect like

" Honesty, fearlessness, and independence" may command respect in private life: but it would be a very poor capital with which to commence political ife. These very qualities are often in superable obstacles in the way of politica preferment of great numbers of men.-An honest, fearless and independent mar will not follow invariably in the traces o party, but must necessarily face down his own party whenever in the wrong. How will the party be pleased with this? I in office, it will displace him the first opportunity, and fill his station with a man of pliant character, and more disposed to conform to the party usages, and labor for party supremacy. But after a public man has attained a high reputation with his party, he may in a measure, become a leader instead of a follower, and assume with impunity an attitude which would once have been fatal to his political pros pects. But men must usually climb up to power on the shoulders of party : and he party will not thus lift them up unless they will shout its praises, and defend its course, right or wrong.

The case of Mr. Adams was an excepion. He was the son of a Presidentwas early put into public life without party support-has been President himself-is now advanced in years-is irre proachable in his private character, and is possessed of extraordinary mental pow ers. All these things, as well as "honesty, fearlessness and independence," conspire to secure him respect.

Legislative Trickery. The Editor of the State Journal writes

from Detroit :

"There are a number of bills before the legislature for incorporating Rail Road and Plank Road Companies, mos of them designed, it would seem, to give fictitious importance to certain localities, o give a ficitious value to property in ertain villages, &c .- in other words, to enable certain people to pocket money that has been earned by the industry o certain other people. It is a shocking hing for the Legislature to lend itself to such schemes. Mr. Noble stated to-day that the amount of Rail Road capital al lowed by the various charters already

enacted in this State was not less than

thirty millions of dollars! The assessed

value of all the property in this State

European Clergy.

does not exceed that amount."

Rev. Mr. Pomeroy of Maine, in rela 1.00 tien to the use of intoxicating drinks by clergymen in Europe, said-

"They use them almost universally. 1,00 like the rest of the people. In England 1,00 and Scotland there are few exceptions. In the churches in England there is a little vestry room near the pulpit, where the minister deposits his hat and cloak.-50 When he goes in, the deacon, whose duty it is, osks him if he will take some re freshments-that is, intoxicating drink 1,00 —the same after service. This is the case also on the continent. The Protestart clergymen use less distilled liquor 2,50 than wine.

The chivalrous Legislature o Virginia were not at all pleased with the 2,00 Wilmot proviso. While it was pending, 25 the House of Delegates of Virginia passed a series of resolutions, by an unani-75 mous vote, denouncing the Wilmot proviso as a violation of the constitution of the United States, and asserting that Congress has no right whatever to interfere in any manner with the question of slavery, which belongs exclusively to the state government. The resolutions declare void, in prospectu, any act which may be passed by the federal government having for its object the imposition on the free 75 action of the governments which may 1,00 be established in territories acquired in 1,20 any manner from Mexico, relative to the 2,00 recognition or prohibition of negro slave-20 ry, declaring it the right of any citizen to emigrate to any territory with and hold there any property recognized as lawful-

This exhibition of foliv was ordered to be forwarded by the Governor to the Executive of every State in the Union.

Fom Mexico.

The papers contain rumors that a battle has been fought at Saltillo, between Gen. Taylor with 6,000 men, and Santa Anna with 20,000, in which the Mexicans were defeated. This may be so; but it is useless to describe the particulars of the battle while nothing is known about it .-But in a week or two we shall doubt less have important news from the seat of

The Senate of Delaware did not concur with the House in passing the bill for the gradual abolition of Slavery, but In the general report of the Central laid it on the table, by a vote of 4 to 4 .--Thus the bill was lost by one vote. That it will pass at no distant day, cannot be doubted. Mr. Calhoun, in his estimate of the strength of the Slave and Free States, counts Delaware among the latter, and it may properly be classed among them. The number of slaves in the State is about 2,000, and is diminishing every year.-The coming over of Delaware to the Free States will diminish the strength of the Slave States 3 votes in the Electoral College, and add 3 to the aggregate of the Free States.

Mr. McClelland has forwarded to us a copy of his speech on the 3,000,000 bill, His position was that he favored he Wilmot Proviso, but should vote for the bill whether it were adopted or not. He was opposed to the extension of the Missouri Compromise line. The speech exhibits no remarkable features, although t has a sort of antislavery look. It vinlicates the power of Congress to forbid Slavery in the Territories, and goes into a history of the Ordinance of 1787, which s said to have originated with Mr. Jeffer son, and was sustained by votes of southern members of Congress.

The bill to prevent kidnapping, he substance of which we stated some weeks since, was not lost in the Pennsylvania Senate, but passed a full session of that body without opposition, and without any debate. At the latest dates, the bill was in the hands of the Governor.

The Tribune says that the act in relation to fugitive slaves, which was before the Legislature of Rhode Island, passed both Houses previous to the adjournment of that body. It is similar to the law of Massachusetts in its provis-

The number of emigrants that arrived in the United States from foreign in the year ending Sept. 30, 1846, was 156,643, of whom 90,763 were males, |ed, yeas 12, nays 6. and 66,778 were females. 98,863 landed in New York.

LEGISLATIVE.

introduced a bill to incorporate the Dexter and Lansing Plank Road Company. The Senate agreed to adjourn on the 15th

House, March 9. Mr. Johnson from he Committee on Banks and Incorporations reported back the bill to establish he Central Bank, which was indefinitely

Mr. Jonnson reported a bili to incor orate the Kalamazoo Bank, and recomnended that it do not pass. The bill was indefinitely postponed, yeas 37, nays 20. Mr. H. W. Taylor moved to take from the table the joint resolution to amend the Constitution by striking from it the word white. Lost, year 30, navs 30.

The joint Resolutions proposing severa mendments to the Constitution were ta ken up, and several amendments rejected. The resolutions were lost, yeas 28, nays

The bill to incorporate the Central Bank and the bill to incorporate the Kalamazoo

The vote by which those bills were indefinitely postponed was reconsidered, and the bills laid on the table, on an understanding that they would not be called up, unless bills of a similar character should come down from the Senate.

House, March, 11. Measures were aken to provide the members with pay after the expiration of the first sixty days. A long discussionon on the location of the apital followed.

SENATE, March 12. Mr. Allen from committee on incorporations, reported a bill to repeal the charter of the Oakland County Bank, which was twice

Mr. Fenton moved so to amend it that he claims of persons against the stockholders or officers of said bank or upon its assets should not be affected by the repeal, which was agreed to, and the rule was suspended and the bill read the third time and passed, yeas 21, nays 0.

The Senate took up the bill to amend he charter of the Michigan Insurance

Mr. Denton offered an amendment restricting them from issuing any foreign notes, except of the State of New York, of a denomination of \$5 and upwards. Mr. Coe moved to strike out \$5 and up-

vard. Lost. Mr. Schwarz offered an amendment

of \$5 and upwards. Lost, yeas 3, (Denton, Schwarz and Thurber,) nays 18. After several motions were made and he vote on striking out \$5 and upwards ances, but it is a novel idea.

Mr. Kibbe moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Lost, yeas 6, (Bush, Cook, Denton, Kibbe, Parsons and Thurber,)

navs 11. Mr. Schwarz offered an amendment notes of a less denomination than \$5.

Lost, yeas 5, navs 15. The bill was then read a third time. and the question being on its passage, Mr. Allen defined his position in speech of some length in opposition to

the bill and to the system of banking, and filled the time allowed him under the rules. The question between the parties in this State since 1840, had been broadly made, the democracy going against and the Whigs for banks. No democrat in the state that ever voted for banks but regretted the vote, and democrats who vote for this will regret it as long as life Insts.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Robinson was laid on the table. The bill in relation to the obstruction

of the passage of fish in navigable streams n this state, came up and was passed, eas 12. navs 8.

Mr. Thurber from the finance commitsee, reported a bill further to provide for indemnity, was stricken out in the House, he payment of members of the Legislaure, which was twice read and the rule being suspended, was read the third time and passed. The name of the new seat of govern

ment was discussed. Aloda, Michigan Lansing, Franklin, Buncombe, Cass, Washington, Tyler and Wright were proposed. Michigan was agreed upon 16 0 6. House, March 12. A bill for the

further pay of members was paseed, 37 to 21. The bill to provide for the removal of the seat of government, passed .-It appropriates \$10,000 for the erection of the necessary buildings, &c. SENATE, March 15. The Senate took

up the bill to amend the charter of the Michigan Insurance Company, and various amendments were made thereto. Mr. Denton offered an amendment

prohibiting the bank from loaning over \$1000 to any one individual or to loan any money to its officers, Lost, 8 to 12. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

March 16. Mr Fenton from commit ee on State affairs, reported back the bill to amend the judiciary laws of the countries, by way of the Atlantic coast, last session, with amendments, which were agreed to and the bill was then pass

House, March 16. A donation was made to the widow of Senator Witherbee.

deceased, equal to the per diem allow- Lenawee Female Antislave ance he would have drawn had he lived In SENATE, March 10. Mr. Denton to the end of the session. A variety of bills were considered.

VARIETY.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—This morning about 10 o'clock, an explosion took place in one of the buildings at the Arture of the Ten Inch Fuses and Bomb come by hearing, Shells, which destroyed all the fuse composition, blew out the windows, and injured, more or less, nearly all the workmen engaged in that department. It is supposed to have been caused by

boy stepping on some of the composition which lay upon the brick floor of the room, with a boot which contained iron tacks in the heel. This ignited and ex-R Waterman ploded all the composition in the room, amounting to 12 or 14 pounds. The explosion caused a loud report, damaged the building, and set it on fire.

There were about 12 or 15 persons in the room. Eleven of them were severely injured, and three it is supposed cannot survive .- Troy Post.

A CONSCIENTIOUS THIEF .- A YOUNG gentleman from Worcester, now residing at Boston, writes that the gentleman in whose family he is, had a valuable overcoat stolen from his entry. After about a fortnight it was found one morning in a much frequented back building, with a note in one of the pockets, of which the following is a copy, as near as types can D M Bagley "SIR | HAVING BEN | VERY

POOR | AN HAVEING NO | MON-EY OR CLOS | TEMTACON | BING | Rev R Powell VERY STRONG | I WOS TEMPT-ED | 2 DO WAT I DID | SO I RE-TRN IT | BING VERY | KOSTLY HOPEING UL LEV | SUM OLE CLOS WHAR UL | FIND THIS AT NITE | "

The kind hearted old gentleman complied with the modest request of the thief, deposited a bundle of clothes where the coat was found, and in due time they disappeared .- Worcester Palladium.

A NEW FEATURE.-The New Boston (III.) Advertiser has a department devoted to a "sick list," which is reported weekly by one of the physicians of that place. It gives the names of the parents, their diseases, and their condition. This information will doubtless prove of inrestricting the issues of the bank to notes terest to the inhabitants of that region, and to their friends at a distance, who may thereby be advised of the state of health among their relatives and acquaint-

TOLLS ON PLANK ROADS .- The gen eral bill introduced into the Legislature, for the organization of Plank Roads, allows a toll not to exceed three quarters of a cent a mile on a vehicle drawn by one animal, and 14 cents if drawn by two. This is half the price allowed on the roads that have special charters .-Buff. Courier.

A CLERICAL DESERTER .- The Rev. W. H. T. Barnes, after having enlisted to preach during the war, deserted the camp at New Orleans with three months advance money in his pocket.

ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr., who gave the sword to Mr. Cushing, is President of the Anti-Capital Punishment Society. The Chronotype wishes him to explain his preference for killing innocent men with steel over killing guilty ones with hemp.

A SLAVER .- The English brig of war Ferret, lately captured on the coast of Africa, a Brazilian vessel of 119 tons, with 550 human beings, slaves on board. for sale at the BIG ANVIL STORE, UPPER TOWN.

MR. ADAMS AND THE AMISTAD .- The amendment foisted into the general appropriation bill by the Senate, giving to the owners of the Amistad \$50,000 as Mr. Adams having spoken against it .-

A baker in Vienna, has discovered a node of using beet root in making bread.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, March 19, 1847. We have no important change to re port in the Wheat market. Buyers yesterday paid from 72 to 75 cents according to the quality.

In Detroit, Flour has been selling sev eral days at \$3,90 to \$4,06. The eastern market will not probably

vary much until the arrival of the next

MOTICES.

Young Men's Association of Ann Arbor.

REV. PROF. WHEEDO, will lecture before this Association, Tuesday evening, at 73 o'clock at the Methodist Church. The public are invited to attend.

Notice is hereby given that a Teachers' Insti-

nte for Washtenaw County, will be held at the Court House, in Ann Arbor, on the 221 day of March instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Teache s throughout the County are invited to satend .-Lectures are expected from experienced Teachers each day and evening for a week, DONALD MOINTYRE.

ry Society.

The semi-acroval meeting of this Society, will be held at the Presbyterian meeting house in Franklin, commencing at 2 o'clock on Saturday, the 27th inst. An address is expected from Mr. John Patchen, Principal of the Raisin Institute .-A general attendance of delegates from Town Societies is requested, and of all senal, in a room devoted to the manufact others who will hear truth and let faith

> C. P. M. BARROWS, Pres. Franklin, March 12, 1847.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PAST WEEK. Opposite each subscriber a name will be found he amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and dute of the paper to which it

\$2,50 to 351 or Jan 14 1843

3.00 to 348 or Dec 35 1847 3.0.1 in full Aaron Thompson L Grahau 4.76 to 311 or Apr 12 '47 A Saunders 6.75 to 311 6.75 to 311 8.28 to 363 or Apr 17 '48 1,00 to 305 or March 1 '47 1,50 to 354 or Feb'y 5 '46 B Brown L G Limbocker R Gorbell 1,50 2.00 to 312 or April 17 '47 A Pomeroy 7,00 to 303 or " 7 '48 7,00 to 312 or " 17 '47 89 to 330 or Aug 20 '47 Geo Tubba Dr J T Willson Ellison

B Pratt

B Porter

89 to 330 or Aug 20 '47 4.39 to 312 or April 17 '47 6.00 to 312 or April 17 '47 1.50 to 352 or Jan'y 20 '48 1,50 to 357 or Feb 26 '48 1,50 to 357 or Oct 9 '47 1,50 to 353 or March 5 '48 1,50 to 553 or Peb 19 '48 5 2; to 228 or Sep 8 '45 6,50 to 312 or April 17 '47 1,00 to 271 or July 6 '46 1,00 to 271 or July 6 '46 1.50 to 357 or Feb 26 '48 1,50 owes 75 ets. 1,50 to 353 or Jan 28 1.50 to 361 or April 17 1,50 to 358 or March 4 1,50 to 383 or Aug 25 '48 2,00 to 308 or March 20 '47 65 to 312 or April 17 '47 1,50 to 364 or April 17 '48

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200 Kegs Albany and Troy Cut 20 Nails 3d to 6.1d. 20 Kegs Wrought Nails 6d to 12d. 5) Boxes "Believemin" Glass from 7 X 9

to 10 X 14. 50 Kegs pure Lead in Oil. 500 lbs. dry. 300 Gallons Linseed Oil

Together with a full assortment of Locks atches, Butts. Screws, Window Blind Fasten ngs, &c. for sale at within a fraction of Detroit BIG ANVIL STORE, UPPER

20,000 feet Pine Lumber, seasoned, clear stuff.

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TO THE FARMERS. 200 Lbs. Superior Wool Twine. 10 doz. Sheep Shears. and a full assortment of Farming utensils of all kinds, Axes, Shovels, Spades Manure and Hay Forks, Log and Cable Chains, Drag Teeth, Straw Knives, Crow Bars, Peck Axes, Hoes, &c.

Ann Arbor, March 13, 1847. 308

COMSTOCK & SEYMOUR. Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots IND SHOES, HARDWARE, Crockery & Groceries, at No. 3, Porter's Block,

South side of the Public Square, JACKSON, MICH. COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State curities of all kinds and uncurrent funds Call Dec 1. 1845

RASS CLOCKS. A large lot of 30 hour and 8 day Brass Clocks for sale, \$14 and \$22 by the case. 302-ti J. W. TILLMAN.

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

MASTERS' DEEDS, FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. The above are printed on good paper;

after the most approved forms, and can be had by the single, dozen, quire, or hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor, Lower Town. Nevember 1, 1846.

C CLARK, Attorney and Clare, Course and Justice of the Peace, Clare, Course Arbor. 2709 House, Ann Arbon.

SANTE THE TOWNERS

Gem of Science, The advicate of Science and Reform, devo ed t Phrenology, Physiology, Magnetism, and collat-eral Sciences, with a Ladies' and Miscellaneou Department, Published Semi Monthle.

E. H. SANFORD, EDITOR. SECOND VOLUME. The present facilities for publishing, and the in-

creasing demand for information on the above ENLARGEMENT OF THE GEM. and consequently the publication of one Volume in two, Quarto Form and on

NEW TYPE.

for preservation and binding, with on index and title page at the close of the Volume in six months from the Lith of December, 1846.

CONTENTS. The contents of the Gen are probably more The contents of the Gent are process, and to intresting to the true lover or Science, and to the devo ed Student of Natura, than those of any smiler paper in the United States. In short, the moral tone of its contents, and its exposition of "Home Truths." which will be placed WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY FAM 11.Y, will render it doubty interesting and profi-

TERMS.

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

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

EF Editors who will give this Prospectus one, two, or three insertions, shall have their favors duly reciprocated. 291-12w

Temperance House! 1547. 1847.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL. DETROIT, MICH. DANIEL BARNEY, having taken this well known Stand, and the oughly repaired it throughout, is now extensive by prepared to accommodate his friends and the Travelling Public with all those conveniences calculated to make them comfortable, and with prices to sait the times!

Meals, 25 Cents. Eastern and South ern Stage Office kept at this House. IT Omnibus and Baggage Wagon always on

and to convey Passengers to and from the House

ATTENTION THE WORLD!! Free Trade and Tailors Rights.

THE citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, of Washtenaw County and Counties adjoining are informed that now is the time to get comfortably CLOTHED and FIXED UP for a

The very best kind of Cloths and Trimuings can be bought cheap in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, and there is a TAILOR opposite G. & L. Beckley's Store, who can't be outdone any where

in these pirts.

He is prepared to do work in the most Fashionable Style, or follow the directions of his customers, and being possessed of a large share of the Milk of Human Kindness, his terms are established on the principle of "LIVE AND LET LIVE."

He has a peculiar trait in his character which should be noticed, it is strange, vet true as strange.—He will not Violate his Promis.— Customers can have their garments at the time specified. FARMERS can be certain of good fitting and casy setting GARMENTS, and are informed that all kinds of FROBUCE (except cabbage) will be taken in exchange for his servi to fit if properly made up.

J. SPRAGUE. Ann Arbor, Lawer "own, Dec. 5, 1816.

PEACE DECLARED

AND A TREATY FORMED, WHEREBY S. FELCH CAN HOLD FREE TRADE AND COMMERCE IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATH er, and Findings

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

-and No Trust.

The subscriber having fully tested the Credit System to his great loss, both of confilence and cash, and having suffered much loss by fire, no cessity compels him to collect his pay "bf re harvest," as "AFCER HARVEST and NEXT FALL." very often come up "missing," leaving him sad-ly in the Boot hole. He has come to the same

ly in the Boot hole. He has come to the senteconclusion that certain sensible girls and onelate occasion. (tee to tat or no husband, ready
pay or no Shoemaking)

All persons that can conform to the above
treaty will do well to call on S. Felch. Ann Arbor, Lawer Town, No. 4 Huron Block, where
they will not be taxed for others' work who 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.
297-6:n S. FELCH. 297 6 n S. FELC Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Jan. 1, 1847

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING WARE ROOMS.

STEVENS & ZUG,

IN the lower end of the Write Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, have on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, of their own manu acture, which they will sell very

low for Cush 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.

ROWLAND'S best Mill Saws, 6, 6½, and 7 feet.
Rowland's best X Cut Saws, 6, 6½, and 7 feet.
English C. S. Pit Saws, 6½ and 7 feet.
Superior American Mill Saw Files, 10 to 16 in For sale at the sign of the Big Anvil, Upper Town. HENRY W. WELLES. Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847.

LINSEED OIL!!

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

on terms more favorable for them than have ever before been offered in this country, and he se prepared to supply orders for large or small quan tities at prices extremely low.

To Communications by mail will be prompt ly attended to. D. L. LATOURETTE.

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

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

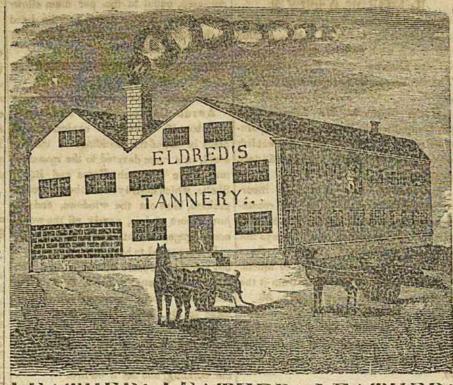
ment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this Village, and at his usual low prices. Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 1846.

T 1E Mozari Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Ives Jun-containing the celebrated lish words.

Christus and Miserere by Zingarelli with Eng Teachers of Music will please call and examne the work at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

October 7, 1846.

THRASHING MACHINES and Seperate are made and sold by besubscribers at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill. Lower Town, Ann Arber. KNAPP & HAVILAND, Jan. 19, 1840. 247 f



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

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

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

ur stock before purchasing elsewhere. CF Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins.

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

ELDRED & CO. Ann Erbor

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

thick and thin sale work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for Cash or Banter. 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 exprestly solicit at least an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing else-

No. 3. Exchange Block. Ann Arbor, Lawer Town, Sept. 14, 18-6.



Jeweiry, Clocks, Watches, we were no intended to sell as low as a any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready

Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons,
Surer Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons,
Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases
Gold Pens, "Pencils,
Silver and German Silver Thinbles.

Brittannia Tea Porsand Castors, Plated, Brass, and Brittania Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays, Shaving boxes and Soaps.
Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calfand Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Accordeous—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco-boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pock of Camba Needle cases Steletines, Water Paints and B ushes. Toy Watenes, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever trought to this market, Fancy work boxes, chillren's ten setts. Cologne Hair Oils. Smelling Salts. Court Plaster. Ten Bells, Thermometers. German Pipes. Wood Pencils. BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS. &c. in fact almost every hing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentle nea, call and examine for yourselves.

Ciocks. Watches and Jewelry repaired and Store occupied by M. Wheeler.

CALVIN BLISS.

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

Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846.

ounding country, that he continues to act as

in the lowest rates, and with despatch and accuracy. The Hartford Insurance Company is one of the oldest and most stable in the country, and all losses sustained by them will be—as they ever have been -- PROMPTLY PAID! Fire is a danger-ous element and not to be trifled with: therefore.

make up your mind to guard against, it and pon't DELAY! A few hours delay may be your Mr. Chave's Office is in Crane's new Block, Mr. CRANE'S Office is in Grane a corner of the Public Square, Ann Arbor. 280-if

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

S. D. BURNETT.

and Inserting on gold plates or pivots, from one to an entire sett. Old plates or misfits remod-OFFICE over C. B. Thompson & Co.'s Shoe

Store. Ladies who request it, can be waited on it their dwellings. N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds of PRODUCE taken.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 5. 1846. 293-41

CLOVER MACHINES.



THE preceding again is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great-wave union for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from ill points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flaws uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Live cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown of from the blood are other jaices of the body. and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the Blood is the Life." It it ever comes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the insensible Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cicanee it, as it always purifies uself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pares upon ticle of medicine, except to open the pares upon the surface. Thus we see the folly or taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance steams, the Hydropathist shrouds os in wet blankets, the Homopath st deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and he blustering Quack garges us with pills, pills,

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

Perspira ion.

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

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the porce are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and

pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many computants.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stopping the learning of the learn duced by a stoppage of the Ixsensible Perspire

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without inducing disease. Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply sumething that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application. to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medit. Under these circumstances, I pres nt to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is McAL STER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT. or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has power restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, a round old sores, upon the chest, in short, upo any part of the body, whether diseased slightly

r severely. It has power to cause all external seres, sero alons humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds o discharge their putrid matter, and then healt

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

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives in-

onvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to void all its impurities and dispose of all its useless particles. The sprince is the outlet of five-eighths of the The sprince is the outlet of five eightlis of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced by h millions of openings to relieve the intescries. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All Healing.

tor there is scarcely a disease, external or inter-nal, that it will not beuefi. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmos-danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has t failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profes-

sion; I have had ministers of the Gospel. Judg-es on the Bench. Aldermen and Lawyers, gen emen of the highest erudition and multitudes o the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, univer sal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is good!" CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspi-

ration and thus cure every case.

In Scrotula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy has yet been discovered that is so good. The Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore

Breast, &c.
And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asth na, Pain. Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World. For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacions for Burns it has not has its equal in the World: l'umors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work o

The inflammation and disease always liesback of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the the inflamation or it will do little good. The Salve, if rubbed on the tempies, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.

not cose drawing till the face is free from any BOOKS! BOOKS!! 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 some and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's. It throws a freshness and blushing color upon the now white, transparent skin, that is perfectly enchanting. Some times in case of Freekles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but seidom. Pur sue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

WORMS.

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

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

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

Although I have said little about it as a hair restorative, yet I will stake it against the World! They may bring their Oils far and near, and nice will restore the hair two cases to their one. OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC. That some Sores are an outlet to the impuri-ties of the system, is because they cannot pass

off through the natural channels of the Insensi-ble Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common Salve of the day n such ceses. For they have no power to open othe avenues, to let off this murbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

How many thousands are swept off by giving nternal medicines, whan their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their then! Whole armies are thus sont to their graves merely tr m pouring into their weak atomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ontwent tenders as ante, pleasant, and harmless a cure. Such can see as Croup. Cholic, Cholera Infantum. Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove a speedity and surely, that a physician move so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly end sacredly declare to you that the All-Healing Ontment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that you boiles of infants and children die early; which is supposed to be inevitable and impossi-ble to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world. CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE

THAN OTHERS!

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

the scythe.

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

PEVERS.

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

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

We have cured cases that actually defied eve rything known, as well as the ability of fifreen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spant \$500 on his children without may benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them. People need never be troubled with them to

As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man co nessure its value. So long as the stars roll long over the Heavens-so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so lesh—so long as disease and sickness is known many and deleterious drugs taken into the sto--just so long will this Ointment be used and estremed. When man ceases from off the earth.

then the demand will cease, and not vill then. To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful properties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbain exterence There is no mercury in it, as can be seer from the fact that it does not injure the skin on particle, while it will pass through and physi-the bowels. JAMFS McALISTER & CO. 168 South street, N. York. Sole proprietor of the above Medicine,

whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents. DECAUTION. As the All Healing Ointment has been great y counterfeited, we have given this caution to he public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James NicAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upor every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" or

he face.
Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual ounterfeiting our name and Ointment.
MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale A-

gents: Smith & Tyrell, Chaton: Ketchum & Smith, Tecumseh: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter H.t Bower. Manchesier, Strooklyn. Deroit: Harman & Cook, Brooklyn. 244-Iy H.t Bower. Manchesier; John Owen & Co.,

On Hand Again! THE Subscriber would respectfully

noutly the public, that he is focated once more in the village of Ann Arbor, and is prepared to accommodate the community with a choice and well selected assortment of MEW GOODS,

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCKRUS. HARD-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOPS, CROCKIRY &c. &c., which he will sell for READY PAY as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be had at any

Persons who wish to make purchases for Cash. at Cash Prices, will do well to call before purchasing clsewhere. By keeping the first quality of articles, by sell ng at small profits, and by a fair and honorable urse in business, he expects to merit a liberal share of public paironage.

Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will

e taken in payment for Goods.

IP Don't forget the place.—on the East Side Main street, a few doors south of the Public square, in the same store with C. Plies, M. WHEFLER. Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1846.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE. State of Michigan, Washienaw County, 88. John Diamond, vs. Mathew Tously.

USTICE COURT before Michael Thompson Justice of the Peace. Attachment issue D.c. 18th 1846; returnable Dec. 26th 1846 at o'clock P. M. Attachment returned, served by taking twelve or fourteen bushels of Wheat or the 19th of Dec. 1846, on return day court call ed. Defendant did not appear. Court adjourn-ed to Jan. 16th 1847, at 2 o'clock P. M. Court adjourned to Feb. 6th. at 2 o'clock P. M.



AT PERRY'S BOOKSTORE. TO THE PUBLIC!!

sers would have continued to pay the prices here ofore charged.

He can say also, that his sales have been be and his most sanguine expectations, showing conclusively that a public benefactor, although ever so small, will not go unrewarded in this on ghiened community. He is thankful for the favors already bestowed.

and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the trade: and he would say to those who never have ourchased books of him, that he will show them articles and prices with pleasure at any time they may call whether they wish to purchase or

Cash orders from the country will be attended to, and the books packed as well as if the persons were present to attend the purchases. He will also sell to child en as cheap as their pa-Purchasers will do well to examine his stock

nd 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

Ann Arbor, June 27, 1816. WM. R. PERRY.

Square.

THRESHING MACHINES. THE undersigned would inform the public

A that he manufactures Horse Powers and Tureshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind invented by himself. These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The powcommon sized wagon box and drawn with one pair of horses. They are designed to be used pair of horses. They are designed to be used with four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be safely used with six or eight norses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount of ess strength or horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 250 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 155 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours

with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the ad-The server and Machine contain all the advantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable.—

They are easily moved from one place to another and swelling, when the pain of course censes.

They are easily moved from one place to another. The work of the lorses is easy on ties.

LOWER than any other power and machine, have ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold in the State, according to the save ever been sold according to the save ever be

real value. The terms of payment will be liberal for notes that are known to be absolutely I have a number of Powers and Machines

now ready for sale and persons wishing to but are invited to call soon. CLEANERS I expect to be prepared within a few days to make Cleaners for those who may want them. The utility and advantages of this Power and Machine will appear evident to all on examining the recommendations below.

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines: the undersigned

having adopted the necessary measures for secu ring letters patent for the same within the tim

Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 18, 1346 RECOMMENDATIONS. During the year 1845, each of the undersigner purchased and used either individually or joints with others, one of S. W. Fester's newly in venied Horse Powers and threshing machines, and believe they are better adapted to the use of the University; Rev. W. S. Curus, Rev. Farmers who want Powers and Machines for Mr. Simons, Rev. C. C. Taylor, Hon. E. Munheir own use than any other power, and thresh er within our knowledge. They are calculated to be used with four horses and are of amplistrength for that number. They appear to constructed in such a manner as to render then very durable with little liability of getting out o order. They are easily moved from one place to another. They can be worked with any number of hands from four to eight, and will thresh

abort 200 bushels wheat per day.

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

ADAM SMITH, " "
J M BOWEN, Lima, "
WM. WALKER, Webster, "
THOS WARREN, " "
D. SMALLEY, Lodi. " D. SMALLEY, Lodi. "
I threshed last fall and winter with one of

W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteer thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowe upon the power amounted to only 64 cents, and it was in good order when I had done threshing I invariably used six horses
AARON YOUNGLOVE. Marion, June 6, 1846.

I purchased one of S. W. Foster's horsowers last fall and have used it for jobbing. believe this is the best running power I have ever seen. D. S. BENNET. Hamburg, June, 1846.

We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Horse Powers lest tall, and have used it and think it is first rate Power. JESSE HALL,

DANIEL S. HALL, REUBEN S. HALL. Hamburg, June, 1846. CONTRACTOR SANAGASTAN

NEW DRUG STORE, in Battle Creek, called the Apothecaries' Hall,

Will be found a new, extensive and complete assortment of Drugs. Med. icines, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Groceries, Surgical Instruments, Patent Groceries, Surgicel Instruments, Medicines, School Books, Fancy Goods, Jowelry, &c. purchased directly of the importers; which are offered to the community at as low p;ices as at any other estabishment in the State-Detroit not excep-

Physicians, Surgeens, and the Trade. will be supplied upon the lowest terms.— Prescriptions and orders attended to with care and despatch. Be sure to recollect the place.
G. F. HARRISON & CO.
Battle Creek. 1847.

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

HE Subscriber has constantly for sale L good assortment of heavy well adapted to the country market which he will sell at wholesale or retail, very tow. Call and see them at the Manhattan Stone.

W. A. RAYMOND,

Cotterel Keyed Vices.

Rallows, 30 to 36 inchess. WOOLEN CLOTHS,

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

CLARK, Attorney and Courselor, House, Ann Arbor.

CLARK, Attorney and Courselor, And Medical Books, just opened and for sale cheep for cash at June 15. 270-tf

nittent & Reinittent, Fevers & all the various forms or Bilious Diseases SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY by oroseoods India Cholago

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

"BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE! New and Fashienable TAILORING

ESTABLISHMANT. "In the one pregnant su ject of CLOTHES, ightly understood, is included all that men have hought, dreamed, done, and been; the whole

external Universe, and what it holds is but clothing; and the essence of all science lies in the Philosophy or Clothes.—Carly'e. THE Subscribers having formed a on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, would take this method of informing the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they may be found at their shop, No. 19, south Main St., where they are prepared to do all work in their line, in a manner not to be surpassed in fit, style, or durability, by any other establishment in the State.

State.

Those gentlemen are particularly invited to call who prefer having their garments made in a shop where none but experienced workmen are employed, instead of being made by a shop tall of girls—for, he it known, that we employ none but the best of hands, and having made permanent arrangements with G. C. Scott of New York, the Napoleon of Fashion Publishers, to be supplied with his American and European Spring and Fall Fashions, and also his "Mirror of Fashions," a Monthly Periodical, sevored to of Fashions," a Monthly Periodical, devoted to the reience of cutting and making garments of all kinds—these advantages, combined with the attention and experience of the subscribers, renders it almost an impossibility of not being able to please all, even the most fastidious.

Particular attention will be paid to the cutting

of garments which we do not make. And here we will state for the information of all concerned, that the common cry of the tailors is all a hear, when they say the tailoress has spoiled the garment—there is no hopes of making a good fit of it; when in ninety nine cases out of every hundred, the fault lies at the entire a short. Therefore, to put a veto on this method of do-I herefore, to pm a veto on this method of do-ing business, the subscribers are induced to war-rant all their cetting without the universal pro-viso, if properly made up but warrant it with-out any if s or and's. Although we do not set outselves up as the personification of perfection, jet it will be forme in mind that we make our

yet it will be borne in mind that we make our cutting so plain, that a tailoress cannot make it up wrong it she try.

One thing more: we will do our work just go our enstowers wish it done, for we labor to please them in reference to their work, and not ourselves; and in return, we expect them to p'ense us by prompt payments.

Athough "The love of money is the root of all evil," yet as it is very necessery in these de-

generate times, we will make a liberal discount for Cash.

L. MILLS.
C. E. MARTIN. Ann Arbor, January 4, 1847. 300-3m

SELECT SCHOOL. MISS J. B. SMITH. assisted by Miss S. Field, announces to the public that she is prepared to receive young lacies into her school in the besement room of the Episcopal Church. Trans. - For quarter of 12 weeks, for English branches from \$2. to \$5; French and Latin each Si extra if pursued together with the English studies, or separately, \$5 each. The school will be furnished with a Philosophical apparaus; and occasional lectures given on the Nar

ural Sciences.

M.s. Hughs will give natraction to all who desire it, in Music, Drawing, Painting and Nec-Miss Smith refers to the following gentlemen: dy, Wm. S. Mayourd Feq.

Ann Arbor, April 29, 1846. CHEAP STOVES

AT YPSILANTI! 125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES, just received, by the Subscriber, (mostive from Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Prices! not to be undersold this side Lake Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet

Iron, Zink, &c. TIN WARE!

Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low P. S -Purchasers will do well to call and examine for their own satisfaction.

J. M. BROWN. Ypsilanti, Jone 20, 1846. FOR SALE

HEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of coun Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Vali ses, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. Also a good assortinent of WHIPS & LASHER which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at COCK & ROBINSON'S.

Ann Arber, August 12, 1846. 277-if

READY MADE CLOTHING!! MALLOCK & RAYMOND

AVE now on hand, just manufactured under their own instruction, at their well known CLOTHING EMPORIUM, corner of J fferson and Woodward accauce, Dernorr, one of the largest and most complete Ready Made Clothing

ever before offered in this State, which they are prepared to sell at the very lewest Cash prices, for these Cash times Call and see !! Detroit, Jan, 5, 18:7. CORN, RYE & WHEAT.

WANTED by the subscribers, 10,000 bushels of Corn-10,000 bushels of Rye, and 10,000 bushels of Whent, delivered at the Steam Mill, for which Cash will be paid.
INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER,
Ann Arbor, Jan. 4, 1847.
298-if,

PRIGHT and Black Log Chains, 5-16, 6-16, 7-16, & 8-16 wrapping da.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

For sale very cheap at the sign of the Big Anvil, Upper Town. HENRY W. WELLES. Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847. BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

West's best Bellows, 30 to 36 inchess.
Sledges, Hand Hammers, Files and Rasps of every kind, can be found at the Iron Store, sign of the Big Anvil.

HENRY W. WFLLES.

Ann Aroor. Jan 10, 1947.

MERCHANTS AND PAINTERS.

WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore.

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS.





for Ironing Wazgons and Buggies, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron. Tin Ware and Tin Plete—also a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES,

JAMES GIBSON & CO.

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

ay only among which may be found the follow ag: a good assortment of Gold Finger Rings, Gold Brenst pins, Wristlets Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons. German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first mality.) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs

Silver Speciacles. German and Sicel do. Goggles, Clothes. Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives. Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks. Brittaunia Tea Pots at d Castors, Plated, Brass,

Combs. Needle cases. Stelettoes, Water Paints

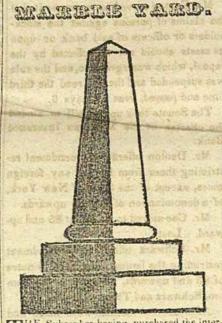
varranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store, in the

FIRE! FIRE!! F. J. B. CRANE would respectfully notify the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the sur-

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, nd will insure Property against losses by Fire.

will continue the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches, viz : Scaling, Filling, led, and made equal to new.

Attorney & Counselor at Law,



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THE Subscriber having purchased the inter-ests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he will continue the busine s at the old stand, in the Upper Town. near the Presbyteriun Church, and manufacture

Monuments, Grave Stones Paint Stone, Tablets, &c. &c. business will find by calling that he has an as-attreent of White and Variegated Murble from the Enstern Marble Courries, which will be

wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only Call and ge he proof. W. F. SPAULDING Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, 1847.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his winter stock, which he offers for Cash t greatly reduced prices.
The Public are invited to call, examine, at adge for themselves. Now on hand, and daily and the linear fashion, prices from \$30 and up-wards, DIVANS, OTTOMANS, LOUNGES.

BUREAUS, of all kinds, from \$1 and up. Centre. Card, Tea, Dress, Pier, Dining, and Wash. Candle, and Foilet Stands. Bedsteads-Mahogany, Maple, and Walnut roni \$2 and up. Piano Fortes; Piano Covers; Piano Stools Double and single Matresses of hair, shuck,

alm leaf, or straw.

Double and single Cot Bedstends. do do Writing Desks.
CHAIRS.—The best assortment that can be found west of New York and the cheapest in Windsor Chairs, a good article, at \$250 the Mahogany French Chairs, hair seat, a first rate

ticle, and well finished for \$3 50. Cash only. Mahogany Rocking Chairs, hair seat and back, rarranted good, at the low price of \$12, for the ash only. Cash only.

Flag and Cane Seat from 6s. and up.

Bird Cages, plain and gallery: Bird Glasses,
Hobby Horses, and Toy Wheelbarrows, for children; Patent Shower and Hip Baths; Boston Bath Pans, Camp Shools, Umbrella and Ha Stands, Fancy Bellows, Foot Scrapers, Cane Sent Counter and Boat Stools. Curtain material. Table covers, Parent Post-Office Balances, Picture Frames, Willow Wagons, Gradles, Chairs

very cheap.

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

Also, a large assortment of American Castors, expressly for Cabinet Makers, very cheap. Cash and the highest market price paid for my quantity of Walnut and Cherry Lumber. I will also contract for any quantity of first rate Walnut Lumber, to be sawed to order, and delivered by the 1st of June next.

J. W. Tillman,

No. 87 Jefferson Avenue.

Detroit, January 1, 1847.

297-1y

Clocks, and Baskets; Brittannia Table Castors

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

WW. S. BROWN.

OFFICE with E. MUNTY. Esq.

GUITAR, BRASS VIOL, AND VIOLIN PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCU-LINE SEIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Dec. 19, 1846. 296

C. BLISS. The first action to excel humor. It will be above entitled suit. this 26th Jan. 1847. 302

MICHAEL THOMPSON. DISTRE

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

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