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

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For each line of brevier, (the smallest type,) the first insertion, For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents.
For three months, 7 cents. For one year,

Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

Legal Advertising by the tolio.

Ail advertisements must be accompanied by

warren directions for the time of insertion; otherwise they will be charged for till ordered out.

The All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid, IF SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich. A

#### MISCELLANY.

HORRIBLE HUMAN SACRIFICES AT CAL-ABAR.

Scene on the Coast of Africa.

We have been politely favored with the following: -" In a communication which I received from the Rev. J. Clark, (to-day,) one of the Baptist Missionaries at Bimbia, Western Africa, he states the following awful fact, occasioned by a most horrid custom, that of immolation of a number of hapless victims, on the death of a royal personage, still prevailing in those parts. The letter is dated October 26th, 1846. He writes-

"At Calabar there has been a fearful sacrifice of more than 100 persons for a son of the late king. The poor creature danced egbo all the day, drank mimby, or palm wine, in large quantities, and died the same night. It is supposed he was poisoned. This may be the case, or it may not; we cannot tell. The aged mother cried out in African phrenzy, that she had lost her last child, and now had none to whom to leave her property, and plenty of slaves must therefore be sacrificed. Those at market, and all who heard in time, run into the bush; they will remain there until the sacrifices cease, that is, as to personal liabilities to their doom. This will be rather more than one year. The sacrifice took place ! Three holes were dug in a house. The corpse was put into the first, with a number of young women. Into the second the slaves were put; and into the third the slaughtered Creoles, or town-born people. The proportion, as stated to us, for these holes, was thirty female slaves, forty male slaves, and twenty-nine Creoles. Much was done by Mr. Waddell, Mr. Edgerly, and also by Captain Millibourne, of the Dove, to try to persuade King Eyamba to prevent the sacrifice, but it could not be done. Mr. Clarke then suggests the following as calculated to lead to an early abolition of such a cruel practice. He states. 'One message sent by the Queen of England, and this urged by all the merchants who trade from England to Old Calabar, requesting the discontinuance of such a custom, would be effectual. The custom must soon cease, but it might be prevented the sooner by taking such a step."-London Reporter.

## Female Secret Societies.

The New York Sunday Dispatch says, there are four Orders of female secret societies, besides several independent associations. They all had their origin in that City, but have extended so as to have branches in more than half of the States of the Union.

The most numerous of these is the Daughters of Temperance, who have in the city, fourteen Unions under the control of the Grand Union, and holding charters from it, and twenty-three others in the State-and many in other States. All these have their regular constitutions, by-laws, organizations, secret forms, pledges, pass words, ceremonies of initiation, dues or taxes, and benefits. They number in the city 2000 members.

Next in numbers and importance are the Daughters of Rechab. They are under nearly the same rules and regulations as the Order of Rechabites. They number in the city about 1000.

The Original Daughters of Temperance have nine Unions, mostly in the city.

The Martha Washington Temple of Virtue is the name of another Order, composed entirely of unmarried ladies. The Sisters of Temperance is still another.

The whole number of members of the different female secret societies in the city is upwards of 5000, and in the United States more than sixty thousand .-

The contributions for Ireland, thus far amounts to \$203,337, of which New York city gives \$53,000.

# REPORT

Of the State Central Committee of 1846, of "The Liberty Fund," and their account of receipts and disbursements.

The Committee present herewith, in tabular form, a statement of the subscriptions and payments to the State Fund. It exhibits in one view the contributions promised and paid by each county, with the balance yet due. Annexed to each promise, the payments, if any, are credited. They are thus brought forward from the original acknowledgements thereof made in the Signal at the time of payment.

The Committee desired to accompany their report by a list of the several payers, but finding that such a list would be too voluminous, they substitute for it in the last column, a reference to the Signal containing the original acknowledgements, with the names of the donors and particulars of payment. Each person can thus readily ascertain the correctness of the present report as respects himself. If he has paid, let him look for his town in the present statement: thence turn to the Signal indicated by the appropriate reference, and he will find that his individual payment forms a part of the gross sum now redited to his town.

The present statement contains every known payment, up to this time, no matter how small, or to whom made, if paid to any of the Committee, their agents or lecturers. Other sums may have been paid to Town Chairmen, and may yet remain in their hands. If however, any error or omission is found, the Committee request to be notified, and will correct it through the Signal.

Following the statement is an account of disbursements and liabilities. The Committee predicated their engagements on the amount promised by the State, and regret that the failure to meet this promise has greatly embarrassed them, reducing the Committee to choose between the alternative of suffering antislavery credit to be dishonored or out of limited private means to supply the heavy deficiency. To sustain the cause, the Committee were compelled to borrow money which is yet unpaid in part, and also to allow a small part of their engagements to lie undischarged. No charge is made for any personal expenses by the Committee.

#### STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS, &c.

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*Richland, Kalamazoo, also subscribed 2 bushels of wheat. †Pontiac. Mr. Peck's subscription is stated at an ideal value. It may be more or less according to circumstance but will probably not realize the estimated amount.								
but will probably not re ‡Vernon, Shiaw	ealize the estimate asse, subscribed 3	bushels of wheat.			bushel.	CONTRACTOR PROPERTY.		
SUPPLEMENT.								

The following have been received since the above statement was made.

JACI	KSON COUNTY.	THE RESERVE THE RES	<b>创办公共的"在产"的</b> 种		
From Prefessor D M Graham, Spring Arbor, (being town subscription in full.) From Thomas McGee, Concord, paid as follows, Lewis Keeler, \$5,00					
ig and are a souther protected would be selected a couple to distinguish and although a more produced by	Austin Pomeroy, Andrew Kellicott, David Smalley,	3,00 2,00 1,00	11,00		
From J. M. Treadwell, Jackson, his own subscription.  Balance of Dr. J. T. E. K. & N. Whitmo  Also the Foli	Willson's, 50	Dell.	7,50		
LIVINGSTON COUNTY—Pinckney, C. Cowlam, JACKSON "Columbia, S. Hollaud, WASHTENAW "Manchester, C. Carter,	on a consistencial that Presidence of Co. The consistence of the communication of the communi	on the second services of the second services of the second services of the second sec	1,00 1,00 4,00		
	The second service of the A	Washing strategic	\$30.00		

EXPENDITURES AND LIABILITIES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR 1846. To cash paid S. B. Treadwell, as State Agent and Lecturer from 1st April to 1st Nov., including the use of h s horse and buggy, \$490,00 "His expenses including those of H. Bibb, while in company, and of Mr. Moody, 53 arry of H. Bibb, May to November, 940 no " His expenses,
" Salary of Lyman Hough, Sept. and October,
" His expenses,
" Salary of David Plumb,

"His expenses,
Account of C. Wilcox, Detroit, for printing, Account of C. Wheox, Detroit, for printing,

"Their postage, mailing notices and circulars,

"Subscription for extra campaign Signals,

"Cash paid for 1,000 copies of Cincinnati Convention address, and transportation from Philadelphia,

"Account of Bela Marsh, Boston, for 300 copies of Spooner on the Constitution,

"Paid transportation to Detroit,

"Fold copies of Senate Report on Colored Suffered " 500 copies of Senate Report on Colored Suffrage,

" 100 copies of Senate Report on Colored Sullrage,
" 100 copies of Jay's Vlew,
" Sundry other documents, "Slavery as it is," "The Power of Congress," "Goodell on the Constitution," A. S. Documents,"
8 vo. Volume, "The Amistad Case," "Birney's Life," &c. no particular account kept but estimated at
" Postage for the year, estimated at
" Loss sustained on one dollar Oakland County money remitted from White Lake,
" Loss sustained on a few dollar ball River Resign money changed by account a good money & archived county." "Loss sustained on a five dollar bill River Rusin money changed by agents as good money & credited as such in Committees report, 4,25 Total expenditures and receipts, \$1222,90 Total paid as per foregoing list, 704,71 Supplement,

The foregoing report credits every sum paid on town subscriptions up to this day. Other sums have been contributed, and are being contirbuted as extra subscriptions. At the present date the extra subscription account stands thus: Subscribed at anniversary, \$53,06
John P. Marsh, 5,00 Paid by Dr. King,
Subscribed and paid by Fliut, through M. F King,

\$66,00 Paid, \$31,00 Thus is exhibited in one view the whole of the State Fund of 1846, and its position for the present day. Detroit, March 20, 1847.

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

Now I have said but I would not state any disputable fact, it is known to every man who has looked into this subject, that a revolutionary government can claim no jerisdiction any where when i has not defined and exercised its power with the sword. It was utterly indifferent to Mexico and the world what legislative enactments Texas made. She extended her revolutionary demission not one inch beyond the power of Texas in epposition to the power of Mexico.

It is therefore a mere question of fact : and how will it be pretended that that country, lying between the Nueces and co, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulican law? What did your General find ted States would stand responsible." there? What did he write home? Do cotton fields at the approach of your ar- said ; my-no slaves, because it had been a de- "There is another subject on which cree of the Mexican Government, years I feel bound to speak a word; I allude to ago that no slaves should exist there .- the proposition to annex Texas to the If there were a Texan population on the territory of this Republic. I felt it my east bank of the Rio Grande-why did duty to vote as Senator, and did vote not General Taylor hear something of against the ratification of the treaty for the those Texans hailing the advent of the annexation. I believe that the treaty, American army, coming to protect them from the boundaries that must be implied from the ravages of the Mexicans, and from it, if Mexico would not treat with the more murderous onslaughts of neigh- us, embraced a country to which Texas boring savages?

Do you hear anything of that? No! approach of your army. In God's name, I wish to know if it has come to this, that when an American army goes to protect American civizens on American territo-Ty, they flee from it as if from the most reception in that country, and of those try in that position." men-to use the language of one of his How did your officers consider this fairs ?

Can it be, Mr. President, that the honest, generous, Christian reople of the United States will give countenance to annals, when the world is looking on, and not Texas, possessed this territory to which your armies marched? As Mexico had never been dispossessed by Texan power, neither Texas nor your Government had any more claim to it than you have to California, that other possession of Mexico over which your all-grasping avarice has already extended its remorceless dominion.

Mr. President, there is absent to-day a Senator from the other side of the house. whose presence would afford me, as it al ways does, but particularly on this occasion, a most singular gratification .-I allude to the Senator from Missouri who sits the furthest from me, (Mr. BEN-TON.)

I remember, Mr. President, he prose in this body and performed a great act of justice to himself and to his country-of justice to mankind, for all men are interested in the truths of history, when he declared it to be his purpose, for the sake minion; and, therefore, lastly, your arof the truth of history, to set right some gentlemen on the other side of the house in respect to the territory of Oregon. which then threatened to disturb the peace in April, 1846. of this Rupublic with the kingdom of Great Britain. I wish it had pleased him the boundary of Texas to be the Rio were unknown. The King could out of to have performed the same good offices Grande. The Senator from Missouri as- the general revenues, appropriate any or on this occasion.

found it consonant with his duty to his who s'and here an humble man, who wishes, country, that now, while engaged with pretend not to be one of those Pharisees an enemy whom we have no reason to who know all the law and obey it, but fear, as being ever able to check our who, like the poor Publican, would stand progress or disturb our internal peace, for a ar off and smite my breast, and say, the sake of justice, as then he did for the God be merciful to me a poor Whigsake of justice and the interest and peace when the anointed Priests in the Temof those two countries. England and ple of Democracy differ on a point of with the unrestricted control of revenue, America, he had come forward to settle fact, it is not for me to decide between and the power to name the commander the truth of history in respect to the ter- them. It is not for me to say that the of the army, the King was master of the lib duty has been done, and that in time, we ritorial boundary of Texas which our Senator from Missouri was ignorant and erties of the people. Wherefore, Charles, President said was Rio Bravo-the "Rio the President omniscient? Is it for me after he had yielded up almost every slavery shall fall before the decree of Del Norte," as it is sometimes called.

having truth established; for I really be houses and fled the place? And how did mand of the foes of arbitrary power then. Be ye, friends, patient: steady to the lieve that is true which the Senator from it happen that there was a custom-house What was the reply of that unhappy work, and full of faith. In due season Michigan stated yesterday, that the worst there, there in Texas as you now allege. representative of the doomed race of your harvest will come: come as it did

said in the Senate is that much might be A Mexican custom-house in Texas, where, Suaits? "Not for an hour, by God," to the British slave; come as it did to To meet this balance of \$518,19 we of escape, or of falling back on Santa said on both sides! I cannot view it in ever since 1836, and for one year after was the stern answer. Wentworth had the disfranchised non-conformists: to the have unpaid pledges, amounting, as per Fe to relieve it in its emergency. that way. Much may be said, much talk the State of Texas became yours, a Mex- always advised his royal master never to corn law victim, and to the enslaved the our report to \$481,49 but in reality bemay be nad on both sides on any question, ican officer collected taxes of all who tra- yield up the right to command the army : world over (our own land excepted) ing but \$451,49, as appears by the sup- and confident of capturing Col. Domiphan but that this is a disputable matter, about ded there, and paid these duties into the such, too, was the counsel of the Queen, wherever christianity or enlightenment plement. which a man could apply his mind for an Mexican treasury! Sir, is it credible whose notions of kingly power were all penetrated the darkness of Barbarian ighour, and still be in doubt, is to me an in- that this State of Texas allowed Mexican fashiones after the most despotic models. norance. Let not our friends be too gree- ful examination of it, item by item as troops, the first regiment of mounted Mis-

offered a resolution to this effect :

you hear of any trial by jury on the east other authority, which I am sure will not the sight of their country's flag, that of popular rights in England. bank of the Rio Grands-of Anglo-Sax- be contradicted by any calling themselves ons making cotion with the negroes? Democrats. In the summer of 1844, fore your army as if some Nomad tribe appropriations became a part of the Brit- the promulgation of these truths, claim No! You hear of Mexicans residing Mr. Silas Wright, in an elaborate address had wandered thither to enslave their ish Constitution, the King could be safe- our attention. We are obliged to ask peacefully there, but fleeing from their delivered at Watertown, New York, families and plunder their estates!

had no claim, over which she had never asserted jurisdiction, and which she had On the contrary, the population fled at no right to cede. On this point I should give a brief explanation.

"The treaty ceded Texas, by name, without an effort to describe a boundary. The Congress of Texas had passe I an act declaring, by metes and bounds, what was barbarous enemy? Yet such is the ri- Texas, within their power and jurisdicdiculous assumption of those, who pretend tion. It appeared to me, then, if Mexico that on the east bank of Rio Grande, should tell us, "We do not know youwhere your arms took possession, there we have no treaty to make with you," were Texan population, Texan power, and we were left to take possession by Texan laws, and American United States force, we must take the country as Texpower and law! No, Mr. President, as had ceded it to us; and in doing that. when I see that stated in an Executive or forfeiting our own honor, we must do document, written by the finger of a injustice to Mexico, and take a large por-President of the United States, and when tion of New Mexico, the people of which you read in those documents, with which have never been under the jurisdiction of your tables groan, the veracious account Texas. This to me was an insurmoun'of that noble old General Taylor-of his able barrier & I could not place the coun-

officers-fleeing before the invaders; question? While in camp opposite Matwhen you compare these two documents amoras, being then on the left bank of the sincerity of public men-a bitter and the Nueces, a most respectable ofsatire upon the gravity of all public af ficer writes thus to his friend in New York.

"CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMOROS, ? June 19, 1846

"Our situation here is an extraordina this egregious, palpable misrepresentation ry one. Right in the enemy's country, of fact-this bold falsification of history? actually occupying their corn and cotton Shall it be written down in your public fields, the people of the soil leaving their homes, and we, with a small handful of and you yourselves know that Mexico men, marching, with colors flying and drums beating, right under the guns of one of their principal cities; displaying the star-spangled banner, as if in defiance, under their very nose, and they with an army twice our size, at least, sit quietly down, and make not the least resistance, not the first effort to drive the invaders off. There is no parallel to

> Sir, did this officer consider himself in Texas? Were they our own Texan citizens who, in the language of the leter, "did not make the first effort to drive President, as the army he commands i the invaders off?" If it had been Texas there, would that State consider it inrasion, or her people fly from your stand-

" The people of the soil leaving their homes!" Who were those "people of the soil?" Sir, they were Mexicans. never conquered by Texas, and never subject to her laws; and, therefore, never transferred by annexation to your domy, by order of the President, without the consent or advice of Congress, made war on Mexico, by invading her territory,

The President, in his message, asserts I wish it had been so, if he could have Mexican territory. Sir, it is not for me, to say that the President was right and the other kingly prerogative, was, in order christian and enlightened principle-fall I express this wish for no purpose of Senator from Missouri was wrong? If to secure Parliament and the people a- too, without violation of law, or violence taunting the gentleman from Missouri, it were true that Texan laws had been in gainst military rule, required to give up to the brotherly consideration we owe to or leading him to believe that I would draw operation there since 1836, as the Presi- the command of the forces. It was his our erring fellow catizen of the South—the his name into the discussion for any oth- dent's action seems to declare-how hap- refusal to do this that brought his head er than the most sacred purposes which pened it that, when Gen. Taylor went to to the block. "Give up the command of can animate the human bosom-that of Point Isabel, the people set fire to their the army!" was the last imperative de-

they abandon their homes, and retreat be- When, in 1688, the doctrine of specific But another and less pleasing duty than

prints, is so utterly at war, with the stu- to grant supplies is the easy remedy; one, we have worked; made engagements; diously contrived statements in your cab. 100, which renders it impossible for a and paid our money. These pledges inet documents, that I do not wonder at King of England to carry forward any were not stimulated by any machinery. all that an amiable national pride, how- war which may be displeasing to the Eng- They flowed spontaneous from the mere ever misplaced here, has prevented, hith- lish people. Yes, sir, in England since projection of the system. It was repeatrecord here within the last ten days.

able to bear a musket to the panks of war. ishment enough." But, until I shall be thus convinced, duty to myself, truth, to conscience, and to public justice, requires that I persist in every lawful opposition to this war.

command the army; thank Heaven, can command the purse. While the President, under the penalty of death, can command your officers to proceed, I can tell them to come back, or the President can supply them as he may. He shall have no funds from me in the prosecution of a war which I cannot approve. That I conceive to be the duty of a Senator. I am not mistaken in that. If it be my duty to grant whatever the President demands, for what am I here? Have I no will upon the subject? Is it not placed at my discretion, understanding, judgment? Have an American Senate and House of Representatives nothing to do but to obey the bidding of the compelled to obey under penalty of death? N.! The representatives of the sovereign people and sovereign States were never elected for such a purpose as

Have Senators reflected on the great power which the command of armies in war confers upon any one, but especially on him who is at once the civil and military chief of the Government? It is very well that we should look back to see how the friends of popular rights regarded this subject in former times. Prior to grants of money by Parliment were gen eral. Specific appropriations before that serts the left bank of that river to be all of them to any war or other subject, as best suited his own unrestrained

Hence, in the struggle with the first Charles, the Parliament insisted that he should yield up the command of the army raised to quell the Irish rebelion, to such person as Parliament should choose. The men of that day saw that,

laws and Mexican power to exist within This power over the army, by our con- dy for the fruits of our past effort. Truth follows : I wish to invoke the anthority of the her borders for seven years after her in- stitution, is conceded to our King. Give must rest long on the mind, ere it works Senator from Missouri. When about to dependence? I should think a people so nim money at his will, as we are told we its destiny. It must be urged again and receive Texas into the United States, he prompt to fight for their rights, might must, and you have set up in this Republagain. It must receive the comments of have burnt some powder for the expulsion lie just such a tyrant as him against whom time, and the suggestions of each day's "That the incorporation of the left of Mexican usurpation from Texan ter- the friends of English liberty were com- experience. It must have a time and a bank of the Rio del Norto (Rio Grande) ritory. Sir, the history of this country pelled to wage war. It was a hard ne- season to develope its action. Many, into the American Union, by virtue of is full of anomalies and contradictions .- cessity; but still it was demanded as the who first heard antislavery truth from a trea'y with Texas, comprehending as What a patriotic, harmonious people !- only security for any reasonable measure our lecturers or read it from our books, the said incorporation would do a part of When Taylor comes to protect them, of public liberty. Such men as Holt and will think the subject over at their firethe Mexican departments of New Mexi. they fire their dwellings and fly! When Somers had not yet taught the people of sides, in their field works: or in the stillyou come in peace, bristling in arms for England the secret of controlling ar. ness of night. Some passing event will the Del Norie, to which your army was pas, WOULD BE AN ACT OF DI. protection only, your eagle spreading its bitrary power by specific appropriations at last add what is needed of weight to ordered, and of which it took possession, RECT AGGRESSION ON MEXICO, wings to shield from harm all American of money, and witholding these when the turn over their nicely balanced doubt, and was subject to Texan law and not Mexi- for all the consequences of which the Uni- citizens—what then happens? Why, King proclaimed his intention to use the some national election will to them first according to your own account, these An- grant for any purpose not approved by present the time, at which their sense of I beg, Mr. President, to add to this an glo-Saxon Republicans are so terrified at the Commons, the true representatives duty shall call for action. Let us all

as it now appears, in aggression, and car- even please him to carry it to the utter be paid.

[Concluded next week.]

#### The Late Central Commit- own accord and paid up ? tee to Liberty Friends.

On the first page you will find our report of the State fund of 1846, and our account of expenditures. We spread it before you in such detail, that every donor can trace his donation to the proposed object-the support of a lecturing and documentary system. We believe that the smallest donation paid to us, or our agent, however indirectly, forms part of the aggregate sum place I to our debit.

Our account gives a glance at what we have done. Whether done wisely or not: by a system approved or disapproved, we will not pretend to consider. Done it has been : done in good faith and to the best of our ability: at a cost of time and uncharged money none but ourselves will ever know, and by a system so far approved, is to secure pledges of commensurate support. We placed in the field four lecturers. We created in Cass and Berrien a fund, which also placed Mr. St. Clair there. For a short time we engaged Mr. Moody. Our system and request encouraged friends to volunteer as fellow laborers in many parts, and our chairman spent six weeks in contributing his share to the common effort.

nati Address, Slavery as it is, extra Sig- their time, money and labor, to promote the revolution in 1688 of England, all nals, and such like, have been circulated their several ends. Shall the layer of to the utmost of our means. At this moment they are silently working their destiny. They are enlightening a truthawakening that antislavery sentiment. which has alrendy regenerated society; which has elevated slavery to pre-eminent discussion and consigned the bank, the tariff, and other minor questions to their appropriate places of comparative insignificance.

In what way the seed thus sown will all things to the glory of his own great principles. Suffice it for us to know that shall reap our harvest, when American

All seed, however, requires time to expand, vegetate, ripen and yield fruit.-

then await in patience the result of '46.

ly trusted with the control of the army .- our friends to look at the result of the All this mass of undeniable fact, known If war is made there by the Crown, and agency system, as affecting ourselves, and even to the careless reader of the public the Commons do not approve of it, refusal antislavery credit. On the faith of pledges erio a thorough and fearless inve tiga- 1688, it has not been in the power of a edly desired that no person should be sotion of their truth. Nor, sir, would I British sovereign to do that which, in livited, one that such pledges only should probe this feculent mass of misrepresent- your boasted Republic, an American be taken as came voluntarily, and would ation had I not been compelled to it in President, under the auspices of what you be certainly redeemed in September or defence of votes which I was obliged to call Democracy, has done-make war October. Individuals pledged themselves without consent of the legislative power. to act as town chairmen: to collect and Sir, with my opinions as to facts con- In England supplies are at once refused remit subscriptions. The result is before nected with this subject, and my deduc- if Parliament does not approve the ob- you, \$1156,20 was pledged: \$674.71 has tions, unavoidable from them, I should jects of the war. Here we are told we been paid: \$481,49 is due. Our expenhave been unworthy the high-souled State must not look to the objects of the war; diture and liabilities are \$1222.90. No I represent, had I voted men and money being in the war, made by the President, personal expenses of the Committee are to prosecute further a war commenced, we must help him to fight it out, should it charged but merely cash paid out or to

our other friends, considering the labor of in funds for the purpose. the town Chairman, gone to him of their

We will not pause on these questions, but will plead with our friends, for their may suggest. We have advanced our means, so far as able, on faith of pledges. When at the limit of these means, we have been obliged to permit engagements for our cause to lie dishonored. Thus are we placed in situations unpleasant and embarrassing. The burthen which concentrates on us, is light when scattered over the State. It is easier for five hundred persons to pay one dollar each, due by them, than for one, two, or three individuals to advance the whole \$500.

Many persons find it difficult to spare ime to make collections. Others cannot let their grain go at present prices .-More think they are unable to pay at all what they promised. To all who act on this reasoning we cay, that they but shift on to us, what they shrink from. Ours must be the loss in time, from low prices, and from inability. We must pay at any rate, although the low prices affect us, our business and our means, as fully as they do the farmer.

Besides, is not ours a cause of sacri fice ?--sacrifice of time, money, and per-Very many valuable documents have sonal labor? What cause is not? The been scattered through the State. Jay, luxurious, the dissipated, the drinker, the Spooner, Goodell, Birney, The Cincin- ordinary liver, hesitate not to give of principle, the philanthropist and the christian do otherwise to accomplish the high duties; the performance of which, heart seeking, and a thinking people, and are and conscience alike dictate? We do not exhort where we ourselves have not practised, and can assure our friends of our sympathy with them, even while we present the demand on them.

We cannot conclude this our farewell address without saying, that if we met some disappointment last year, we also experienced much to gladden and cheer. vield fruit, he alone knows, who overrules Warm friends : devoted spirits, and kind sympathies co-operated with our effort in several places. Many liberal donations were given, and very many Chairmen advanced their town pledge, preferring that they and not we, should be the un paid. And when it was ascertained that a deficiency would in any event accrue, many of these same free givers and free workers, again contributed to the extra fund. In the hands and hearts of such, the cause of the slave can never perish. \$1222,90 Our account foots, 704,71 Our monies received are

Balance yet due is

\$518,19

\$100,00 280,00 62,49 Doubtful, 8451,49

Adding to the good one half of the deubtful, it leaves \$131,35 which we shall probably receive on the original pledges. This sum deducted from \$518.19 the balance of our account, leaves \$387,94, necessary to clear our expenditures, and for its liquidation we can depend only on the extra contributions of all who feel able and willing to share in the necessary burthens of the cause. As stated at foot of our account, \$66 have been subscribed extra, and \$31 paid.

In conclusion we solicit all our friends -the town chairmen, that they will see by their towns, and remit to us: those in at 7 o'clock, to nominate candidates for arrears, that they will pay in to their Township officers for the ensuing year. chairmen or remit to us : and friends every where that they will not suffer us, an individual or individuals, to bear the whole of the large sum expended for our al calculations. The statements of the common cause : and this too in addition late Central Committee, which were arto our contributions to the State fund, ranged at the late anniversary to be pubas members of the party, and all our time lished in the Signal, occupy a consideraand personal expenses as a Committee ble share of the paper; and we have representing the party at large.

C. H. STEWART, H. HALLOCK, J. D. BALDWIN, S. M. HOLMES, W. CANFIELD, Late Central Committee. Detroit, March 20, 1847.

We the undersigned, auditors appointed at the late anniversary of the Michigan Antislavery Society, to audit the acried on by rejetition only of the original extermination of the Mexican race. Sir, We are aware that unexpected events counts of the Central Committee, hereby wrong. Am I mistaken in this? If I I believe it must proceed to this shocking have defeated the expectations of many. certify that the Committee has presented am, I shall hold him the dearest friend I extreme, if you are by war "to conquer A season of unusual sickness, and a de- to us their account of expenditures and lowing on the subject: can own in any relation of life who shall a peace." Here, then, is your condition. pression of the grain value have united to liabilities, amounting to \$1222,90 : That show me my error. If I am wrong in The President involves you in war with- render money scarce. We can there- the Committee has vouched the payment this question of fact, show me how I err, out your consent. Being in such a war, fore readily allow for much deficiency .- of nine hundred and seventy dollars elevisfy me that my country was in peaceful men and money to carry it on. The Presi- not room for much to be done, that has not us: that they have stated that one hunand rightful possession between the Nu dent tells us that we shall prosecute this been done? Deducting the Detroit sub- dred and seventy-eight dollars forty-four eces and Rio Grande, when Gen. Taylor's war till Mexico pays us, or agrees to pay scription, \$1031,90 remains subscribed cents are unpaid because of want of funds, army was ordered there; show me that us, all its expenses. I am not willing to by the State, and of it but \$516,71 has and that seventy-three dollars thirty-one at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, scourge Mexico thus; and the only means been paid. More than a half is yet unblood was shed on American soil in A. left me is to say to the commander-in- paid. Have our friends the Chairmen ally paid in sundry small items, though merican possessions, and then for the chief: "Call home your army; I will every where gone round to collect their not yet receipted, which the undersigned defence of that possession I will vote feed and clothe it no longer, you have town pledges? Have they called a sec- are satisfied is the fact, and they accordaway the last dollar that power can wring whipped Mexico in three pitched bat, ond time on those who were absent or ingly audit and allow the said account as together, is it not a biting sarcasm upon the Rio Grande, between the later river from the people, and send every man, tles; this is revenge enough; this is punnot prepared at the first? Have they above, holding the Committee responsible remitted the contribution paid? Have to discharge the yet unpaid items, when

> THEODORE FOSTER, GUY BECKLEY, GEORGE HILL,

Ann Arbor, March 22, 1847.

From the War. INSURRECTION AT TAOS!

St. Louis papers four days in advance of the mail, have been received at Pittsburg with dates from Santa Fe, conveying important intelligence. There has been an extensive Mexican insurrection at Taos. All the Spaniards who evinced any sympathy with the American cause had been compelled to escape. Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, acting Sheriff; Gen. Ellicott Lee, Harvey Seal, and 20 Americans were killed and their families dispersed. The Chief Alcade was also ktlled. This occurred Jan. 16th. The insurgents had made formidable head and the disaffection was rapidly spreading .-The insurgents were sending expresses out all over the country to raise assist-

The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about 600. They were using every means to incite the Indians to hostilities, and were making preparations for taking Santa Fe. The Americans at Santa Fe had only about 500 effective men. The rest were on the sick list, or had left to join Col. Doniphan. Such being their situation, they cannot send out succor, as they are hardly able to defend themselves.

It is thought that Santa Fe must be captured, as neither the fort nor block houses are completed. It is announced as the intention of the insurgents who captured Taos, to take possession of the government wagon train, which is carrying forward our supplies and thus cut off all communication.

The representations made to Col. Donphan that Chihuahua would be an easy conquest, were evidently intended as delusions to entrap him, and beget a spirit of security and lead him far off into the interior where he might be entirely cut off. It is the universal opinion in Santa Fe that if General Wool had gone direct to Chihuahun, there would have been no trouble in New Mexico. Col. Doniphan had possession of El Passo on the 28th of rence, Abner Lewis, Wm. B. Maclay,

Letters have been received from the government of Chihuahua, stating that Gen. Wool was within 3 day's march of the capital. This doubtless was another ruse, to allure Col. Doniphan on in confidence and cut him off from all chance

and his command, which consists of about We have classed this sum, after care- 600 men-500 of them being of his own souri volunteers, and a detachment of 100 men from Santa Fe, under Lt. Col. Mitchell, of the 2d regiment, consisting of 30 men from Clark's battalion of light arti's lery, under Capt. Hudson and Lt. Cribbs. and 2d from Col. Price's regiment and Col. Whitlock's battalion. They assert that they will massacre every American in New Mexico and confiscate all their

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Saturday, March 27.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

#### LIBERTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Liberty Party of Ann Arbor will be held at the House of S. to the collection of the balances yet due Cook on Monday evening (the 29th inst,)

> We find ourselves unexpectedly taken all aback this week in our editoritherefore been compelled to lay over the remainder of Mr. Corwin's speech till next week.

#### The Wilmot Proviso.

The views we presented last week on this subject, coincide with those of the antislavery press generally. The rejection of the Wilmot Proviso was far from being a final settlement of the question. In case territory be acquired, it will come up at the next, and each succeeding session of Congress, until adjusted. The Washington Patriot has the fol-"The next Congress is the one that

must finally settle this question. The President has got the three millions he and gladly will I retrace my steps; sat- it is demanded as a duty that we grant But after every due allowance, is there en cents thereof by receipts produced to asked for, and now he can go on, negotiate a peace; and acquire California and New Mexico. If he succeeds in acquiring these, the next Congress must frame territorial government for them. The question will then come up in a direct orm, and not to be avoided-"Shall Slavery be permitted in this territory ?" This must be settled, year or nay, at that ime. Congress will then have a much better, a more effectual opportunity of preventing slavery there than they had in passing the Wilmot provise. They must say whether California and New Mexico shall be free or slave territory, and if the North is true to herself then, the triumph of freedom will be complete. The question yet remains as unsettled as it did before the proviso was introduced; and the defeat of the proviso at the present time, is not, as some suppose, equivalent to saying that slavery shall exist in the new territory, but a mere refusal to make present provision on the subject.-We say this, not from any desire to mitignte the guilt of its rejection, but to remove a false impression which has begun to obtain-to wit, that the late defeat of the Proviso is final, and a bar to future

It is not so. If the territory is acquired the question must come up again, and in a more direct form. The territories must have governments framed for them; Congress must frame those governments; and Congress must either reject or incorporate in those governments a provision prohibiting Slavery, similar to the one incorporated in the Ordinance of 1787, in regard to the North West Territory.'

The following list of year and nays, taken when the question was before the House, we find in the New York Tribune. We enter them on record that the doughfaces may be known and remembered .-Michigan, it will be seen, as usual, furnished one. About one third of the Whig Members voted against the Proviso.

MAINE. - R. P. Dunlap, H. Hamlin, C. Sawtelle, J. F. Scammon, Luther Severance, H. Williams-6. NEW HAMPSHIRE. - James H. Johnson,

YEAS-(For the Proviso.)

Mace Moulton, Moses Norris-3. MASSACHUSETTS .- J. Q. Adams, Amos Abbott, George Ashmun, Jos. Grinnell, A. Hale, Ch. Hudson, D. P. King, J. Rockwell, Benj. Thompson, R. C. Win-

throp-10. RHODE ISLAND .- L. H. Arnold, H. Y. Cranston-2.

CONNECTICUT. - James Dixon, S. D. Hibbard, John A. Rockwell, Truman Smith-4.

VERMONT .- Jacob Collamer. P. Dillingham, jun., Solomon Foot, George P. Marsh-4.

NEW YORK .-- J. H. Anderson, C. S. Benton, WM. W. Campbell, Ch. H. Carroll, John F. Collin, John De Mott, S. S. Ellsworth, S. Gordon, Martin Grover, E. B. Holmes, Wm. J. Hough, O. Hungerford, Washington Hunt, Tim. Jenkins, Preston King, John W. Law-WM. S. MILLER, Wm. A. Moseley, A. C. Niven, George Rathbun, Thos. C. Ripley, H. I. SEAMAN, H. Wheaton Hugo White, B. R. Wood-27.

New Jersey .- J. G. Hampton, John Runk, Geo. Sykes, Wm. Wright-4. PE NNSYLVANIA .- JOHN H. CAMPBELL C. Darragh, J. H. Ewing, J. R. Inger-1 soll, L. C. LEVIN, James Pollock, Alex Yost-12.

DELAWARE-John W. Houston-Huzza!-1.]

mins, C. Delano, George Fries, Joshua we believe this is about the average R. Giddings, Alex. Harper, John J. length, being one-fifth part of the year. write or send relating to the business of flying visit a week or two since to "Sey-McDowell, Aug. L. Perrill, Jos. M. At the commencement of the session, the Root, R. C. Schenck, D. A. Starkwesth- papers were unanimous in calling for a or, Allen G. Thurman, Joseph Vance, short session. Thirty days, or forty, at S. F. Vincon-14.

Kennedy, Ed. W. McGaughey, John Pe- The Legislature, at the beginning of the 30th of June, 1846, may also send free, (and this includes "Seymour's place," tit, Caleb B. Smith-5.

Clelland-2.

Total 97-(96 from free, 1 from a slave that time for sixty days. State.)

NAYS- (AGAINST the Proviso.) NEW YORK-Stephen Strong!! Jo weph Russell, W. W. WOODWORTH-3.

PENNSYLVANIA-James Black, Rich-Ingersoll, Moses McClean, James Thomp- right. son-8.

New Jersey-Joseph E. Edsall-1. --4.

Dale Owen, Wm. W. Wick--3.

MICHIGAN-John S. Chipman-1.

Thos. Perry-5.

T. Hunt, Joseph Johnson, Shelton F. deservedly lost. Leake, John S. Pendleton, James A. Seddon, Wm. M. Tredway-13.

James Graham, James J. McKay, David S. Reid-6

SOUTH CAROLINA-James A. Black. F. Si.npson, Jo. A. Woodward-7. GEORGIA-Howell ('obb, Seaborn Jones,

G. W. Towns-5.

Houston, W. W. Payne-7.

Mississippi-Stephen Adams, Henry Thompson-4.

Louisiana-John H. Harmanson, Emile La Sere, Isaac E. Morse, Bunnon G. Thibodeaux-4.

John H. McHenry, Wm. P. Thomasson, Bryan R. Young-9.

TENNESSEE-Milton Brown, Lucien B. Chase, Wm. M. Cocke, John H. Crozier, Alvan Cullom, Edwin H. Ewing, Meredith P. Gentry, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Barclay Martin, Fred. P. Stanton-11.

MISSOURI-James B. Bowlin, Wm. M. McDaniel, James H. Relfe, Leonard H.

ARKANBAS - Thomas W. Newton-1. TEXAS-David S. Caufman, Tim.Pillsbury-2.

Iowa-S. Leffler-1. Total 102-22 from free, 80 from slave

All the nays from free States are Democrats, the yea from a slave State is

a Whig, (re-elected to the next Congress.) Whigs in Italics-48 yeas, 21 pays.

Absent or did not vote. MAINE-J. D. McCrate-1.

NEW YORK-E. D. Culver, C. Goodyear, Albert Smith, T. M. WOODRUFF

PENNSYLVANIA-John Blanchard, Joseph Buffington, A. R. McIlvaine, O. D. Leib-4.

St. John-3. INDIANA-Thomas Smith, John W.

Davis, (Speaker)-3. ILLINOIS-J. P. Hoge, O. B. Ficklin, J. A. McClernand-3.

VIRGINIA-G. C. Dromgoole, Jas. Mc-Dowell-2. NORTH CAROLINA-Asa Biggs, H. S.

Clarke, Jos. C. Dobbin-3. GEORGIA-H. A. Haralson, A. H.

Stephens, Rob. Toombs-3. Louisiana-B. G. Thibodeaux-1. KENTUCKY--Henry Grider-1.

Missouri-John S. Phelps-1. MARYLAND-A. Constable-1. Iowa-S. C. Hastings-1. Total 30.

At the time we go to press, no news had been received by the steamer from Europe, although it had arrived .-The telegraph wires were out of order, as they usually are when a foreign arrival takes place.

The Governor has appointed Lieut. Gov. Mundy of this place to be Attorney General.

#### The State Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on Thurs-John Strohm, David Wilmot, Jacob S. We have a few remarks to make res- new law, some of which we will notice the Capitol has been located:

1. The length of the session was 73 days. Some sessions have been longer Onto-Jacob Brinkerhoff, J. D. Cum- than this, some have been shorter: but Indiana-Charles W. Cathcart, And. transaction of all necessary business .the pay of members were only made at

2. The expense of the session is said by the Advertiser to be at least Thirtyfive Thousand dollars, or nearly Five Hundred dollars a day. We have not figured it, but we presume that, including ard Brodhead !! Jacob Erdman, Henry the printing and incidental expenses of D. Foster, Wm. S. Garvin, Charles J. the Legislature, the estimate is about

notice. 110 acts and 38 joint resolutions lege: and contractors may take newspa. the river, and the country back is truly Ome-Fr. A. Cunningham, Joseph were passed. The first part of the ses-Morris, Isaac Parish, William Sawyer!! sion was occupied by the Mexican Resolutions. Their great objects were to INDIANA-Thomas J. Henley, Robert glorify Mr. Polk, and give the influence of the State in favor of the War-two ILLINOIS-Stephen A. Douglass, Rob. very unworthy objects, we think. The election of Senator might have been despatched in half a day, and the location of MARYLAND-John G. Chapman, Wm. the Capital in two or three days more, F. Giles, Thomas W. Ligon, Ed. Long, These things done, what important objects remained that would necessarily pro-VIRGINIA-Arch. Atkinson, Thomas tract the session ten weeks? A great H. Bayly, Henry Bedinger, Wm. G. number of bills were brought no, chiefly Brown, Aug. A. Chapman, Geo. W. for Buncomb, on every conceivable sub-Hopkins, Edm. W. Hubard, Robert M. ject. Many were passed, and many were

The reduction of pay of the Legislature was discussed about as long as usual NORTH CAROLINA-Lon. M. Barrin- at each session, and with precisely the ger, John R. J. Daniel, Alfred Dockery, same result-nothing at all. Since a reduction of pay was proposed six or eight years since, we presume the Legislature has spent more than \$20,000 in discuss-Armistead Burt, Isaac E. Holmes, R. ing the subject, and have not thereby re-Barnwell Rhett, Alex. D. Sims, Rich. duced the pay one penny. Nor is there the least prospect that seven years longer discussion would secure any reduction .-Thos. Butler King, John H. Lumokin, It is so pleasant to receive Three Dollars a day while one is discussing wheth-ALABAMA-Fr. W. Bowdon, Reuben er Three Dollars a day is too much to Chapman, J. L. F. Cottrell, Edm. S. receive! How profoundly and acutely Dargan, Henry W. Hilliard, George S. the subject could be argued on both sides under such comfortable circumstances! One question to the people: Does not T. Ellet, Robert W. Roberts, Jacob all our experience teach us that the pay of the members should be fixed by the FLORIDA-William H. Brockenbrough Constitution, and thus put an end to the delay and heavy expense attending its the United States bordering on Mexico neighbors, after suffering some terrible

ticle taking ground against Biennial Seal name of the person, "belonging to the formal was the shake of the hand! The sions. Wading through a hundred and Boyd, Garrett Davis, John P. Martin, fifty columns of the State Paper to follow he Legislature in its tracks through the ast session, has caused us to alter our mind. Such exhibitions of folly, absurdity, int igue, frivolity, and unnecessary, excessive and partial legislation, have convinced us that a session of such members held once in two years would be far netter for the community than an annual infliction of such legislation. This is our deliberate jedgment, formed without any bias or prejudice.

But allowing that the Legislature conducted their proceedings with unexceptionable propriety and despatch, we should still advocate biehmal sessions as the only practicable preventative of excessive legislation. This is a greater evil than superficial thinkers might suppose. The NUMBER of laws, by the enactment of more than a hundred at each session, becomes enormous in time, amounting to thousands after a few years: and their frequent CHANGES are still more mischievous. We had a very long session last year for the express purpose of revising the laws. It was done. The Revised Statutes were published at a heavy expense, and sent to every part of the State by the first of March, when they were to go into operation. The Justices and law-Onto-J. J. Faran, D. R. Tilden, H. vers begun to pore over them to learn the new code: but every one who could get sight of a Detroit daily paper could see a vast number of alterations made and to be made, in the volume which had scarcely reached their hands. How many alterations were made, and how many failed, we know not : but we suppose several hundred were proposed. Well, the alterations actually made in the statutes at the last session, will not be known through the State generally till next fall; and before the justices and lawyers have cyphered them all out, the Legislature will be in full blast again, altering, repealing and enacting as usual. We go against this incessant change, as unnecessary and highly injurious: and if necessary to stop it, we would go even for triennial, instead of annual sessions of the

> Daniel Webster is to spend a few months in travelling through the Southarn States. In 1840, he went South as far as Virginia, and made at least one speech under an 'October sun.' We may Office, where teachers and hirers may be Senate, the vote stood 4 to 3; in the look out for more of a similar character. brought together.

## New Post Office Law.

The Postmaster General has issued for the benefit of those concerned.

business," and signing their names therefurtherest, were deemed sufficient for the to. And those whose compensation did the character of the country. The part session, was doubtless in expectation that through mails, letters written by them-MICHIGAN-James B. Hunt, R. Mc- it would be short, as appropriations for selves, and receive free all written com-

The franking privilege is to be enjoyed to a large extent by Members of Conments, &c. under certain restrictions.

All newspapers transmitted through pers out of the mails, for sale or distribution among subscribers.

sent from the office of publication to subscribers, hand-bills or circular letters one sheet in size, will pay 3 cents, upon house." delivery at the office and before they are put in the mails, and all such will be charged by deputy postmasters as prepaid matter in the way bills and upon their accounts of mails sent, and stamped or marked 'paid' with the name of the office from which sent.

Transient newspapers, handbills, or rated with letter postage, and forwarded in altered looks."

Letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope or package under a penalty of ten dollars. unless addressed to foreign countries.

during the war with Mexico, and for 3 month after its termination.

## The Van Zandt Case.

The National Intelligencer has the folowing notice of the decision of the Subreme Court in this case, by which it appears that the strongest proslavery ground was sustained. We shall look for a full report of the case hereafter in the Era.

Wharton Jones, plaintiff, vs. John Van Zandt-On a certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the U. States for Ohio, Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of this Court, that under the 4th section of the act of 12th February, 1793, respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from their masters, on a charge for harboring and concealing fugitives from labor, that notice in writing by the claimant or his agent, or genera notice to the public in a newspaper is not necessary; that clear proof of the knowledge of the defendant that he knew the colored person was a slave and fugitive from labor is sufficient to charge him with notice-that a claim of the fugitive from abor need not precede or accompany the notice; that any overt act so marked in its character as to show an intention to elude the vigilance of the master or his agent, and is calculated to attain such an bject, is a harboring of the fugitive with in the statute; and that the said act of Congress of 12th February, 1793, is not repugnant either to the Constitution of the United States, or to the ordinance of Congress adopted July, 1787, 'for the government of the Territory of the United States, north-west of the River Ohio.'

## Senatorial Doughfaces.

The following persons voted against the Wilmot Proviso in the U. S. Senate.

BREESE of Illinois. HANNEGAN and BRIGHT of Indiana. DICKINSON of New York. CASS of Michigan

The last two voted against express or virtual instructions from their State Legislatures. They shall have their reward.

The "GREAT VICTORY" &c. said to have been obtained over Santa Anna by Gen. Taylor is a hoax. Just as we supposed.

(FA Teacher's Agency has been opened in Detroit, by D. C. Whitcomb, somewhat on the plan of an Intelligence

## The Capital Of Michigan.

A correspondent of the Jackson Ga-Ramsey, John Ritter, Andrew Stewart, day morning, March 18, at 1 past one. some "Regulations" for enforcing the zette, thus describes the country where

> "Thus the long vexed question has All deputy postmasters are authorized been settled and the capitol of the State will not now go into the subject at length, professor in the Berlin and Halle Unito send free through the mails, all letters and packages not weighing over two and packages not weighing over two and packages not weighing over two proposed location is a frog pong, or on a ounces, which they may have occasion to dreary waste, are vastly mistaken. A their offices or of the Post Office Depart- mour's place," so called, and through a at the polls: and that whatever is done post I his great learning would find a marment, endorsing thereon "post office portion of the town of Lansing, enables us to correct any false impressions that not exceed \$200 for the year ending the of the town through which we passed, is what is termed timber or heavy openings. The surface is slightly undulating, munications, on their own private busi- delightful. The land is elevated and free ness, not weighing over one-half ounce. from marsh; and for arable purposes can scarcely be excelled. Grand River runs through the town, and at this point it is no inconsiderable stream. The water is gress, Vice President, Heads of Depart- clear, the current rapid, and the banks high. At Seymour's place, a dam is erected across the river, and a saw-mill the mails will be hereafter rated with in operation. The water power seems to be extensive and valuable, and should postage, except exchange papers between that point be the place, a more desirable the publishers of newspapers and those location for a village cannot be well de-3. The measures adopted deserve some franked by persons enjoying the privi- sired. It is situated on the east bank of magnificent.

On the whole, since Jackson could not secure the coveted honor, we are pleased Transient newspapers or those not with this location. It will cause that portion of the State to settle rapidly-its rich resources will be developed, and we shall see a thriving village grow up printed or lithographed, not exceeding where there is now but a single log

#### Ireland.

An agent of the Society of Friends,

"Thou wouldst hardly recognize the circulars, cannot be received free by dep. country in passing through it; every livuty postmasters under their privilege. - ing thing, but man, has disappeared; no If such should be addressed to them, it is dogs, no pigs, no poultry. I do not think their duty to return them to the sender I have heard a poor person laugh since under a new cover, charged with letter I left home. How changed! It is not postage. If deposited in a post office un- exaggeration to say that there is no playsealed, addressed to deputy postmasters ing of children in the streets. The peoor others, they will not in any case be ple have a sickly, livid hue. I heard forwarded by mail without pre-payment the remark that they were beginning of the postage. If sealed they will be not to know their neighbors, from their

#### President Polk.

The President struck me as being the most solemn-like personage I ever beheld. To say that he never once smiled, would Letters, newspapers, and packages not convey but a poor idea of the chilling reexceeding one ounce in weight, addressed serve with which he appeared to greet to any officer, musician or private in the every visiter. He looked for all the army of the United States in Mexico, or world like a morose Presbyterian elderat any post or place on the frontier of receiving the kindly condolence of his endless discussion by the Legislatures? will pass free in the mails. Each letter domestic calamity—so gloomy was the 4. Two years since, we wrote an ar- so addressed, should specify after the look, and so stiff was the bow, and so army." The law will continue in force common prints which you meet all over the country, give a tolerably accurate notion of the President's visage; but I am inclined to think that even the best portraits do not altogether do justice to the intellectual expression. It is a counte nance in which great shrewdness and craft, tempered by caution, are strongly and legibly marked. The eye-light grey cold, and quiet-struck me as very re markable; but I cannot say that it left an agreeable impression. The President's lady stood near him, surrounded by a group of elegant women-one of whom, a fragile creature, with eyes like stars, and a complexion

Fair as the trembling snow, whose fleeces clothe

Our Alpine hills,' would have shone in any court-circle in Europe. Much dignified grace marked the deportment of Mrs. Polk. Her features are not regular, but they wear an intellectual and somewhat saddened expression, which is exceedingly plensing; and her smile, perfectly natural, is one of peculiar sweetness .- National Era.

A son of Gen. Cass has been ap pointed Major of Dragoons. The General voted against the Wilmot Proviso .-Mr. Edsall, of N. J., voted against it in the House. A nephew of his has been appointed a Major of infantry. Mr. Russell, of N. Y., voted in favor of the Proviso before it went to the Senate, and against it afterwards. A son of his has been appointed a Lieutenant in one of the new regiments. Thus they have their reward. The N. Y. Express well

"The Ten Regiment Bill, beyond all uestion, defeated the Wilmot Proviso,"

Nine free States, through their Legislatures, have protested against the extension of slavery into new territory, ments. and their resolves were laid before Con gress. We hope that another Congress State, now free, or desiring to become

The Legislature of Delaware which adjourned on the 20th ultime, passed a joint resolution resquesting the Senator and Representatives of that State in Congress to oppose the addition of new territory to our Union, which shall not thereafter be free from slavery. In the House, 10 to 19.

### Town Meetings.

We would once more call the attennominating and supporting Liberty tickets city, is a learned German, Dr. Heideat the ensuring township elections. We berg, who was once a preacher, then a should be made, and abundance of votes course) a pauper. He came to this counput in circulation, and kept constantly try at out two years ago, where he supshould be done seasonably, deliberately, ket. He is a master of the Hebrew. wisely, and as effectually as possible. We Greek, Latin, French and and German started in their political course-the sup. ject of Christian charity. It is said that main source of all antislavery political intemperance. - N. Y. Express. progress. Let us all steadily adhere to it, without being led off by the influence

The papers contain the correspon dence between Senator Benton, and Mr. Polk on the Major-generalship. As a prerequisite to accepting the office, Mr. Benton only asked "the command of the army, and authority to sign the preleminaries of peace." The president thereupon discovered that he had no power to place him over the heads of Scott and Taylor, who were senior Major Generals: and then Mr. Benton sent back his commission.

It is said that the Joint Resolution introduced into the State Legislature by Mr. H. W. Taylor to amend the Constitution so as to elect Representatives travelling with a view to explore some of by single districts, passed both Houses, the Western and Southern parts of Ire- and will be voted upon at the Fall Elecland, thus describes the prevailing mani- tion. The votes, we apprehend, will be all on one side.

> The Supreme Court of the United States have affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of New England, by which the License Laws of New Hampshire, the 28 gallon law of Massachusetts, and the ten gallon law of Rhode Island, are declared to be constitutional. So this question may be considered as set-

> MR. McREYNOLDS, whose resolu tions in favor of the Mexican War con sumed so large a portion of the time of the Legislature, has been appointed by the President a Captain of Dragoons .-Well, we have personally no objections. He doubtless had to work hard for his situation: let him enjoy it.

The Pro-slavery Democrats claim ecent election, having 18 majority in the House, a majority of the 12 Senators, the following: and 1,000 majority for Governor. As the New Hampshire Liberty paper does press had arrived, bringing intelligence vait for particulars till we get them thro'

The Detroit Free Press is drumof Dragoons, to be commanded by Capt. McReynolds. The rage for volunteering seems to be entirely over.

The U. S. vessels Jamestown and Macedonian are to be laden with provisions to be furnished by Relief Committees in Boston and New York, and

@ Boats have commenced running from Detroit to Monroe and Cleveland.

## VARIETY.

An experiment with the Submarine Telegraph, at Portsmouth, England, encourages the belief that the lightning news conveyor will yet make the circuit of the globe. The account given of it

The fact of the water acting as a ready return conductor was established beyond question; for, to test this most thoroughly, repeated experiments were made, in the presence of the principal dockyard authorities, including the heads of the departments. There can be no doubt, without reference to distance, the water will act as a return conductor in completing the circuit. Independent of the simplican advantage which even the telegraphs on land do not possess, in the event of The success of the trial here, has, we understand, determined the inventors to lay

The present Administration is partial. Its influence is exerted entirely in one may receive another protest from every direction. To prove this, it is only necessary to enumerate its prominent acts,

- 1. The Annexation of Texas-for the South.
- 2. The Sub-Treasury-for the South. 3. The Tariff of 1846 .-- for the
  - 4. The Extension of Slavery-for the 5. A War-for the South.

6. Veto of the Harbor bill-for the North .- Albany Journal.

A PHILOSOPHER IN THE POOR HOUSE. -Among the three thousand foreigners now confined in the Alms-House in this

Two hundred and two suicides were committed in the United States last year. Of this number, 38 were by cutting the throat; 51 hanging; 29 shooting; 25 drowting; 22 poison; 10 jumping from were insane, 15 drunk; 18 remorse and

MAKING MONEY BY MAGIC. - The famd "Magician," HERR ALEXANDER, is said to have made \$15,000 during the last year, by the exhibition of his wonderful tricks at sleight of hand, &c.

SWEET MUSIC OF A BATTLE FIELD .-While Bonaparte was surveying the field where occurred the terrible battle of Montebello, between the French and Austrians, Marshall Lannes, in describing to him the effect of the Austrian cannon, said: "I could hear the bones crash in my division like hail stones against the mindone 11

HORRID .- A servant girl in the family of Gen. H. B. Duryea, of Brooklyn, N. Y. last week sent all her earnings, \$30, to her friends in Ireland, and on Monday received information that her father, mother, brothers, and sisters, eight in number, had died of starvation. The poor girl, as may be expected, is frantic .-Another girl, in the family of N. B. Morse, received information that two of her sisters had died of starvation.

PAY OF OFFICERS IN THE ARMY-The pay of a Colonel is \$166 per month ; Lieutenant Colonel, \$145; Major, \$120 Captain, \$79; 1st Lieut., 69; 2d Lieut.,

EEBELLISHING A STORY .- The St. Louis Reville of Feb. 26, has some late news from Santa Fe, through a Mr. Coons, who, with three others, left that o have carried New Hampshire at the city on the 14th of January. Among other romantic stories, Mr. Coons tells

"Previously to his departure, an ex The Express was carried to Santa Fe by Thomas Forsyth of this County, who also stated to Mr. C. beside the written report he had ming up hard to get even one Company brought in of the battle, that nearly three wagon loads of the euemy's grenadier caps, or shakos, were piched up on the field, the front plate of every one of which had been bored by a rifle ball. This is some evidence of the skill of the Missourians as

Shade of old Siccius Dentatus! what a story! It puts us in mind of that sudden coming on of winter, that is mentioned in Charles Observator, when "the streams froze over so suddenly as to catch all the frogs in the ice by the nape of their necks, and when upon a pond of three acres a two bushel basket full of frogs heads that were left sticking in the ce were kicked off and gathered up in the short space of ten minutes."-Chris-

A Long TRAIN .- A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat writes frmo Albany thus: "On our way east we passed the longest train of cars on the Boston and Albany road that has ever crossed the track. It was composed of 122 cars of an average length of 30 feet each, making a train of over 3700 feet, or near three-quarters of a mile long, and all drawn by oue powerful engine.

EXCUSABLE. - Whilst a regiment of volnnteers were marched through Camity of this sub-marine telegraph, it had argo (a strict disciplinarian,) observed that one of the drums did not beat, ordered a lieutenant to inquire the reason. accident it can be replaced in ten minutes. The fellow, on being interrogated, whispered to the li-utenant, "I have two ducks and a turkey in my drum and the turkey down their contemplated line across the is for the captain." This being whispered channel from England to France under to the captain, he exclaimed, "Why the sanction of the respective govern- did'nt the drummer say he was lame? 1 do not want men to do their duty when they are not able."

## COMMERCIAL.

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1847.

The Wheat market has remained s'a tionary through the week at about 75 cts. Buyers vesterday were waiting for the particulars of the last foreign arrival, which had not then reached them, although some intimations induced the belief that C and HELFER, about two years old. the tendency of its news would be towards a rise in prices. Helders of Flour preferred holding on rather than take or she will be sold according to take.

WILLIAM LENNON.

Ann Arbor, March 25, 1847.

309-8w

### WELLMAN'S

Illustrated Botany. VOL. II., 1847. PRITER BY LL COMSTOCK M D

Author of Botany Natural Philosop'y Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geo'ovy, Natural Di tory, is'ry, Mineralogy, Geo'o' Physiology, etc , assisted BY J. C. COMSTOCK, ESQ.

The success of the Bustrated Botany is no nger an experiment. for although it has been existence but one year, it already has a circulation of about five thousand, a sufficient aum-ber to war ant its support, which cannot be said of any other work of the kind. Indeed, it is the wisely, and as effectually as possible. We Greek, Latin, French and and German country, which promises a bility and a long ble. We think the prospects of the second year of the Botany are very flatte ing. One reason for this the great cardinal principle on which they ian religion, and at the same time the ob- opinion is, the fact that it is now very popular, port of antislavery men ONLY-no vo. he has been brought to his present con. for the coming year, whose popularity as an au ting for the supporters of Slavery. Ad dition by the united influence of his infiherence to this principle has been the del principles and the worst species of weare fully satisfied that the Bo any will, under the present Editors, bear the severest critistandard work.

In the course of its publication, it will contain an Introduction to the Natural System of Botany, a thorough Treatise on the inveresting and important branch of Vegetable Physiology, Nadrowting; 22 poison; 10 jumping from a height; 6 stabbing; 6 under railroad cars; 16 unknown. Of this number 59 and most important facts, discoveries, and theoies, in every department of the science.

The whole illustrated by splendid colored engravings, taken from Nature, fall size, and finished in the highest style of modern art.

This work is designed to be eminently popular in its application, and there is enough of that which is stranger than fiction about it to render it in no ordinary dames introduced.

it. in no ordinary degree, interesting and instruc-We do not intend to confine ourselves to the optanical descriptions of each plant, but to make it a thoroughly scientific work, in all the departments of Botany. It will also give information on the cultivation of plants and flowers. In a word, it will comprise the whole science.

We give below the free opinions of the press. From the Christ'n Adv. & Jour., edited by T. E. Bond, M. D.

The printed specimens are really exquisitely done; and the great marvel with us is, how the work can be afforded at the low price of \$3, per num, or two copies to an address for \$5. gravings can be cheaply multiplied, but paintings of labor-saving machinery. It will give us real pleasure to announce the successive numbers of this beautiful periodical, as we have been led to think the study of Botany not only an innocent recreation, but eminently prometive of piety.

From Exchange Papers.

ILLTSTRATED BOTANY .- Number six of this very presty floral work has been received, and is, as usual, filled with places representing lating thereto. We have heretofore spoken in terms of commendation of this work. We think it superior to any thing of the kind published

ILLTSTRATED BOTANY .- To all lovers this work as eminently worthy of patronage.-

ILLTSTRATED BOTANY .- Among the various publications that float our country. we see none that we consider of more interest to the florist or admirer of Nature, than the Illustrated Bonary. It is illustrated with from four to six engravings every month, handsomely colored, representing the plant true to nature. Its reading matter is descrip ive of the plants represented, making it a valuable as well as beautiful work.

### TERMS.

This work will be published monthly, with from six to ten flowers, handsomely painted, in each number. Price, \$3.00 a year, or two cop-

es sent to one address for \$5.00. J K. WELLMAN, Publisher & Proprietor, No 116, Nassau-

pectus for the fi st year, will please publish the above for the second year.

N. B. Publishers of newspapers who who will

# PROSPECTUS.

HERALD OF TRUTH. The Journals of the day are divided into three classes—the Sectarian, the Partizan, and the Popular. Of the fitteen hundred serial publications in our land, I know of but two of three which retend to be devoted to the Cause of Truth on il subjects, unrestrained by sectorian or partizan interest, or by desire, from selfish motives, to please the greatest number of readers. Those which are not controlled by some religious sect, or political party, or other society of exclusives, are dec.d. dly of the popular class, and will defend no cause, however good, if it be unfavorably regarded by the mass; nor publish the honest opinions of any individual, it they be opposed to the general sentiment. Hence, the Periodi-cals of the day, do not maintain an unreserved allegiance to Truth, on the triumph of which de-

o her interests, through whose pages the thoughts of every candid mind can be brought before the public and thoroughly canvassed. Philosophy, Literature, Science and Art. It will review such of the new publications as are of substantial value, and canvass all questionable doctrines that may be published. Philosophers have demonstrated the infinite Wisdom dless Benevolence of God in contemplating His Physical Universe, and it is time the same demonstrations were made in relation to the Mental World. In the former the sublimest Order is manifest, while the latter, the debasement and miseries that afflict mankind, indicate the deepest confusion and disorder. HE is not responsible for the evils of the Mental Universe, for man originated them, and by man they can

and will be removed. The discussion of the laws of our mental and physical organization, and the necessity of obe-dience to them, as the only mode of regeneration, will constitute a particular feature of the Herald

It will engage vigorously in all the Reforms of the day which are founded in Truth, and as it will 'hope all things' and 'believe all things', or the final triumph of Humanity over all evil the only limit to its aspirations will be the en-

The Herald of Truth is published monthly, in Cincinnati, containg eighty octavo pages, neatly printed on fine paper. It will comprise two volumes annually, of 480 pages each, and will be

umes annually, of 480 pages each, and will be offered on the fo towing liberal terms;

One yearly subscription, \$3,00; Two copies per year, \$5,00. Five cipies per year, 11,00; Ten copies per year, \$20,00. Glers of twenty copies for the extraordinary low price of \$20, is made to those alone who form a club and order the work to be alone who form a club and order the work to be som to the same at the Post Office. A liberal discount will be made to Agents.

The Herald of Truth is placed on a firm basis by several individuals of great pecuniary power, It will appear promptly on the first of each Papers copying this Prospectus a few times

will receive the work. Cinc nati, Jan. 1, 1817.

## ESTRAY.

with a white spot on her forehead, and some white on the back and flanks. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, and take her away,

OUR ADVERTISERS. Under this head, we publish free of thurse the name, residence, and besidess, of those who advertise to the S 7 AL of LIBRUTY. S. W. Fosper, Threstong Mecaines Scio. W. S. & J. W. MAYMARD, Diuggists, Ann.

PLUE A Co. Tannery, Detroit,
J. Graco & Co., Merchinis, Ann Arbor,
W. R. Panny Bookseller, Ann Abor,
C. Clark, Law Office, Ann Arbor, G. F. Lewis, Broker, Detroit, L. G. Bonger, Dentist, Ann Arbor. C. Blass, Jeweler, Ann Arbor. P. J. B. Chase, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor. D L LATOURITTA Linsced Oil, Long Lak . AV. P. SPAULDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbo. KNAPE & HAVIDAND, Much mets, Ann Arho D. Bancery, Temperance House, Detroit, Airss J. B. Sarrin, School, Ann Arbor. G. S. Herrison & Cd., Druggists, Battle

Cook & Romsson, Harness Makers, Ann W. A. Ravnosn, Merchant, Detroit. J. M. Brown, Stoves, Ypsilant. M. Warkers, Merchant, Ana Arbor. H. W. Wet, Es. Hardware, Ana Arbor. H. W. Willes: Hardware, Ann Alber.
J. Serands, Tailor, Ann Arber.
S. D. Burner, Joseph, Ann Arber.
Sayond & Baothers, Gem of Science.
Servers & Zeg., Uphalsterers, Defroit.
Wm S. Brown, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor.
S. Freen, Sage Store, Ann Arbor.
Mills & Marrix, Tailors, Ann Arbor.
J. V. Tullium, C. binet Ware, Defroit.
Hallock & Ra mand, Clothing Store, Denote.

INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER, Steam Mill, Ann

TO BUILDERS, 200 Kegs Albany and Troy Cut

Namis 3d to 6 ld.
20 Kegs Wrought Nails 6d to 12d.
5) Boxes "Believemin" Gass from 7 X 9 to 10 X I l.
50 Kegs pure Lead in Oil.

500 lbs. dry. 300 Gallons Linseed Oil 20,000 feet line Lumb r, seasoned, clear stuff. Together with a full assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Window Bland Fasten ings, &c., for sale at within a fraction of Darout BIG ANVIL STORE, UPPER

TOWN. Ann Arbor, March 13, 1847. 300

TO THE FARMERS. 200 Lbs. Superior Wool Twine.

and a full assortment of Earming ut mails of all kinds, Axes, Shovels, Spides Manure and Hay Forks, Log and Cuble Chains, Orag Teeth, Straw Knives, Copw Bars, Peck Axes, Hoes, &c. for sile at the BIG ANVIL STORE, UPPER HENRY W. WELLS.

Ann Albor, March 13, 1847. COMSTOCK & SEYMOUR,

Dealers in Fancy and Stople Dry Goods, Boots AND SHOES, HARDWARE, Crockery & Groceries,

at No. 3, Porter's Block, South side of the Public Square. 308 JACKSON, MICH.

COUNTY ORDERS. This highest pure paid in cash by G. F. Lew is, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Blak, Detroit, for orders on any of the four ies in the State of Mich can; also for State 5 u nees of all kinds and uncurrentfunds. Call 

Temperance House! 1847. STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

DETROIT, MICH. TRANSEL BARNEY, having I miten this well known S out the repaired it throughout, is now extensive by organized to accommodate his friends and the Threeling Public with all those conveniences calculated to make their comfortable, and with places to suit the maies!

Meals. 25 Cents. Eastern and Southera Stage Office kept at this House. 17 Common and Baggage Wagon always on and to covery Passengers to and from the House free of charge. 296-6m

PEACE DECLARED, AND A

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

of all hinds, with all persons, Natives or Foreigners, on the following just and equal terms.

-and No T ast.
The subscriber having fully tested the Credit System to his great loss, both of confi lence and cash, and hiving suffered much loss by fire, no cessity compels him to collect his pay "before harcest." as "AFER HARVEST and SEXTRALL. Yely often came up "sussing," leaving him sad- I, in the Boot hole. He has come to the same conclusion that certain sensible girls did on a lace accession, (tee to tal or no husband, read) pay no no Stanmaking ) All persons that can conform to the above treaty will do well to call on S. Felch, Ann Ar-

bor, Lawer Town, No. 4 Haron 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 wonest and mean to keep so. S. FELCH. Ain Arbor, Lower Town, Jan. 1, 1847.

DOWLAND'S best Mill Saws, 6, 6½, and 7 feet.
It awand's best X Cut Saws, 6, 6½, and 7 feet.
Sapartor American Mill Saw Files, 10 to 16 inches. For sale at the sign of the Big Anvil, Upper Town. HENRY W. WELLES.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847.

LINSEED OIL!!

THE Subscriber is manufacturing Linsced Oil on an extensive scale and he is able to Supply MERCHANTS AMD PAINTERS. on terms more favorable for them than have ever before been offered in this country, and he is prepared to supply orders for large or small quan-

tines at prices extremely low.

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

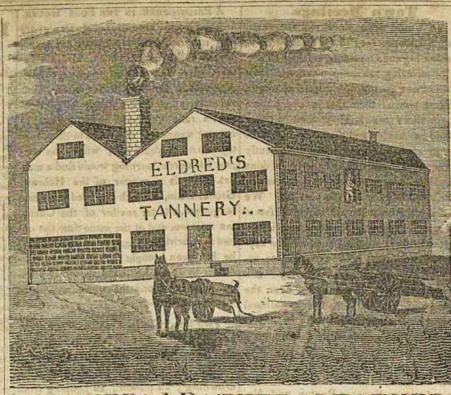
Long Lake, Genesec Co. Mich.

WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore, 5 Tons clean Cotton and Linen Rags. 1 Ton Beeswax, and 3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest assort ment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this Village, and at his usual low prices.

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

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS. THE M zerr Collection of Sacred Music, by E Ives Jun-commining the celebrate Teachers of Music will please call and exam-PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

October 7, 1846.



## LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

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

Spanish Sole Leather, Also, Lasts and Pegs. Curriers' Tools, &c. Slaughtered do Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, Horse and Cotter Leather, Cordevan do Morocco Skins, Oak "French tanned Calf Skins, Seal Goat Binding, Deer and Lamb do Oak and Hemlock tanned do Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather White and Colored Linings, Bag and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trim-Printed ings, and Kit of all kinds. As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared

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.

Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides andSkins.

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

ELDRED & CO. 248-1y Ann Arbor

MARBES VARD.

Tablets, &c. &c.

Those wishing to obtain any article in his line

Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, 1847. 272 ly

ilm leaf, or straw. Double and single Cot Bedsteads.

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

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.

ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth ed

ot the Signal office at 50 cen's single, or \$4.50

per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for Liberty choics to supply themselves.

WIN. S. BROWN.

CFFICE with E. MUNDY, Esq. 297-19

## NEW GOODS! Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their old customers, and the public esnerally, 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 assortement of IRON, suitable or froning Waggons and Buggies, Nail Rods, forse Shoes, and Horse Sails, Sheet Iron, Tin Vare and Tin Plate—also a general assort-

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

No. 3. Exchange Block. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!! THE Subscriberhas jus

1 received, (and is con stantly receiving) from New York an elegant and well selected assortment

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Ac. &c. which he intends to sell as low as at any ther establishment this side of Buffalo fer reads ay only among which may be found the follow 3; a good assortment o. Gold Finger Rings, Gold Brenst pins, Wristlets

of business will find by calling that he has an assortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get the proof. W. F. SPAULDING. Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality.) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases. Gold Pens, Pencils,
Silver and German Silver Thimbles.
Silver Speciacles, German and Steel do.
Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes,

Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocker Knives.
Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks,
Brittanian Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Briss,
and Brittania Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays,
Shaving boxes and Scaps,
Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calfand Morocco
Wallers, Silk and Cotion purses, Violins and
Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes,
Pites, Clarionets, Accordeons—Music Books
for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and
Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes,
frory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pock-

vory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pock-t Combs. Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and Brushes, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market. Fancy work boxes, chil-dren's tea setts. Cologne Hair Oils. Smelling dren's tea setts. Cologne Hair Oils. Smelling Salts. Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers. German Pipes, Wood Pencils. BRAIS AND WOOD CLOCKS. &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

Ciocks. Watches and Jeweiry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store, in the Store occupied by M. Wheeler.

CALVIN BLISS.

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

## FIRE! FIRE!!

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

COMPANY,
and will insure Property against losses by Fire,
at the lowest rates, and with despatch and accuracy. The Hartford Insurance Company is one
of the oldest and most stable in the country, and
all losses sustained by them will be—as they ever have been—recomprise paid! Fire is a dangerous element and not to be trifled with; therefore,
make up your mind to guard against, it and
non't DELAY! A few hours delay may be your

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

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

S. D. BURNETT.

will continue the prescript of DENTISTRY in all its verices prescribes, viz: Scaling, Filling, and Inserting on gold plates or pivots, from one to an entire sett. Old plates or missits remoded, and made equal to new. OFFICE over C. B. Thompson & Co.'s Shoe

Ladies who request it, can be waited on N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds Attorney & Counselor at Law, Appropriate Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1846. 293-d ANN ARBOR, MICH.



THE preceding figure is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off and disposes by this means, of nearly all the imonly, works itself pure. The language of Scrip ure is, "in the Blood is the Life." It it ever ecomes impute, it may be traced directly to the toppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we

through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stugnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it re-lieves itself from all imparity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one par-ticle of medicine, except to open the pores upor the surface. Thus we see the folly of 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 as in wet blankets, the Homopath at deals out infinitissimals, the Allopath at bleeds and doses us with mercury, and e blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills,

To give some idea of the amount of the Insen-sible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascerbr. Lewennock, and the great Bornauch tained that five eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat 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 resh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system fiv-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines t ose particles to the skin, where they form seabs, primples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and the part before a topped to developerized.

disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

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

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 can-not be even checked, without inducing disease. Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of the surface where the clogging actually is? no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medi-THE Subscriber having purchased the inter-ests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this cine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to and adjoining counties, that he will continue the business at the old stand, in the Upper Town. has this power in its fullest extent. It is McAL-the world over.

has this power in its fullest extent. It is McAL-STER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has power to near the Presbyterian Church, and manufacture restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, a-round old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly Monuments, Grave Stones Paint Stone, It has power to cause all external sores, sero-

ulous hamors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, o discharge their putrid matter, and then heals It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole cata-

logue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives in-

convenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

It preserves and delends the surface from all It preserves and delends 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 surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced who millions of openings to relieve the intessets. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not beuefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the class fourteen years, for all diseases of the THE SUBSCRIBER has received his winter stock, which he offers for Cash, greatly reduced prices.

The Public are invited to call, examine, and dge for themselves. Now on hand, and daily chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost adding SOFAS of every variety and pattern, and the latest fashion, prices from \$30 and upwards, DIVANS, OTTOMANS, LOUNGES, BUREAUS, of all kinds, from \$1 and up. danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profes-Centre, Card, Tea, Dress, Pier, Dining, and Wash, Candle, and Foilet Stands.
Bedsteads-Mahogany, Maple, and Walnut,

sion; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judg-es on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gen tlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of rom S2 and up.
Piano Fortes: Piano Covers: Piano Stools
Double and single Matresses of hair, shuck, 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 do do Writing Desks.
CHAIRS.—The best assortment that can be any effect upon the lungs, scated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than ound west of New York and the cheapest in Windsor Chairs, a good article, at \$250 the of the state of th arranted good, at the low price of \$12, for the

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption communally, 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.

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; Baston This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache Bath Pans, Camp Stools, Umbrella and Hat Stands, Fancy Bellows, Foot Scrapers, Cane of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. Seat Counter and Boat Stools, Curtain material, Table covers, Patent Post-Office Balances, Pic-ture Frames, Willow Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, Clocks, and Baskets; Brittannia Table Castors,

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 Persniration and thus over the chest of the cold feet.

The salve will restore the Insensible Persniration and thus over the chest of the cold feet. very cheap.

Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers; Varnish Mahogany and Rosewood Veneets; 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 any quantity of Walnut and Cherry Lumber.

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 same may be said of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Thront, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore Breast, &c.
And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asth-

And as for the Gnest Diseases, such as Asthma, Pain. Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World.

For Liver Cemplaint it is equally efficacious: for Burns it has not has its equal in the World: also, Excresences of every kind, such as Warts, Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of them ell.

The inflammation and disease always liesback of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflamation or it will do little good. The Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will be necessary to the inflamation of the temples, will be necessary to the inflamation of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, have on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, which they will sell very low for Cash.

They also keep experienced Upholstering at the dotal kinds of Unholstering at the contraction of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, have on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, which they will sell very low for Cash.

They also keep experienced Upholstering at the dotal like the contraction of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, have on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, which they will sell very low for Cash. 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.

They also keep experienced Upholsteriers, and are propared to do all kinds of Upholstering at the shortest notice.

Farnitire of all kinds made to order of the

not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin any frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or duil repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes a 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 Freckles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pur sue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

WORMS.

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

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

pulsion of worms.

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

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

OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS. ULGERS, 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 Insensile Perspiration. If such sores are healed up he impurities must have some other outlet, or i will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common Salve of the day n such cuses. For they have no power to ope other avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

DISEASES OF CHILDRES.

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies

and tender frames are unable to bear up agains them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely from pouring into their weak stomacus powerful drugs and physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure Such car ses as Croup, Cholic, Cholera Infontum Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will renove so speedily and surely, that a physicia will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and sacredly declare to you that the All-Healing Omment wil save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that yest bodies of intents and children die early; which is supposed to be inevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world.

CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE

THAN OTHERS!!

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

Mathematical and the services of 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 Ointment for sickness among children."

RHEUMATISM.

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

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties which are frequent with females, find ready and permanent relief. We have had agod ladies tell us they could not live six months without it. But to females about to become mothers, if used for some weeks anteecdent to their confinement, very few of those pains and convulsions which attend them at that

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

People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.
As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can

measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known -just so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredieuts. in possessing such powerful proper-ties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in existence There is no mercury in it, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin one particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Sale proprietor of the above Medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents. OF CAUTION.

As the All Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the 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 counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

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

Dec. 18, 1845.

244—ly Dec. 18, 1845.

## On Hand Again! THE Subscriber would respectfully

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

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

share of public patronage.

Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will

M. WHEELER.
Ann Arbor. Nov. 24, 1846. 292-11 FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING

# WARE ROOMS.

STEVENS & ZUG, IN the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the MICHIGAN EXCHANGE, have on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, of

MEDICAL BOOKS.

A NEW lot of Medical Books, just opened and for sale cheap for cash at June 15. 270-sf

PERRY's

RASS CLOCKS. A large lot of disease will soon pass off to the surface.

STEVENS & ZUG.

LINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

LINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action to excel humor. It w

## BOOKS! BOOKS!!



TO THE PUBLIC!! THE undersigned having returned from New

York with a new, large and valuable stock

Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings, is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, oppo-site H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say to Book purchasers, that, by his efforts last fall on his return from New York, the price of nearly every thing in his line has been sold 4 less than heretofore, and had it not been for him, purchasers would have continued to pay the prices hereofme charged.

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

surchased 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

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

and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place; be sure you call at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, on Main Street, a few doors South of the Public

Souare.

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

#### THRESHING MACHINES. THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and

Threshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind invented by himself.
These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Furmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thresher and fixtures can all be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn with one pair of horses. They are designed to be used with four bases and are designed to be used with four horses, and are abundantly strong for hat number, and may be safely used with six or ight norses with proper care. They work with ss strength of horses according to the amount o pusiness done than any other power, and will bresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 158 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the ad vantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable.— They are easily moved from one place to another. The work of the lorses is easy on these powers in con-parison to others, and the price is LOWER than any other power and machine, have ever been sold in the State, according to the real value. The terms of payment will be like.

ral for notes that are known to be absolutel I have a number of Powers and Machine now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy are invited to call soon.

CLEANERS. I expect to be prepared within a few days to make Cleaners for those who may want them. The utility and advantages of this Power and Machine will appear evident to all on examining he recommendations below.

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines; the undersigned having adopted the necessary measures for securing letters patent for the same within the time required by law.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

During the year 1845, each of the undersigne purchased and used either individually or joint! with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly in vented Horse Powers and threshing wachines vented Horse Powers and threshing wachines, and believe they are hetter adapted to the use of Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and thresher within our knowledge. They are calculated to be used with four horses and are of ample strength for that number. They appear to be constructed in such a manner as to render them very durable with little liability of getting out of order. They are easily moved from one place to another. They can be worked with any number of hands from four to eight, and will thresh about 200 bushels wheat per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washtenaw co. G. BLOOD.

SAMUEL HEALY, "S. P. FOSTER, "N. A. PHELPS, "ADAM SMITH, " J. M. BOWEN, Lima, "
WM. WALKER, Webster, "
THOS WARREN, "
D. SMALLEY, Lodi, "

I threshed last fall and winter with one of S W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed upon the power amounted to only 61 cents. an was in good order when I had done threshing.

I invariably used six horses.

AARON YOUNGLOVE.

Marion, June 6, 1846.

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

D. S. BENNET.

Hamburg, June, 1846.

We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Horse Powers last fall, and have used it and think it is a first rate Power.

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

NEW DRUG STORE, in Battle Creek, called the

Apothecaries' Hall,

WILL be found a new, extensive, and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Groceries, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, School Books. Fancy Goods, porters: which are offered to the commu nity at as low prices as at any other estab-

Physicians, Surgeons, and the Trade, will be supplied upon the lowest terms.-Prescriptions and orders attended to with care and desputch: Be sure to recollect the place.
G. F. HARRISON & CO.

Battle Creek, 1847. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. HIE Subscriber has constantly for sale

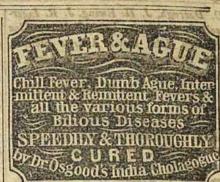
good assortment of heavy WOOLEN CLOTHS, well adapted to the country market which he will sell at wholesale or retail, VERY LOW. Call and see them at the Manhattan Store.
W. A. RAYMOND,

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

C. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor, Lower Town.

Lower Town.

November 1, 1846. 297-1y | House, Ann Arbor.



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

"BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE ! New and Fashionable TAILORING

ESTABLISH NEW T. "In the one pregnant su' ject of CLOTHES, rightly understood, is included all that men have thought, 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 OF CLOTHES.—Carlyle.

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

Those gentlemen are particularly invited to call who prefer having their garments made in a shop where none but experienced workmen a shop where none but experienced workmen are employed, instead of being made by a shop full of grits—for, be 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 Fashiors," a Mouthly Periodical, devoted to the science of cutting and making garmonts of all kinds—these advantages, combined with the all kinds—these advantages, combined with the attention and experience of the subscribers, renders it almost an impossibility of not being able o please all, even the most fastidious. Particular attention will be paid to the cutting f garments which we do not make. And here

we will state for the information of all concerned, that the common cry of the tailors is all a hoax, when they say the tailoress has spoiled the gar-ment—there is no hopes of making a good fit of it; when in ninety nine cases out of every hun-dred, the fault lies at the cutter's door. Therefore, to put a veto on this method of do-Therefore, to put a veto on this method of do-ing business, the subscribers are induced to war-rant all their cutting without the universal pro-viso, if properly made in the universal with-out any it's or and's. Although we do not set ourselves up as the personification of perfection, yet it will be borne in mind that we make our cutting so plain, that a tailoress cannot make it

one thing nore; we will do our work just as our customers wish it done, for we labor to please them in reference to their work, and not urselves; and in return, we expect them to

p'case us by prompt payments.

Although "The love of money is the root of all evil," yet as it is very necessery in these degenerate times, we will make a liberal discount for Cash.

L. MILLS.

C. E. MARTIN.

Ann Arbor. January 4, 1847. 300-3m

CHEAP STOVES AT YPSILANTI!

125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES, 120 just received, by the Subscriber, (mostat Low Prices! not to be undersold this side Lake

Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Iollow 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.

FOR SALE THEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of coun Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Vali-

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

Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-tf

## READY MADE CLOTHING!!

HALLOCK & RAYMOND. HAVE now on hand, just manufactured under their own instruction, at their well known CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

corner of J.fferson and Woodward arenues, Director, 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 lowest Cash prices, for these Cash times. Call and see !!

Detroit, Jan. 5, 1847. 293-tf Detroit, Jan. 5, 1847.

CORN, RYE & WHEAT. WANTED by the subscribers, 10,000 bushels of Corn—10,000 bushels of Rre, and 10,000 bushels of Wheat, delivered at the Steam Mill, for which Cash will be paid.

INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 4, 1847.

298-tf.

BRIGHT and Black Log Chains, 5:16, 6:16, 7:16, & 8:16 wrapping do. Straight and twisted link Trace do. For sale very cheap at the sign of the Big An-

vil, Uppor Town.
HENRY W. WELLES. Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847. BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

A RMITAGE Mouse Hole" Anvils.
"Wright's" do.
Cotterel Keyed Vices. 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. WELLES.

Ann Aroor, Jan. 10, 1847.

298-ly

WARRANTY DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS,

SUMMONSES. SUBPŒNAS, ATTACHMENTS, Total bon EXECUTIONS,

FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

BLANKS. MORTGAGES, CHATTEL MORTGAGES,

LEASES, MASTERS' DEEDS,

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,