

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1847.

VOL. 6, NO. 51.
WHOLE NO. 311

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Is published every Saturday morning by
FOSTER & DELL.

Terms of the Paper.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year in advance if not paid in advance. Two Dollars will be invariably required.

Advertisements by the following rates:
For each subsequent insertion, 3 cents.
For three months, 7 cents.
For six months, 10 cents.
For one year, 15 cents.

Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. Legal Advertising by the following rates:
All advertisements must be accompanied by written directions for the time of insertion; otherwise they will be charged for till ordered out.
All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid,
Signal of Liberty, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MISCELLANY.

War.

"A thought occurs to me now, which impressed itself strong on my mind at the time Mr. BENTON made his address on the Lieut. Generalship. This concluding sentence was, if I recollect right, that he would have so conducted this War that the soldier would have had 'the battle-storm for his embrace, the field of honor for his bed, and the lofty Cordilleras for his monument and his fame.' It seemed to me then as if the Devil, who sometimes appears as an angel of light, lent his stolen garments to ornament his own principles. Against such high authority, and such a lofty peroration, I would humbly suggest that the 'battle-storm' is but a poor substitute for the kinder embrace of a wife and children, around the cottage fireside. The field of honor is a poor bed, worse than the meanest pallet of straw, particularly when we remember that the blanket is clothed blood.

"Rider and horse, friend and foe, in one red burial shroud."
that the pillow is the bodies of dying men, "groaning for want of burial;" and as for the Cordilleras monument, the grass shall not grow green on its top, on the lonely soldier's grave, ere his memory rots, or melts among the nameless thousands, whose bones make the rounds of the lazar, by which mad ambition would climb to the Presidency.

Abhorred be War, and blessed be the peace-makers! How different shall he feel on the bed of Death, who has gone about doing good, healing the wounds of broken hearts, and pouring on the breasts of mourning humanity, the oil of consolation, from him who has spent his fleeting moments of life in scattering premature death and unnecessary misery over a world already too far fallen from the happiness of its pristine state!—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Babies.

"A baby in a house," says Tupper, "is a well-spring of pleasure, a messenger of peace and love, a resting place for innocence on earth, a link between angels and men."

Mr. Tupper, we opine, is a "bachelor gentleman;" and therefore is entitled to romance upon babies as much as he chooses. But Mr. Martin Tupper, Esq., can't hope to come over us about the pleasure of "a baby in a house."—We've been all along *thar*, as Capt. Simon Snags would say. 'Taint no great enjoyment, according to our ideas, to have a cup of hot tea pulled over into your lap, at least once a day. We could never appreciate the fun of having a baby's half digested breakfast of milk cast into your bosom. Mr. Tupper's idea of a "well-spring of pleasure" may be very satisfactory to his own imagination. We have drunk at that "well-spring," we have! Being waked up a half a dozen times through the night by the squealing of the "angel," and when you attempt to carry into execution the oft-repeated threat to "slap the brat," to find Mrs. Caudle's finger nails resenting the attempt, by a counter attack upon your face, ain't the most agreeable thing in the world. Getting up of a cold night for "the drops," and upsetting a washstand, and running your feet into a box of soap, in the exploration for the clearest idea of a "connecting link between angels and men;" it does not.—*Trenton News.*

Capital Punishment.

The Jackson Patriot contains an account of the case of Ebenezer H. Miller who, in the fall of 1843, was convicted of the murder of a squaw in Kent county in this State, and sentenced to be executed. Two days before the sentence was to have been carried into effect, and after the gallows was erected, his sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life in the State Prison where he had been for nearly three years. His entire innocence of the crime of which he was

convicted has been recently made to appear, by the dying confession of one Hovey, who was in company with him at the time the alleged murder was committed, and the principal witness against Miller on his trial. Hovey acknowledged that he was the guilty person and that Miller was innocent. Upon a representation of these facts to Gov. Felch, a pardon was granted to Miller, a short time since, and he was set at liberty, and has returned to his friends in Vermont, who are said to be highly respectable.—*Port Huron Observer.*

Mr. Calhoun.

As I entered, the President was conversing with Mr. Calhoun, and I had an opportunity of observing that remarkable man. He appeared to be in fine spirits—chatting, laughing, and rubbing his hands in great glee. But Mr. Polk maintained his imperturbable gravity.—Once, indeed, I thought I discovered the smallest sort of a smile playing on his thin lips; but it must have been only the tooth-ache, for his features immediately became sterner than ever. The great Southern Statesman is over six feet in height, and, when younger, must have possessed a handsome and symmetrical frame. His figure is now exceedingly slender, and a slight drooping of the chest gives him the air of an invalid. At the first glance, Mr. Calhoun reminded me of General Jackson, or rather of the likeness that I have seen of him, taken when he was first elected to the Presidency.—But that impression was only momentary, and was produced, I afterwards perceived, by the manner in which the statesman of the South is accustomed to arrange his hair, coarse, thick, and now quite grey, and which he wears brushed stiffly upward, just as is seen in the picture of the hero of New Orleans. With such a covering, it is not possible even to guess at the character of the head, though it is obvious enough that the forehead is nowise remarkable, appearing, indeed, to be rather wanting both in width and depth. But it is impossible to mistake the evidence of that speaking eye. Such a keen, penetrating, flashing orb never could have belonged to any but a man of exalted intellect and genius. Mr. Calhoun's mouth is also remarkable and characteristic. The lower jaw very slightly projects, and the teeth are firmly set, adding to the strong expression of resolute firmness, so strikingly stamped on the whole countenance. Mr. Calhoun's face habitually wears a slightly sarcastic smile, but the general expression is quite the reverse of being repulsive. His deportment is marked by a dignified self-possession, and he has the uniform air of a man accustomed to perfect independence, and conscious, but not offensively so, of his own mental superiority.—*National Era.*

IMMIGRATION.—Letters have been received by the steamer, announcing an overwhelming emigration from France and Germany. In Alsace, entire villages are breaking up, preparatory to embarking for America. In Holland, too, a similar disposition exists, and the immense number of Dutch who will come out, will exceed anything ever known. In Hesse Darmstadt, parties are forming for emigration; in one town a roll of 400 was signed in a week.

To these we must add the immigration from Ireland, Scotland, and England.—Some of our contemporaries estimate 150,000 as the number to come within the next six months; 300,000 is more like the true number, and the best informed think the aggregate will far exceed even this amount.

The great desideratum is, what are we to do with them? what arrangements have we made to aid these hordes of people to pass into the interior? one thing is certain, there is no longer room for them in the city.

A large number of these people are industrious, and they may do well; but one fourth are mechanics and day laborers. Perhaps in this number are 3000 servants who have been driven off by the famine. We see by the publication in the English papers, that an immense number of servants have been discharged in consequence of the dearth of provisions.

One letter from Liverpool, which has been shown us, says:—"We have thousands of these poor creatures here naked. God only knows what is to become of them. We do all we can, and cheerfully, but the number increases so fast, that I fear it is impossible to provide for them."

If the Legislature of this State was to appropriate \$10,000 to aid the city in sending these people to the West, it would be just and generous.—*New York True Sun.*

Thomas Benton.

BENTON is a caricature likeness of Louis Philippe—the same rotundity, pear-shaped head, and about the stature. The physical expression of his face predominates. His lower features are drilled into imperturbable suavity, while the eye, the undrillable tale-teller, twinkles of inward slyness as a burning lamp-wick does of oil. He is a laborious builder-up of himself—acting by syllogistic forecast, never by impulses. He is pompously polite and never abroad without "Executive" manners. He has made up his mind that oratory, if not a national weakness, is anti-Preidintial accomplishment, and he delivers himself in the Senate with a subdued voice, like a judge deciding upon a cause which the other Senators had only argued. He wears an ample blue cloak, and a broad-brimmed hat with a high crown, and lives, moves, and has his being, in a faith in himself which will remove mountains of credulity. Though representing a State two thousand miles off, he resides regularly at Washington, drawing a handsome income from his allowance of mileage, and paying rare and brief visits to his constituency, whose votes he has retained for more than twenty years—an unaccountable exception to the anti-conservative rotation of the country's gifts of office.—*Home Journal.*

Fugitive Slaves.

One branch of the Missouri Legislature has addressed the following memorial to Congress in relation to the escape of fugitive slaves:—

Your memorialists, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, respectfully represent that the citizens of this State are annually subjected to heavy losses of property by the escape of their slaves, who pass through Illinois, and finally find a secure place of refuge in Canada. Under the existing laws of Canada, and the treaties between Great Britain and the United States, it is impossible to recover a slave who has once escaped to the Canadian shore. The slaves that are recognized by our constitution and laws as individual property, are frequently lost, and the unfortunate slaves are decoyed into a cold and bleak region, utterly unsuited to their habits and constitutions, are rendered more miserable and degraded than when they lived as slaves. In order to afford a remedy for this great evil, we respectfully request that measures may be taken to have negotiations instituted between our own National Government and Great Britain, to provide for some satisfactory mode of preventing the escape of our slaves into the British possessions, and for their apprehension and redelivery after they have crossed the northern lakes. We request that a firm, earnest and persevering effort may be made by negotiation, to secure the property and just rights of the slaveholding States, and that the same may be established on a firm basis by an honorable treaty.

Capture of C. M. Clay.

From the N. O. Pleasur.
CAME SAN JUAN DE BARRA VISTA,
(Five miles from Saltillo, Mexico.) Jan. 25th 1847.

This evening Capt. Daniel Drake Henrie, a Texan, formerly a Mier prisoner, who escaped from the Mexicans, reached the camp, having made his escape from the Mexican guard. I heard him narrate all the circumstances of the surrender and of his escape to Gen. Wool.

Maj. Gaines and Capt. Clay went out as a reconnaissance from Palomos. On the 18th Maj. Borland started with forty officers and men, who were selected from the whole regiment. On the 19th he reached Encarnacion and found no armed force there. Maj. Gaines and Capt. Clay joined him with thirty-seven officers and men, selected from Col. Marshall's regiment of Kentucky cavalry. On the 21st they marched thirty miles towards San Luis, but found no Mexican troops. The next day, the 22d, they returned to Encarnacion, intending to continue their march into camp.

In the meantime information had been communicated to Gen. Minon, who commanded 3000 Mexican cavalry, stationed one hundred miles below on the San Luis Road of the arrival of Maj. Borland and Gaines at Encarnacion. He is represented to be a bold, enterprising officer, and he determined to make a forced march and cut them off. Taking all his cavalry he pursued them and on the night of the 24d he came up with them at Encarnacion. He had minute information of their numbers and position from the Mexicans residing at that place. He quietly stationed his whole force around the house where our troops were encamped and waited the dawn of day.

The night of the 24d was most disagreeable; it rained considerably, a very unusual occurrence at this season of the year in this part of Mexico—the wind

blew furiously, making it difficult to hear any sound at a distance—the night was dark and every way disagreeable. About 12 o'clock one of the sentinels in the American camp gave notice that he thought he heard the sound of arms jingling. The party was roused and men sent out to examine. They found nothing and concluded it was the noise of the mules at work at the well in the machinery, pumping water. Most of the party lay down to sleep again, but many kept awake. Capt. Henrie says he did not go to sleep after that event, but continued up during the remainder of the night.

When day dawned, to their surprise they found themselves entirely surrounded by a large Mexican force, the very numbers of which they could not estimate. The Mexican troops were stationed nearly a half-mile off, in every direction, where it was possible to move with horses. Our little band immediately took measure to put themselves in a posture of defence, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. A white flag was sent from the Mexicans to the Americans requiring them to surrender. They were wholly averse to it and wanted to fight it out. Some considerable conversation ensued, in which the Mexican officer stated that their force was 3000 strong, and that resistance was useless.—Doubts of the truth of this statement were expressed. The Mexican General said that Major Gaines could satisfy himself of the truth of the statement, and might go out and count the Mexican troops.

A Mexican officer of equal rank was sent in as a hostage, whereupon Major Gaines did go out and satisfy himself of the overwhelming number of the Mexican army. Gen. Minon promised that if they surrendered they should be treated and respected as prisoners of war. There was a Mexican guide with Major Gaines who had been forced to guide the party. Capt. Henrie, who was a Mier prisoner, also was known to many of the Mexicans, all of whom entertain the greatest hostility against the Texans, and the Mier prisoners especially. Gen. Minon was informed of these facts and pledged his honor that Captain Henrie should be treated as a prisoner of war and should not be hurt, and that the Mexican guide should have a fair trial. When requested to put these guaranties in writing, he said that was unnecessary, that the word of a Mexican General was worth a thousand signatures.

Gen. Minon, having repeatedly made these assurances, and seemed disposed to act liberally with them, and our little band of eighty men seeing themselves surrounded and outnumbered more than thirty to one, and that there was no chance of escape, capitulated on these terms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

In five minutes after the party surrendered and gave up their arms, the Mexican guide was shot down among them—thus giving a marked evidence of the confidence to be placed in the plighted word of a Mexican general. This poor fellow's fate was a hard one. He had been compelled to go out as a guide with Major Gaines' party, as one could not be procured otherwise at the time of their departure.

The whole party remained at Encarnacion that day. The next morning, the 25th, the prisoners were started, under a guard of two hundred men, for San Luis Potosi. Majors Gaines and Borland were permitted to retain their horses and arms; the rest of the prisoners were stripped of both. Captains Clay and Danly, and the other commissioned officers, were furnished with mustang ponies; the remainder marched on foot.

Life in New Orleans must be very piquant. A writer in the Atlas thus describes one phase of it:—

"Passing down a certain street in this city a few days since, we observed a group of persons standing before the door of a little restaurant, and a number of both sexes going in, each with a small loaf of bread and basin under the arms. We had the curiosity to look in. An immense cauldron, almost as large as a kettle, was on the fire filled to the brim, and a large fork, fixed on a handle, lay hard by on the table. We soon ascertained that it was an eating house on a new principle. Each person brings his loaf, pays down his five cents, and is entitled to plunge the fork in five times—*acent a throw.* He draws up the meat, he sits down, lucky dog, and enjoys it, or takes it home in his basin. If he draws no meat, he receives a bowl of the broth in which it is boiling. The operation is not so easy as one would suppose. The fork is so well worn, that its points are a little turned up; the kettle is very deep, and equilibrium keeps the meat constantly in motion. We saw five parties try it, and three dined on soup."

ANTI-SLAVE 3Y.

The Catholic Church and Slavery.

The "Dublin Nation" of Feb. 6, 1847, contains a letter from R. R. Madden, an Irish gentleman of some distinction, and author of the "Lives of United Irishmen." The letter is addressed to James Haughton, Esq. Among other things it contains a vindication of the Catholic Church from the charge of being proslavery. We have not room for the whole of it, but we extract a few facts which are not probably known generally in this country either to Catholics or Protestants.

"It is an absurdity to talk of the Roman Catholic Church not having defined slavery as a crime. The Catholic church lays claim to the peculiarity of propounding no new doctrine, of prescribing no new forms of ancient turpitude as special and novel acts of guilt. The doctrines and commandments of that church are older than the first ravages of the Spanish and Portuguese Conquistadors and English buccanniers on the coast of Africa, and the results of those ravages, in the form of slavery, in the West Indies and the continent of America.

But with respect to the non-existence of any special definition of slavery as a crime, it may be truly said, with Tertullian, 'One cannot argue from Scripture that it condemns such practices, but will it be argued, from its silence that it does.' The most eminent pontiffs of the church of Rome, the most eminent fathers and doctors of that church since the establishment of modern slavery, the catechism of the Council of Trent—the fountain-head of Catholic doctrine—all condemn, in unequivocal terms, the system of rapine and murder which modern slavery was known to the highest authorities of the church to be. In a letter addressed to the Irish prelates in 1840, on the subject of slavery, I had occasion to refer to no less than eight Papal denunciations of slavery.

Pope Pius II., in 1442, when Portuguese dominion extended into Guinea, wrote letters to the Portuguese bishop proceeding thither, gravely reprehending those who carried men into slavery. Pope Zachary, when certain Venetian merchants purchased slaves in Rome for the purpose of making a commerce of them, promptly forbade the iniquitous traffic, and restored the slaves to liberty (Rutler's Life of Pope Zachary).

When the sanction of Leo X. was sought for the newly-established system of slavery, we are told by Roscoe, and also by Bancroft (History of the United States, vol. 1, p. 172), the Pope declared "that not the Christian world only, but nature herself, cries out against the state of slavery."

Pope Paul III., in two separate briefs (1537) imprecated a curse on the Europeans who should enslave Indians, or any other class of men. (Remusat, Hist. de Chiappa, liv. 3, cap. 16.)

Pope Urban VIII., issued a bill condemnatory of all slave trading, East or West, dated 1639, addressed to the Apostolic Chamber in Portugal.

Pope Benedict XIV. confirmed all former briefs on this subject by a new bull, in 1741, addressed to the authorities in the Brazils.

Pope Pius VII., moved by the same spirit as his predecessors, concerted with the other European powers the means of suppressing the trade in slaves.

And lastly, Pope Gregory XVI., in 1839, issued a bull prohibiting slavery, and the slave trade in the most express terms.

The Protestant historian of the United States, Bancroft, in his work, written in no favorable spirit to the Catholic religion, acknowledges that "the slave trade between Africa and America was never sanctioned by the See of Rome; the spirit of the Roman church was against it."

I trust I have said sufficient to convince you that slavery, with all its murderous guilt, has no sanction in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church, not even in its silence on the subject of the last mode of its iniquity.

In conclusion, let me add, that it was with feelings very different from those of pain that I heard the late Judge Jay, in addressing a number of his own countrymen in New York, (amongst whom no Roman Catholic was likely to be supposed present) declare that the advocates of the abolition of slavery had met with opposition from all the churches in America, with one exception—that of the Roman Catholics throughout the Union."

THIRTY THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED & THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The Adjutant General of the United States Army offers in the National Police Gazette, a reward of thirty thousand three hundred and thirty dollars for the arrest of one thousand and eleven deserters from the U. S. Army! The names and particular description of each soldier are contained in the advertisement.

Slave Case in Marshall.

The last number of the New-Suryport Herald contains a letter from Hon. Robert Cross, of Marshall, Michigan, formerly a resident in Amesbury, giving a detailed account of an unsuccessful attempt to recapture a family of fugitive slaves in that place. It seems that the family, consisting of a man, his wife, and four children, had lived in the village for about three years, and had a fair reputation for industry and sobriety. Four "hunters of Kentucky," headed by a lawyer belonging to Carroll county, in that State attempted to break into the house of the fugitive family; whereupon, an alarm was rung on a horse, and sent through the town, ringing a bell, and calling on the people to come to the rescue of the family; and, in a brief space of time, the people were assembled to the number of several hundreds. The correspondent of the Herald, who was on the spot, says:

"The best-looking of the assailant party, who, as it afterwards appeared, was a lawyer by profession, and the grandson of the alleged owner of the family, stood in the midst of the throng. What he said was delivered in courteous and conciliatory terms, but it did not secure the acquiescence of his auditors. 'Fellow citizens,' said one of the multitude, and he was one whose word would be taken for thousands, 'I move, as the sense of this meeting, that Crosswhite is a citizen of a free State, and, as such, must not be molested without our consent.' 'Ay,' was the prompt reply. 'I also,' said the stranger, 'crave leave to submit a motion, and it is this: that the law of the land, whatever it is, be allowed to go into operation, without obstruction or confusion.' 'No,' was the loud whoop with which the proposal was answered. 'I move,' said another citizen, older than him who spoke first, and quite as high in public estimation, 'that, however the law may run, these gentlemen be made to understand, that we shall not allow one of our members to be carried away, by any person or persons, against his consent.' 'Ay,' was again the prompt shout of concurrence.

In the mean time, Crosswhite, the fugitive, had obtained a warrant against the assailants for breaking open his door; and another colored man, Hackett, for an assault made upon him by the Kentuckians, with Bowie knives and revolving pistols. The Justice decided, that in Michigan every man was presumed to be free; and that his house was his unassailable castle, and therefore fined the defendants one hundred dollars and costs. They were also adjudged guilty on the complaint for assault, and compelled to recognize their appearance at the circuit court. After making provision for the indemnification of their sponsors, they mounted their horses, thankful for their escape from imprisonment, and moved off southerly, making no secret of their determination never to enter the State again on a similar errand. The correspondent of the Herald, an able lawyer, and who, while a resident of Massachusetts, was regarded as decidedly hostile to the antislavery party, says:

"The sympathy for the Crosswhites was universal, running through Whigs and Democrats, Yankees and Irish.

"This conflict between the sentiment of freedom and the law of the land was direct and palpable, unobstructed by the interposition of a single pretence or circumstance. The family were undoubtedly the slaves of the claimant. The wife had been the nurse of the younger of the party; he addressed her as an old familiar, and called her 'mother.' Crosswhite did not pretend that he had ever been manumitted, or that his escape from his master was in any way known or consented to. Nor was there any mistake as to the law; for, at the outset of the matter, no less than half a dozen lawyers were present, and stated the substance of it repeatedly. Nevertheless, in the minds of the people, there seemed no doubt as to the course which they determined to pursue. Clergymen, lawyers, doctors, men of substance and men without a dollar, seemed to accord in opinion, that the law of nature was of more binding efficacy than the statute of the Union.

"After the close of the judicial inquiry, the lawyer of the party expressed a wish to address the audience, and not the least extraordinary of these proceedings were his remarks, considering the position in which he stood. He avowed himself to be hostile to the system of slavery; claimed sympathy for its burdens and inconveniences; expressed a hope that it might soon be extirpated from Kentucky; and urged, as an apology for its continuance, that it was the work of their forefathers, and not the present generation. I know not, if similar feelings would have been exhibited by our people a year ago."

—*National Era.*

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Signal of Liberty.

Letter from S. W. Foster.

Every Liberty voter should continue to vote as heretofore for none but Liberty men. This course is absolutely necessary, in order to make our votes accomplish the greatest results. I do not say that Liberty men should refuse to vote for the candidate of another party provided such candidate be an antislavery man, and will, if elected, do all within his power under the Constitution of the United States to abolish Slavery every where: but the Liberty party should not, on any consideration whatever, unite itself to the Whig or Democratic party, for in that case it would be swallowed up and its existence and influence would cease forever. It should continue independent of the other parties, and make no engagements or alliances with either, but say to them both, the party that will nominate a man or men holding our views and who in our judgment will act accordingly in good faith, without dodging, shall receive the votes of Liberty men, but you must not expect Liberty votes for any candidate of different views as payment for nominating a Liberty man: we vote for your candidate for the purpose of advancing our own objects, and not for the purpose of strengthening your party.—We vote for any man of any views who we believe will sustain our party faithfully and with ability and judgment, provided he has a good moral character; but we will pay no price to his party for his nomination beyond that of giving our votes in his favor. It is the duty of the Liberty party to say to both of the other parties; if you will have a slaveholder or a proslavery man for the next President or Vice President, you must elect him without the aid of Liberty votes: you can not have our votes for a Southern slaveholder or a Northern doughface; but the party that will nominate the right men, may depend on electing them with the help of our votes.

In expressing the above opinion I speak for myself only; such a course appears to me to be the right one.

The electoral vote of the Free States can elect the next President in opposition to the entire vote of the South, and can also spare twenty-four electoral votes to go with the South. Either party that will nominate a candidate for President and Vice President who will get the votes of their own party and the votes of the Liberty men will be sure to elect them: Now let Liberty men say to both parties, nominate the right men, and we will help you elect them; but if you choose to have slaveholders or doughfaces, our vote will not aid you in their election.

S. W. FOSTER.

March 27, 1847.

To the Editor of Signal of Liberty.

In reading "Prescott's Conquest of Mexico," I meet with a fact recorded of the ancient Mexican, which puts to a blush, the customs of modern civilization.

"The slave was allowed to have his own family, to hold property, and even other slaves. His children were free. No one could be born to Slavery in Mexico."—Vol. 1, page 37.

Here is a subject worthy of a pen dipped in ethereal fire.

Ann Arbor, March, 1847.

For the Signal of Liberty.

At a meeting of the "True Temperance Society," of Millford, Mich., held Feb. 18, 1847, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Resolved, That in our opinion the use of Tobacco is a great social and moral evil; leading to filthy habits; great waste of time and money; and positive injury to the physical, mental, and moral faculties of men.

Resolved, That we recommend to the attention of all, and especially of all young men, a work recently published, entitled, "The Mysteries of Tobacco."

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Oakland Gazette, Pontiac, Jacksonian, Signal of Liberty, and N. Y. Evangelist, with a request for their publication.

P. MOORE, Sec'y.

JOSIAH HULET, Pres't.
Millford, March 2, 1847.

The India rubber tree which grows on the Island of Lobos, is quite a curiosity to our troops. A writer describing one, says:—"It here attains the height of 25 feet, and the branches strike down to the earth, take root, grow, and become bodies to the tree. We saw one which was cut down that had thirty-one trunks. The milky juice flows out in quantities, on the least wound being made through the bark."

From the Charleston (S. C.) Evening News.

Remarks of Mr. Calhoun.

We took copious notes last night of Mr. Calhoun's speech, but will not give them at length, as it is Mr. Calhoun's intention to prepare his speech himself for publication. But we cannot refrain from gratifying the desires of such of our readers as were unable to get into the densely crowded theatre last night, by offering them a brief summary of the substance of his remarks.

Mr. Calhoun said that, in complying with the request of his fellow-citizens to address them on the present occasion, he should restrict himself to the consideration of those questions which more immediately concerned them, and which were contained in the report which had just been read, and which to us, were paramount to every other that could be broached. He declared that he cordially concurred in every sentiment expressed in that report, in point of fact, and believed that its deductions were irresistibly true. On the subject of the Mexican war, he declined saying anything, as he had already fully and explicitly declared his opinions on that subject. He entered, therefore, simply on the subject of the Wilmot proviso, and, in relation to that subject, admitted his belief, that there was a large majority of the non-slaveholding States who were opposed to the further extension of slavery in our territories. On this subject, he said he would confine himself to pointing out the danger that threatened us, and the means of avoiding it.

The first question he would ask was, whether the non-slaveholding States had the power of enforcing the provision, that slavery should not extend into any newly acquired territories.

To this question the answer was, Yes; they had the power, so far as numerical strength was concerned. In the next Congress, the non-slaveholding States would have a majority in every department of government. By the addition of Iowa and Wisconsin, there would be a majority of four in the Senate. In the electoral college and the House of Representatives, the majority would be overwhelming. If under these circumstances the South should not be true to itself, and should forget the advantages of its position, we would be compelled to submit. But if we desired safety, all we had to do was to be true to ourselves, and to depend on these advantages. The advantages which we possessed Mr. C. then endeavored to set forth.

The first advantage we had, was, that the Constitution was on our side. We are partners in the federal compact—a union of States standing on an equal footing—and, until the Constitution was destroyed, we were safe. Mr. Calhoun now adverted to the memorable resolutions proposed by him in the Senate, as the exponent of his views on the constitutional question.

But, said Mr. C. what avails the Constitution on this subject, when there is a large majority holding a different theory? We have however, he continued, one further advantage in the power of truth.—It has already secured us many friends in the non-slaveholding States, and he knew, from a long experience in public life, that truth must eventually prevail, and that if the South were faithful to itself, decisive and prompt, it must prevail.

The North, Mr. C. said, had no interest in the destruction of our institution of slavery. It does not affect its wealth, or its numbers, but on the contrary, it derives from it as much prosperity as we ourselves do. Without the rice, cotton and tobacco of the South, what would become of the commerce and navigation of the North, its expensive machinery and extensive factories, and its masses congregated in towns and villages? The revenue of the government would be reduced to \$8,000,000, and the towns of the North to one-fourth of their size.—Hence, the self-interest of the North would be a protection to us.

Mr. C. now took a brief view of the constituency of the non-slaveholding States. The votes of the non-slaveholding States were divided into three parts. 1. The Abolitionists. This is the party which are fanatics on the subject of slavery, believing it to be a crime, and to be put down at every hazard. Drawing his calculation from the vote given in the State of New York, which might be considered as a very good example of the other States, Mr. C. supposed that the abolition party amounted in the North to about 5 per cent. of the whole voting population.

The second party consists of the sober, quiet citizens of the North; men who believe slavery to be an evil, and are willing to see it abolished, but will not consent for the accomplishment of this purpose to overthrow the Constitution.—This is the real conservative party of the North, and constitutes about seven-tenths of the voters.

The remainder of the voters, Mr. C. said, which consisted of 25 per cent. might be divided into two parts. The one is a highly talented and respectable portion, amounting, however, to only 5 per cent. who sympathize with the South, while the other 20 per cent. consists of what has

been called the spoils party—men caring for no principle, but going in every election for the spoils.

Mr. Calhoun now entered into an examination of the causes which have led to the present posture of affairs.

The abolitionist party he described as holding the balance of power; because, though small in numbers, they were of importance in every election, from the very equal division of the Democrats and Whigs. Hence, they were courted by both those parties. Mr. Calhoun here pointed out the danger to the South, should any party uniting with the abolitionists become dominant. We would then become, in the federal elections, utterly insignificant. And if we ourselves co-operate with any party at the North which has allied itself to the abolitionists, the necessary consequence would be that we would stand in the apparent position of having abandoned our own principles; and the respectable portion of our northern friends, so supposing, would abandon us, and become contaminated like the rest.

Mr. Calhoun here adverted, with sentiments of reprobation, to the course of some southern men in Congress, in endeavoring to keep the vital question of slavery out of the way. He did not believe, said he, that these gentlemen were deserting the South in her hour of danger. On the contrary, he believed that if they could foresee the danger which is now approaching, they would stand firm to the cause of their constituents, and be with us side by side. But he thought that they were blinded to the real posture of affairs, and were concealing the question that they might conciliate the northern wing of their party in the Presidential election.—The consequence was, that these men would go to Baltimore, unite with the northern wing on the Presidential canvass, leaving the question out of view; and, the northern men being stronger, would thus succeed in getting nominated a man unsound on this question, so vital to the South.

Mr. C. declared that, if this course was pursued, our ruin was inevitable.—The question must be made, he said, a fundamental one in the Presidential election.

Mr. C. expressed himself as thoroughly opposed to all conventions for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency. He believed them to be unknown to the Constitution, corrupt in their nature, and not giving a fair representation of the wishes and opinions of the people.

Finally, Mr. Calhoun urged upon the South the necessity of being united on this great question. We were warned, he said, by the present posture of affairs, to raise our voices. If the South would unite at once, rally, and form a great party in which the question of the rights of the South should be predominant, we would receive recruits from both parties at the North.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his deep regard for the Union, and hence it was that he urged the South to be true to itself. If we were not true to ourselves, the Union he knew must be inevitably sacrificed. The course, he said, which leads to the safety of the South, will lead to the safety of the Union, for the two were inseparably connected.

Mr. C. expatiated on the advantages of the South to the Union, and yet we asked for nothing more than justice and equality of right. We have demanded (said he) nothing more than our own, and he hoped we would never demand less.

Mr. C. concluded by invoking Heaven to open our minds, that we might be enabled to take a just view of this trying juncture of affairs, and open our hearts that we might be prepared to meet it like men.

Exemption Law in N. Y.

There has been considerable discussion in New York in reference to the Homestead exemption, and a bill has been introduced for securing a permanent home to every family that has sufficient ability to acquire one. The following are its provisions.

§ 1. Exempts a homestead of a family of two or more persons, for any debt or obligation contracted after the passage of this act.

§ 2. Provides that it shall not be encumbered by mortgage or otherwise, except upon the joint application of husband and wife, where such relation exists, to the officer of the county discharging the duties of the office of Surrogate, and his approval, such officer to direct the disposition of the proceeds of such mortgage.

§ 3. Provides for the appointment of commissioners, upon the application of a judgment creditor, to make partition where the value of a homestead exceeds \$1000, so that only that amount of property shall be exempt.

§ 4. Provides for cases where the value may exceed \$1000 and the premises are not divisible. In such cases a part may be leased to pay the judgment, or the whole sold, and \$750 applied to purchase of a new homestead and the residue go to creditors.

§ 5. Secures the wife of a deceased husband the same interests in the homestead that the husband now has in the lands of his deceased wife.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, April 10.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Southern Union for Slavery.

We have shortened our editorial matter this week to make room for the report of Mr. Calhoun's speech at the Charleston meeting, on the 9th of March. This meeting seems to have been got up for the purpose of welcoming home the South Carolina delegation. The meeting was organized by the appointment of a President, fifteen Vice Presidents, and a committee of twenty-five. Through their chairman, Col. J. W. Hayne, they reported sundry resolutions, declaring, among other things, that the exclusion of Slavery from the national territory, proposed by the Wilmot Proviso, would be "unwise, dangerous, dishonorable and debasing."

The remarks of Mr. Calhoun on these resolutions we have inserted elsewhere. As an outline of the future policy of the South, and of Mr. Calhoun, they deserve the profound attention of antislavery men. It will be seen that he admits the point we have so often urged upon the North—that the Free States have the control of the Slavery question in their own hands whenever they are disposed to use it. The two advantages Mr. Calhoun mentions as enjoyed by the South in this controversy with freedom—having the constitution and the self-interest of the North on the side of slavery, will not amount to much practically. Indeed, his assumption that if slavery should be abolished there would be no rice, cotton or tobacco raised in the South for commercial purposes, is most ridiculous. But it did well enough for a Charleston audience.

His description of the classes of northern voters is quite instructive. Out of every hundred persons he says that five are abolitionists proper, seventy are antislavery men, willing to see Slavery abolished by constitutional means, while twenty more are literally "spoilsmen," controlled only by interest, and therefore, he must admit, as ready, when an office can be had, to shout for Liberty as for Slavery—leaving only five individuals in a hundred who "sympathize" with the South! Truly this classification is highly encouraging to Liberty men.

It will be seen, too, that Mr. Calhoun "pointed out the danger to the South, should any party uniting with the Abolitionists become dominant. We should then become, in the federal elections, UTTERLY INSIGNIFICANT." Ah! The keen-eyed politician has discerned that we have been organizing a LIBERTY POWER here at the North which we shall one day bring to bear on the Presidential election with an irresistible force. In fact the Northern portion either of the Whig or Democratic parties if united, with the aid of all the antislavery voters could now sweep the Free States, and elect a President, although the South should oppose in solid array; but things are not yet matured for such a result, although Mr. Calhoun foresees and "points out the danger."

Mr. Calhoun's reprobation of those at the South who keep the Slavery question out of the way—and of national nominating conventions, was quite significant, especially when connected with the assertion that "the question must be made a FUNDAMENTAL one in the Presidential election," and his advocacy of the formation of "A GREAT PARTY in which the question of the rights of the South should be predominant." Such a party Mr. Calhoun is undoubtedly laboring to form, and expects himself to be at the head of it.

That the South is henceforth to be compelled to take a defensive attitude in its struggle for Slavery, is distinctly seen by the shrewd politicians of that section. The Charleston Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's organ, says:

"The aggressive policy of the Wilmot proviso, though thwarted for a time by the defeat of that measure, is to be persisted in. With a majority in the House, and a majority of Senators from the Free States in the next Senate, and in addition the two Senators from Delaware were instructed to vote for the Wilmot proviso, the friends of that measure are sanguine of success.—At the next session, upon the proper decision of which we solemnly believe rests the perpetuity of the present Union of these States. To indulge in the expectation that the issue can be longer averted, would be as delusive as dangerous, and it therefore becomes every Southerner who values his honor and his rights, and is determined to maintain them at all hazards, to be prepared for either fortune, and if the States are to be severed by the violation of the compact which binds them together, to meet the emergency with becoming firmness."

The article we published last week on the location of the Capital should have been credited to the Jackson Patriot in stead of the Gazette.

The Liberty vote of Ann Arbor for town officers was 77—a small advance on last year. The majority for No License was 33.

A respected friend seems to have been stumbled by our brief editorial notice of Mr. Corwin's speech. He writes us:

"To 'support' Mr. Corwin, as long as he remains in a party that is hostile to our principles—it is what I have too much respect for myself, and the cause I have espoused, to do. It is true he made an able and eloquent speech in the Senate, but he voted for the war against Mexico, well knowing, even on his own grounds, that it was not only unnecessary and unjust, but that it was unconstitutional. Your language will bear the construction I have given it, and it is the natural one. Yet when I compare it with what immediately precedes it, you may have only intended that Liberty men should give Mr. Corwin due praise for what he had done, although he was a Whig. To this, of course, I make no objection."

Any person who will turn to the article in the Signal of March 13 will see that our remarks referred exclusively to the SPEECH of Mr. Corwin. He had taken the ground that the war was unnecessary and unjust; and we added,—

"This is the ground of the whole liberty party; and in advocating it, in the face of great opposition from his own party, Mr. Corwin is entitled to the support and commendation of Liberty men."

We never dreamed, in penning this sentence, that we were committing ourselves to the political support of Mr. Corwin, as a prospective candidate for office. We know of no sufficient reasons why Liberty men should give him their suffrages for President or any other office.—But so far as Mr. Corwin, or any other Whig, takes a right stand on the war, or any other subject, we expect to approve and commend him for so doing. When he is partly right, we are willing to say so, without visiting him with unqualified condemnation because in some things he may be wrong. Upon this principle we have ever acted. We would commend all public men, without any respect of party, so far as they do right; and we would condemn them in all things where they do wrong. This course seems to us patriotic, wise and just; while an indiscriminate approval of the acts of our party, and a universal condemnation of the acts of opposing parties is the main ingredient of that bigotted and hateful party spirit which now so greatly curses our country.

The suspicions of antislavery integrity intimated by the writer are not justified by our past course. Although we have had, and may have hereafter, views differing in some respects from the majority of Liberty men, yet the writer will search the Signal in vain, for the six years during which we have conducted it, for a solitary sentence that will justify the giving of the suffrages of antislavery men to any but those who have most fully professed, publicly avowed, and consistently acted upon the great principles of the Liberty party.

The papers are telling stories of the wonderfully prolific genius of Dumas, the French novelist—who, by the way, is a full blooded mulatto. From the developments of a suit in Paris, it seems the editor of the Constitutionnel came to Dumas in great distress, and told him that his paper would certainly fail if he could not furnish him with one of his romances to keep it up. Dumas said to him, "eight days is enough for a volume when one has nothing else to do, but it is impossible when one is carrying on at the same time five romances in as many different papers. I devote all my time at St. Germain to this, I send the manuscript by railroad. My servant is constantly employed in carrying back and forth the proofs. I have followed this trade for three years."

Notwithstanding this, he yielded to the urgency of the editor, and turned him out at once a romance of six thousand lines.

In his defence he read the following summary of his engagements with various publishers. By this contract, which was made May 25, 1845, he agreed to furnish the editors of the Constitutionnel with nine volumes of romance; either one romance in four volumes, or two in two volumes, or three romances in three volumes each, the form to be settled by mutual agreement. He had also made agreements to furnish for the Debats, the conclusion of Monte Cristo; thirty thousand lines Bragelone, for the Siecle; thirty-six thousand lines, Maison Rouge, for the Democrat; and with other journals to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five thousand lines.

"I had," added Dumas, "two years in which to write these volumes, at the rate of eighty thousand lines a year. I defy the gentlemen of the French Academy to do as much, and there are forty of them. In fact, gentlemen, I was very busy in fulfilling my engagements with all these journals. I did what no one else does or will do, I kept up the publication of all the works at once."

We hear that the Central Railroad is to be constructed by way of New Buffalo instead of St. Joseph. We have no doubt this route, in the end, will be the best for the Railroad Company.

New Post Office Regulations.

We published an abstract of these a week or two since. But they do not seem to be rightly comprehended by all. The free postage on thirty miles is abolished on papers regularly taken. This is well, for the provision was a foolish one.

The franking privilege is restored to the members of Congress in full.

Of course they will look out for themselves. The franking privilege is an ancient one, consecrated by many years practice, and its abolition finally will come from the members, if at all, very much like pulling teeth. Yet the custom is no more founded in reason than the divine right of kings. "What good reason," says the Era, "can be given why members of Congress should receive or send their letters free? 'They are attending to public business.' Very well; they are paid for it—well paid, too.—Why, in addition, tax ourselves to pay for the letters they send to their wives, or the letters of third parties they may choose to frank? 'But public documents are valuable to the people, and should go free? If valuable in themselves, then they are worth the postage to the few who receive them. The great body of the people, who receive no such documents, ought not to be taxed for the purpose of sending them postage free to the select few. They have done enough already in paying, through the national treasury, the cost of paper and printing."

Under whatsoever aspect this privilege of franking is viewed, it is unjust and absurd. It is a concession to private interests, at the expense of the public."

The three cent charge on occasional papers sent by mail is oppressive and unequal, besides being in many cases ineoperative. Suppose a Liberty man wants a copy of the Signal containing Hale's Speech, or any other document, sent to a hundred persons, and they are mailed with the several bushels of our regular edition, how is the postmaster at Ann Arbor to know who are subscribers, and who are not? He cannot find out, nor will he attempt to unless he be a simpleton. To be sure three cents may be charged for these papers at the end of their destination, which will cause the greater part or all of them to be rejected by the persons to whom they are sent. And what will the government make by the operation? Not much, we think.

There is another provision which is both foolish and impotent. Any person may send two or more letters addressed under cover to one person: but if they be addressed to several persons, the sender is to be fined ten dollars! Why is this distinction made? Solely to secure a few pence towards defraying the transportation of tons of speeches sent free through the mails by members of Congress. But will the object be accomplished? If I mail two letters sealed in one envelope, how is the post master to know whether they are addressed to one or two persons? He has no business to open the package to ascertain; and postmasters who refuse the delivery of letters till each has been opened in their presence will find themselves very shortly in hot water. The practical result will be that while the provision will be odious and contemptible, it will be of no practical use except here and there to found a solitary prosecution upon, to defraud some honest citizen out of ten dollars.—What a prodigy of wisdom we must have at the head of the Post Office department! O rare Cave Johnson! Slaveholder as thou art, in the intricacies of finance—in vainly attempting to grind out of the many a few coppers to supply the extravagance of the few, thou dost surpass all the business men of the North.

There is one other provision of the law which is new to us and is thus referred to by the National Era.

"Publishers are in the habit of enclosing bills in papers to subscribers. This they are allowed to do by law; but they are liable to a fine of thirty dollars should they send the same bills repeated! That is, it is legal to send a bill, but illegal to send precisely the same bill in all respects, with the bare addition of the name of the publisher at the bottom! Could anything be more absurd? Our subscribers will understand now why the publishers of the Era has been obliged to desist from forwarding them repeated bills."

Well Done Salem!

The entire Liberty ticket was elected in this town by a majority of 29, the average Democratic vote being 64, the Liberty 93. On Supervisor, the vote for D. Pomeroy, Liberty, was 90; Democratic, 69. No ticket was put in nomination by the Whigs. "No License" was carried as a matter of course.

The prosecutions for the enforcement of the License Laws are proceeding in the East with great vigor. We notice that a new preventive to violations is being applied. Persons convicted are required, in addition to the payment of fines, to give bonds for future good behavior during one year; and in case of a violation of the License Law during that time, the laws will be enforced both upon the offender and the bail.

FROM THE WAR.

Three Day's Fighting--Re-pulse of Santa Anna--Mexican Loss, 5000!--American Loss, 1100.

UTICA, March 31, 9 A. M.
From the N. O. Delta, March, 31.

The schooner William C. Preston arrived yesterday from Brazos, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 10th.

The news from Gen. Taylor brought by the arrival is most cheering. The intense anxiety created among our citizens, by the many alarming rumors which have circulated through the country, relieved itself last evening, in one unusual expression of joy, and proud confidence in the superiority of American valor.

Although these reports are still vague and indefinite, enough can be gathered from them to give every assurance that Gen. Taylor has

WHIPPED SANTA ANNA.
From Capt. Brown, who came passenger on the W. C. Preston, we gather the following particulars of the reports most generally believed at the Brazos.

Gen. Taylor was attacked by Santa Anna at Agua Nueva, and after a sharp battle, fell back in good order to the vicinity of the city of Saltillo. Here he was again attacked by Santa Anna, and a severe engagement ensued, in which Gen. Taylor was victorious—continuing his retreat in good order.

Gen. Taylor fell back on Monterey, where he arrived in safety, and entrenched himself. Finding, however, that Santa Anna would not attack him, Gen. Taylor sallied out against him and gave him battle.

A long and severe conflict ensued, which terminated in the total defeat of Santa Anna with very heavy loss.

The loss is reported to be between FOUR AND FIVE THOUSAND Mexicans! This may be an exaggeration.—But when it is considered that Gen. Taylor had twenty pieces of artillery splendidly officered, we venture the opinion that the Mexican loss has been very heavy.

Capt. Brown states that all the points on the Rio Grande are in hourly apprehensions of being attacked by the Mexicans, at Comargo especially.

The number of Mexicans hanging about the outskirts of the town, has created considerable anxiety and vigilance among our troops.

Capt. Hicks, who commanded the steamboat Warren, in the government employ on the Rio Grande, came a passenger in the W. C. Preston, and gives the following corroborative information:

Capt. Hicks brings intelligence from Comargo to the 5th inst., at which place information had been received from a Mexican who had just arrived from the interior, that a collision had taken place at Buena Vista, Saltillo and Monterey, between the forces of Santa Anna, numbering some 23,000, and those of Gen. Taylor. The conflict was stubborn and sanguinary.

The enemy suffered immeasurably.—But Gen. Taylor finding himself too hotly pressed on all sides, by a force greatly outnumbering his own, he retreated in good order to Monterey—spiking six pieces of artillery, and leaving at Saltillo some eighty thousand rations, which have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The different engagements is said to have occupied three days. The enemy followed closely upon Gen. Taylor's retreat, until he arrived at Monterey, where the battle was renewed, our forces gaining a decided advantage over those of Santa Anna, forcing him to precipitately retire. When Gen. Taylor, with a battery of Flying Artillery and squadron of dragoons, pressed their warmly home—creating such immense havoc in their ranks that the slain is said to have been ridden over in piles.

The enemy were pursued for 18 miles on the Saltillo road, having suffered in all the engagements to the amount of five thousand killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Taylor's loss is said to be 1100.

At the last advices, Santa Anna is said to have been attempting to rally his forces from another desperate onslaught, which Urrea has fallen in Gen. Taylor's rear, near Passa Victorine, with 8,000 cavalry, and an irregular force of rangers, for the purpose of impeding reinforcements and cutting of all communication between Monterey and Comargo.

Gen. Taylor is positive that he can maintain his position until adequate assistance can arrive.
Colonel Morgan, for whose safety so much anxiety has been felt, cut his way through the enemy, and arrived safely at Monterey. He is of the 2d Ohio Volunteers.

The Mexicans were in possession of Ceralvo, China, Mier, and all the towns between Comargo and Monterey.

In the list of killed we notice the name of Henry Clay, jr., the misprinting of which name in previous accounts threw a doubt over the fact of his being a son of Henry Clay, of Kentucky. He was said to have been a young man of fine talents, and had been a member of the Ken-

tucky legislature from the Lexington district.

The desperation of the conflict may well be judged, when we add that the report says: "Every volunteer colonel but one was either killed or wounded. The slaughter among the Mexicans was immense, and also among the men."

We annex Santa Anna's own account of the actions of Buena Vista:

Camp near Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.
Excellent Sir—After two days hard battle, in which the enemy with a force of 8000 or 9000 men and 26 pieces of artillery, lost five of his positions, 3 pieces of artillery and 2 flags.

I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2000 dead. Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage. We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the enemy. The soldiers under our command have done their duty and covered the honor of the Mexican nation with glory.—The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position nor the broken nature of the ground, nor the rigor of the season, for it has been raining during the action, could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet which left him terrified.

SANTA ANNA.

From New Mexico—The Battle of El Paso—Killed and Wounded—Gen. Ponce Mortally Wounded—Fertility and Wealth of Santa Fe.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.

The St. Louis Republican, received in advance of the mail, by steamboat, gives some additional particulars of the battle near El Paso.

It appears that the Mexicans lost about forty killed, and a greater number wounded; how many is not definitely stated.—Their commander, Gen. Ponce, was mortally wounded.

Letters from Santa Fe speak of the country about there as fertile in the extreme.

A new gold mine has been discovered fifty miles from Santa Fe.

Later!!

The following accounts came through the Telegraph. How far they are correct we know not.

Gen. Urrea, with 6,000 cavalry, was between Comargo and Monterey, on the 7th ult. and Col. Curtis with the Ohio regiment that was stationed at Comargo at the time, marched out to meet and attack them. The fight lasted several hours, and Col. C. having been met by superior numbers, Urrea managed to surround him, and the Colonel was on the point of surrendering, as his retreat to Comargo was cut off, when he was encouraged by the timely aid of Col. Drake, who commenced a sharp fire on the enemy's rear. As soon as the firing was heard by Col. Curtis, he made a desperate charge and effected a junction with Col. Drake, which enabled them to gain a decisive victory.—Urrea retreated precipitately, and the line of communications to the Rio Grande is thus entirely re-opened.

Five thousand Mexicans under command of General Santa Anna had deserted, and the remainder are in a desperate condition.

Santa Anna had announced these desertions in a despatch to the Mexican Congress, and also announced that his army was in a starving condition.
This information was sent to Philadelphia by a gentleman direct from San Luis Potosi at Washington. Santa Anna and the Mexicans confessed a loss of over three thousand men at Buena Vista.

LIST of American Officers Killed and Wounded.

REGULARS.—Killed—Capt. Lincoln, assistant adjutant general.

Wounded—Capt. F. Stein, 1st dragoons, severely; Capt. S. G. French, 3d artillery, severely; Capt. J. J. P. O'Brien, 4th artillery, slightly.

MISSISSIPPI RIFLES.—Killed—Capt. Lts. R. S. Moore and F. McNulty.

Wounded—Col. J. P. Davis, severely; Capt. J. N. Sharpe, severely; Lt. A. B. Corwin, slightly; Lts. Posey and Stockton, slightly.

FIRST KENTUCKY CAVALRY.—Killed—Adj. Vaughan.

Wounded—One Captain and two Lieutenants, (no names given.)

ARKANSAS CAVALRY.—Killed—Capt. Yell and Capt. Porter.

Wounded—Lt. Redder.

SECOND KENTUCKY FOOT RIFLES.—Killed—Col. McKee, Lt. Col. J. H. Clay, Capt. O. W. Morse and W. T. Willis.

INDIANA BRIGADE.—Wounded—Gen. Lane.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Killed—Capts. Kinder and Walker, and Lt. Parr.

Wounded—Capts. Saunders and Osborn and Lts. Cayen, Pennington, Morse, Lewis, Davis and Epperson.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Killed—Capt. Feggitt. Wounded—Maj. Gorman and Capt. Sleen.

ILLINOIS BRIGADE.—1st Regiment—Killed—J. J. Harding, commanding; Capt. Zabrieskie and Lt. Haughton.

Wounded—Lts. J. J. McConnell and H. Adams. 2d Regiment.—Killed—Capt. Woodard, Lts. Brunton, Fletcher, Ferguson, Rollins, Bartherson, Athuson and Price.

Wounded—Capt. Coffee and Baker; Lts. Pickett, Engleson, Steel and West, and Adj. Whiteside.

TEXAS COMPANY.—Killed—Lts. Campbell and Leonard. Wounded—Capt. Conner.

ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ. Accounts have been paraded through the papers stating that Vera Cruz and the Castle had surrendered without firing a gun.

The following telegraphic despatch tells a different story: The forces under Gen. Scott landed a few miles below Vera Cruz in the surf boats, and under a heavy fire of shells and round shot. The troops received but little damage in landing.

Capt. Alburto, of the 2d infantry was killed with 17 men. The city of Vera Cruz was completely invested and the water pipes cut off.

The American troops had carried all the redoubts at the point of the bayonet. The Americans had possession of all the points without the walls of the city.

The Pennsylvania regiments led the way in the march, and behaved most gallantly. As soon as the troops formed into line after landing, they marched against the enemy, and towards the city of Vera Cruz.

It was in this march that the Pennsylvanians distinguished themselves for coolness and bravery. Gen. Worth had engagements with the enemy's cavalry, and defeated them.

Several Mexican magazines had been captured and ammunition seized which was intended for the castle. Gen. Twiggs suffered greatly for the want of cavalry to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

Specie was carried off in the retreat. SANTA FE.—The insurrection as it is improperly called, in Santa Fe, has been suppressed, and the country laid waste with fire and sword.

Wonder if the natives will not desire exceedingly to be "annexed" to the country that burns their dwellings and drives them fanishing and shelterless into the wilderness? Mr. Caldwell, who has lately arrived, reports that Gov. Charles Bent and twenty-five Americans are the victims of a cold blooded assassination.

The insurrectionists consist of about 2000 men and started for Santa Fe. Col. Price sent out about 300 men to quell them. They met about 25 miles from Santa Fe, when an engagement took place, the Mexicans drew up 500 strong, but at the first fire from our brave Missouri boys, 36 of them fell dead and the balance fled.

Col. Morin, of Platte, who was in command, pursued them through the Morro valley and burned to ashes every house, town and rancho in his path. The inhabitants fled to the mountains, where they are bound to starve, for Morin leaves them nothing for their assassination of innocent people.

As Mr. Caldwell was passing out, he heard at a distance the sound of Artillery, and learned from rumor in the edge of the settlements that the American army had whipped them worse than ever.

National boundary lines will soon become obliterated so far as intelligence and public sentiment are concerned. The whole earth will become, as it were, one community, and whatever is shameful in any nation will be condemned throughout the earth, and the voice of general reprobation will come back again upon the guilty party with a force proportionate to the frequency of intercourse among the nations.

The intercommunications between this country and England have become so great, that the reciprocal influence of the press and of public lecturers is felt powerfully each upon the other, and it is exerted in reference to small things as well as to greater affairs.

We were led to think of this interchange of thought and feeling from the notices in the papers of the "Jim Crow" pews in the church of the Rev. Dr. Patton, in New York. It seems that the Rev. Doctor was a member of the celebrated "Evangelical Alliance," and in his absence Rev. Mr. Page officiated. Some Abolitionists published a statement affirming that a portion of the church and hearers of the Rev. Dr. Patton were set off from the rest of the congregation by metes and bounds, which they were not allowed to transcend, very much after the manner of interdicting lepers among the Israelites. Rev. Mr. Page came out in defence of his principal, acknowledging the colored people are seated "a little towards heaven, at Dr. Patton's right hand, and near his heart;" and "just as the Son of God himself is seated, viz: on

high above the great congregation, in the eye of all, and by the right hand of his best friend." We published the article at the time. It was a sort of blasphemous justification of the Negro Pew; and those irreverent abolitionists.

Fred. Douglas, Geo. Thompson, and H. C. Wright, spread the document thro' England, to the great surprise of the people. For though John Bull is rather credulous, he was at a loss to believe how such a prejudice against color, of which he could scarcely form the slightest conception, could possibly obtain so generally as was alleged in the most respectable Christian Churches of America.

"To test the truth of the statement," says the Standard, "an Englishman and his wife, who have recently arrived in this city, visited Dr. Patton's church on Sunday last. Not satisfied with merely a sight of that seat, 'a little towards Heaven,' 'at Dr. Patton's right hand, and near his heart,' as Mr. Page said of it, they determined also to try its accommodations. On taking their seats, they were informed by the colored people present that the 'pew' was for their exclusive use. These persons, of course, could have had no other motive than to save the strangers from the mortification of being seen with the proscribed class.—They, however, remained, and their presence was soon observed by several of the Sunday-school teachers.—whites—who were with the children in the gallery below. They were then informed of the nature of the seat they had taken and requested to leave it, by at least two of the white members of this eminently Christian congregation! It is not enough that the colored people there should be set aside as a proscribed caste, though among them is one poor blind, old man, in whose behalf mere humanity should plead, but so accursed are they that no white man can be permitted even to come in contact with them if it be possible to prevent it. We wonder that the beadle was not ordered to force the fanatical Englishman and his wife to a decent observance of the customs of the country."

The Baltimore Sun has a letter from D. Saunders, Esq., the 2d Assistant Postmaster-General, in reply to a question of inquiry from the Postmaster at Baltimore, in which he states, in effect, that papers can not be received unless they are sent from the publishing office to bona fide subscribers, without the payment of three cents postage on them when left at the office. If casual papers should be smuggled into the office without prepayment, they would in all probability not be delivered, as the deputy postmasters, under the regulation of the department, would require the payment of a quarter's postage in advance, before delivery.

So the only way to send papers to friends by mail, at the old rates, is to subscribe for a quarter, or longer, and have them mailed regularly.—Courier.

The Advent Herald has a notice of the time of the Second Advent, which is to be looked for now. It says,—

The present year (1847) is one of great interest to God's beloved children in every part of the world; thousands are sighing and groaning for deliverance.—But as we have no facts, or evidence, that demonstrate this year to be the year of release; and as the prophetic periods are so near their termination, that we are unable to calculate upon to-morrow, we are compelled to look for our blessed Savior now—TO-DAY—TO-DAY, till he comes.—Where are we, then? He answers—Upon the threshold of the kingdom of God.

But have the signs appeared? We answer, that we know of none that have not been witnessed, except the sign of the Son of man in heaven.

The Starvation of Ireland. Elisha Burritt, the learned blacksmith, has been diving into the cabins of the starving Irish; and has sent a cross the Atlantic some leaves from his journal.—A horrible picture of wretchedness they present. He has also sent appeals to particular classes of his countrymen in Massachusetts for clothing—to the Shoemakers, and to the Girls of Lowell. We give the following note addressed to them through the papers:

TO THE GIRLS OF LOWELL. The thought has occurred to me to-day, while visiting the miserable hovels of the poor creatures dying with destitution, that the girls of Lowell, of whom the world has heard such honorable mention, might do a grateful thing in rescuing some of their sex not only from the misery but the shame of their situation. No language of mine can describe the destitution of clothing to which all ages and both sexes are reduced in this land of the shadows of death. Everything of value has been pawned for food. Thousands of women and children here are so destitute of covering as to prevent them from going out into the streets to beg.—In hundreds of these hovels the living wife or child or husband has lain for days close beside the dead body of a husband, mother or wife, in order to cover themselves with the rags spread over the deceased. Now I had thought to-day, while witnessing these scenes of suffering, that the Girls of Lowell might give each a comfortable calico dress, to clothe the destitute of their sex in Skibbereen. I am sure such an example would be followed by the ladies in different towns in New England, and that tens of thousands of these poor, thin, naked, blue-lipped chil-

dren would attest in favor of their benefactress at another day. "I was naked and ye clothed me." I hope the counties of Middlesex and Essex will club together and send out a ship freighted with provisions and clothing for Ireland, and that it will embrace in its bill of lading 10,000 calico dresses, suited to every size, from the Factory Girls of the two counties.—E. N.

Skibbereen, Feb. 23, 1847.

Teachers' Institute. On the adjournment of this Institution, which has been in session during the week, at the Court House, in this village, a meeting of the citizens was immediately organized by appointing W. S. Maynard, Esq. Chairman, and C. Clark, Secretary.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by the Hon. A. Felch, D. McIntyre, Esq. and Prof. Wheodan, in support of the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That holding in grateful remembrance the important and cheering assurance given by the United States in Congress assembled nearly sixty years ago, to all who should exchange the comforts and advantages of their early homes for an abode in the then unpeopled wilds of the West, as contained in the celebrated ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio—that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." We, as inhabitants of a part of that Territory, acknowledge our obligations to preserve inviolate this wise and valuable guaranty, and to perpetuate for succeeding generations, the blessings which must flow from its observance—and as one effective means of executing this important trust, we will aid and co-operate in all suitable means to encourage, elevate and improve our common schools.

Resolved, That we believe County Educational Societies and Teachers Institutes; are important and commendable means to accomplish these desirable ends, and therefore entitled to our countenance and cordial support.

Resolved, That the hospitalities of the citizens of this village be tendered to the members of the Teacher's Institute, at its next meeting, on the 3d Monday of Sept. next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in all the papers of the county. W. S. MAYNARD, Ch'n.

C. CLARK, Sec'y. Ann Arbor, March 27, 1847.

State Liberty Fund. Mr. Editor,—Please acknowledge receipt of the following sums to the State Liberty Fund. Jeremiah Sabin, Richmond, Mass., \$3.00

J. H. Green, Rochester, Oakland County, 1.00

Mr. A. Nourse, 1.00 \$5.00 H. HALLOCK.

We learn from the Jackson Gazette that the revival meetings in that village still continues with unabated interest, although seven weeks have elapsed since they were commenced.

VARIETY. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.—We are informed that a difficulty has arisen between the faculty and students of the University, which threatens to cause the expulsion of a number of the latter whose characters are irreproachable.

The difficulty arises from the execution of a rule which forbids the students from forming secret associations. Notwithstanding they had generally subscribed to the by-laws of the University, containing this rule, several such associations, composed of students of congenial tastes and feelings, have sprung up—the members sheltering themselves from the imputation of violating their pledge by the plea that the rule was unreasonable; their meetings were not held in the University buildings, or during the hours of study, &c.

The faculty being disposed to sustain the rule required the students to dissolve their organizations, which the latter refused to obey and on Saturday last sentence of expulsion was, we believe, passed on seven of the most prominent leaders.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

General Thumb is now in New York, and a paper of that place gives us the following further information concerning him: "Gen. TOM THUMB is the same great character here that he has been in Europe. The ladies all want to get some of his little kisses, especially as he has kissed so many Queens in Europe. But he will not kiss for nothing. To gain the high honor of a kiss from the General, a book must be bought, and so valuable is the kiss that many ladies think it 'cheap at any price.' They take a thousand dollars a day at the American Museum on his account, and have a perfect monopoly of the trade, for nobody can get up another Tom Thumb."

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—We understand that the building committee of this Institution contracted, on Friday, 19th, for the erection of their building.

An outline of its accommodations and extent is given in a note to the "Report of the Committee on Organization," recently published by the Institution as follows: "It comprises a museum 200 feet by 50; a library 80 feet by 50; a gallery of art 125 feet long; two lecture rooms, of which one is capable of containing an audience of 800 to 1,000 persons, and the other is connected with a laboratory, together with several smaller rooms. The style selected is the latter Norman, or rather Lombard, as it prevailed in the 12th century chiefly in Germany, Normandy, and in Southern Europe, immediately preceding the introduction of the Gothic."—National Intelligencer.

C. C. BURLING IN PRISON.—The Pennsylvania Freeman states that C. C. Burling has been imprisoned in the Westchester jail, for selling books on the Sabbath, contrary to the statute. The complaint against him was made by one James McKissick, an elder of the Presbyterian church, whose zeal in behalf of the Sabbath was aroused by his being unfortunately worsted in a debate with Mr. Burling at an Anti-Slavery meeting.—The delinquent was fined four dollars, and on his refusal to pay it, was sentenced to six days imprisonment. His friends paid the fine, and he was released in an hour or two. He embraced the opportunity to deliver a thorough-going anti-slavery lecture to the crowd who assembled when he was taken to prison.—Chron.

CANNIBALISM.—British Officers Roasted alive and Devoured by the Cannibals.—A letter has been received in London, from an officer of H. M. war steamer Driver, detailing the particulars of an engagement between the British and the New Zealanders, in which ten men of the Canton frigate were killed and thirteen wounded, exclusive of several men of the 89th regiment. The savages roasted alive two European officers, whom they devoured. The writer gives the additional melancholy intelligence of Lieutenant Phillips, the son of the Bishop of Exeter, having been scalped, roasted alive, and eaten by the New Zealanders. Shortly after his melancholy fate the eye-glass of the gallant officer was found near the spot where he was murdered and devoured.

The village of Blenheim, N. Y. was visited with a most awful calamity on the 15th inst. Two buildings belonging to Major H. Dickerman, were destroyed by fire, and six persons (the wife and children of Mr. Hezekiah A. Holdridge) perished in the flames—a mother and five children. The sixth child was so badly burned that there is no probability of her recovery,—making seven in all!—Albany Argus.

THE LOUISIANA REQUISITION.—Gov. Johnson of Louisiana, has concluded not to act upon the requisition from Col. Curtis, for ten regiments of volunteers. He very sensibly adopts the opinion that the ten regiments cannot be mustered and forwarded in time to do any good; that the emergency, if there has been any emergency, will have passed away before the volunteers could reach Comargo.

"HONORED BE WOMAN."—The Illinois Legislature have appropriated \$60,000 for an asylum for the insane in that state. It is stated that the subject was brought before that body through the instrumentality of that noble-minded Yankee girl, Miss Dix, whose efforts in behalf of the suffering and unfortunate, the philanthropy of a Howard never excelled.—Christian Citizen.

At Grancey, in France, the other day, an officer being curious to see how a spring gun set for wolves acted, very sagaciously touched the bait attached to the trigger, and received a charge of balls in various parts of his body. He was not expected to survive.

NEW TRADE.—Captain Yeaton, of the packet ship "Yorkshire," in his last trip to Liverpool, carried over a quantity of dressed hogs, well packed with ice.—They arrived at Liverpool in good condition, and were sold at Manchester at an advance of 75 per cent on the venture.

A young woman at Bradford, troubled with epileptic fits, has actually swallowed, on the prescription of a quack, a human skull powdered and mixed with treacle, in occasional dozes, as a remedy for the disease!

The Pope of Rome has contributed one thousand Roman crowns from his private purse for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

The correspondent of the New York Express estimates the whole appropriations at the late session of Congress at about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

FIRE.—The house of D. A. Neal, of Salem was set on fire recently by some mice who meddled with friction matches.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—"Coleman's Attachment" to the piano, that won such fame and fortune to the inventor, in the last year or two of his brief life, is to have a rival in an instrument invented at Rome, in Michigan,—if what the inventor says of it is true. It is called an Organ Piano, as it possesses the qualities of both the pipe organ and the piano forte, so nearly that it can be made to imitate either—having three times the power of a piano, with a swell from the softest note of the Eolian Harp to the body of a six stop organ, which is effected with pedals and key's like the common piano. Its compass is six to seven octaves, and is well adapted to church or waltz music. The expense of the instrument is about the same as of piano fortes of the same compass, and it is said to possess the economical quality of not requiring tuning after being first fitted for operation.—Buffalo Courier.

IBRAHIM PACHA carried into Egypt, among other things, the Electric Telegraph. He also took with him a better thing. He caught a horror of Slavery in the atmosphere of freedom; and since his return to Egypt, has enfranchised all the slaves in his service.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE NEW PLANET.—According to Galigani the leading astronomer of Europe, after mature deliberation, have agreed to call the new planet, discovered by Le Verrier, "Neptune."

A NOBLE DONATION.—It is said that Gerrit Smith has contributed \$2,000 for the relief of Ireland; the largest sum yet contributed by any one individual in this country.

In a single hour the heart beats 3,600 times, discharges 7,200 ounces of blood, which passes through the body 25 times. In 24 hours the blood in the body circulates through the heart 600 times.

Mr. David Dickinson, of Hancock County Ga. lately slaughtered a hog whose weight was 921 pounds.

At a recent trial between the liquor vendors and the in Pittsburg, the majority against the vendors was nearly one thousand.

Insects are incapable of suffering.—Pull out a fly's leg, and he will not mind it, but fly about as readily as before.

One quarter of the children born die before they are a year old. One half before they are twenty one, and not one quarter reach the age of forty five.

In Boston there is a church to every 2000 inhabitants. In New Orleans there is about 20,000 inhabitants to one church.

The greatest artificial cold is produced from a mixture of diluted sulphuric acid and snow. Its temperature has been known to be 123 degrees below the freezing point.

In St. Petersburg, where the population is about 480,000, one quarter, only, of the inhabitants are females.

According to letters from Alexandria, the cholera has re-appeared in the whole of Hedjas as far as Aden, and with such intensity that thirteen thousand persons had died in a few days at Mecca and its environs.

The price of bread is now higher in Paris than it has been for the last fifty years.

A soldier of the artillery was flogged at Woolwich last week, for putting some lime in his eyes, with a view of so far destroying them as to render him unfit for service.

Out of 60,000 persons who made the last pilgrimage to Mecca, no fewer than 20,000 have died of the cholera.

Upwards of 50,000 persons are now inmates of the London workhouses; 60,000 are receiving out-doors relief; and from 1400 to 2000 are nightly sheltered in the refuges for the houseless.

The number of deaths throughout Ireland from starvation and disease, as officially reported, is more than fifty thousand.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered that no person shall establish any telegraph in his dominions without his permission.

The "oldest inhabitant" is said to be a woman now living in Moscow, in Russia, who is one hundred and sixty eight years of age. At the age of 122 she married her fifth husband.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The Boston Courier censures Mr. Webster's supineness during the late session of Congress.

Dr. Foote, of Chenango Co. N. Y., has been arrested for beating his wife to death.

MASS. VOLUNTEERS.—Joel Bates, late of this renewed corps, is sentenced to 11 months in the House of Correction, for stealing furniture.

The Norway Advertiser, says that a little boy lately lost his life in Otisfield by going into a "potato hole," where his father had just put a kettle full of burning coals, in order to keep his potatoes from freezing.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN TURKEY.—The correspondent of a French paper writes from Constantinople, on the 20th ultimo:—"The Sultan himself presided at a sitting of the Supreme Council of Justice, all the ministers and high functionaries being present. The Sultan himself proposed a measure, which will produce a great sensation in Europe, namely, to issue an ordinance for the suppression of the slave market. This is not indeed a suppression of Slavery altogether, but it is a first step towards it.—The Koran, it is true, admits of Slavery, but it is only in tolerance, for it at the same time recommends the enfranchisement of slaves as a meritorious action; and the rich Mussulmen, at their great family festivals, or before setting out on a long journey, and indeed at any important event of their lives, believe they cannot do anything more agreeable to God than to give a slave his freedom.—The obstacles to general emancipation arise rather from the customs and manners of the Turks than from religious prejudices; and, from the moment the Sultan sets the example, it will meet with ready imitation. The Bey of Tunis has already abolished Slavery in his regency; and Ibrahim Pacha, on his return from Europe, gave freedom to all his slaves, without either of these acts producing the least mark of disapprobation of the Mussulmen States. All the world knows that in these States the slaves form part of the family to which they belong, and that many reach important stations. Two of the present ministers of the Sultan, Kosrev Pacha & Hafiz Pacha, are freed slaves; so were the late Governor of Trebisond, son-in-law of Sultan Mahmoud, Halil Pacha, Mehemet Reschid Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Arabia, and many others. The mother of the Sultan and all his wives were Circassian or Georgian slaves, who have been enfranchised. The whole question turns on this point, that no man can hold a rige over the freedom of a fellow-creature."

NOTICES. State Educational Society. The friends of Education are hereby respectfully informed that a meeting will be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on Wednesday the 23'd of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of forming a State organization.—The immediate objects of the meeting will be to adopt a Constitution and elect officers of an association auxiliary to the North Western Educational Society; to be held at Milwaukee on the third Wednesday of July 1846, and to adopt such measures as may seem conducive to the advancement of educational interests in our own State. It is earnestly recommended to all the Educational Associations in Michigan to appoint a proper number of delegates to the contemplated meeting, in order that a full attendance, an enthusiastic co-operation and an energetic system of measures may give a new impulse to the good cause within our Peninsula.

D. D. WHEDON, J. A. B. STONE, Vice Presidents of the N. W. E. Society for Michigan.

The undersigned, Corresponding Secretary of the North Western Educational Society, hopes that every County Educational Society in the State will send delegates to this Convention for the organization of a State Educational Society. In those counties where no societies have been formed, or where meetings may not be held for the election of delegates, individuals friendly to the cause are invited to volunteer. A State Society is needed as a connecting link between our County Societies and the North Western Society.

IRA MAYHEW. Monroe, March 20, 1747. Sup't Public Instruction.

Relief for Ireland. The Executive Committee, anxious to do the duties entrusted to them, would respectfully recommend that all persons disposed to contribute provisions or in any other way towards the Relief of the suffering people of Ireland or Scotland, without delay deposit their donations either at the Warehouse of Gen. Clark, or with one of the members of this Committee; and that the soliciting committee make their collections and report their doings as early as possible, that the relief may be sent forward, and the accounts of the committee be settled.

D. MCINTYRE, G. SEDGWICK, E. CLARK, W. O'HARA, C. CLARK, Ex. Committee. March 30, 1847. 310-2w

COMMERCIAL. ANN ARBOR, April 9, 1847. There seems to be little doing in the Wheat market. 75 cents has been the price through the week. We notice nothing of interest in the eastern markets.

DIED. DIED, at his residence in this village on Sunday afternoon, of Malignant Erysipelas, Mr. HENRY K. HEWITT, aged 48. Mr. H. had devoted himself for nearly three years past, to the laborious duties of teaching as Principal in our Primary School in this village, which he discharged, we believe with entire satisfaction. He was an upright man and consistent christian.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. FOR THE PAST WEEK. Opposite each subscriber a name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes subscribers like S Maxwell, S G Johnson, S Zugg, J. Deane, B Beals, C Cornwall, W. Lennen, D A McCollum, E Benton, Geo Tabba, I Pennington, W B Lawrence, O C Thompson, Luther Green, C W Green, D Boughdon, S Blackwood, J Cannon, L Oakes, J Whitman jr., Geo Thibault, T Denel, M Christopher, H Huntington, D C Comstock, W Bowers, Robert Pierson.

Illustrated Botany. VOL. II., 1847. EDITED BY J. L. COMSTOCK, M. D. Author of Botany Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural History, Physiology, etc. assisted BY J. C. COMSTOCK, ESQ.

The success of the Illustrated Botany is no longer an experiment, for although it has been in existence but one year, it already has a circulation of about five thousand, a sufficient number to warrant its support, which cannot be said of any other work of the kind. Indeed, it is the only work of this character published in this country, which promises ability and a long life. We think the prospect of the second year of this Botany are very flattering. One reason for this opinion is, the fact that it is now very popular, having a large circle of friends. Another very important reason is, the securing of an Editor for the coming year, whose popularity as an author in the various branches of Natural Science, is so extensive as to leave his name familiar to every student in the sciences in this country.—We are fully satisfied that the Botany will, under the present Editors, bear the severest criticism, and we intend that it shall become the standard work.

In the course of its publication, it will contain an Introduction to the Natural System of Botany, a thorough Treatise on the interesting and important branch of Vegetable Physiology. Notices on Fossil Botany, and descriptions, both scientific and popular, of numerous species of plants, the properties of which, medicinal and useful, will be fully explained. In short, it is intended to present a complete view of the latest and most important facts, discoveries, and theories, in every department of the science.

The whole illustrated by splendid colored engravings, taken from Nature, full size, and finished in the most elegant 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 degree, interesting and instructive.

We do not intend to confine ourselves to the botanical 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's 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 annum, or two copies to an address for \$6. Engraving can be supplied separately, and the price must be executed separately, and without the aid 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 promotive of piety.

From Exchange Papers. ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.—Number six of this very pretty floral work has been received, and is, as usual, filled with plates representing native and foreign flowers, and with matter relating thereto. We have heretofore spoken in terms of commendation of this work. We think it superior to any thing of the kind published.

ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.—To all lovers of the beautiful in Nature and Art, we commend this work as eminently worthy of patronage.—N. Y. Tribune.

ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.—Among the various publications that float our country, we see none that we consider more interesting, to the tourist or admirer of Nature, than the Illustrated Botany. It is illustrated with four to six engravings every month, handsomely colored, representing the plant true to nature. Its reading matter is descriptive 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 copies sent to one address for \$6.00. A very liberal discount allowed to agents. J. K. WELLMAN, Publisher & Proprietor, No. 116, Nassau-st. January 1, 1847.

F. S. Editors who have published our Prospectus for the present year, will please publish the above for the second year.

N. B. Publishers of newspapers who will give the above three insertions, shall receive the work one year.

PROSPECTUS. HERALD OF TRUTH. The Journals of the day are divided into three classes—the Secular, the Partisan, and the Populist. Of the fifteen hundred serial publications in our land, I know of but two or three which pretend to be devoted to the Cause of Truth on all subjects, unrestrained by sectarian or partisan interest, or by desire, from selfish motives, to please the great number of readers. Those which are not controlled by some religious sect, or political party, or other society of exclusives, are decidedly 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, if they be opposed to the general sentiment. Hence, the Editors of the day, do not maintain an unreserved allegiance to Truth, on the triumph of which depends the greatest good to the human family.—The Cause of Truth demands Journals devoted to her interests, through whose pages the thoughts of every candid mind can be brought before the public and thoroughly canvassed. It will be devoted to the interests of Religion, Philosophy, Literature, Science and Art. I will review such of the new publications as are

Humanity value, and cannot all questionable things that may be published, philosophically...

TO THE FARMERS. 200 Lbs. Superior Wool Twine. 10 doz. Sheep Shears.

Ann Arbor Marble Yard. THE Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business...



not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin...

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

FEVER & AGUE. Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent & Remittent Fevers & all the various forms of Bilious Diseases. SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY CURED.

CONSTOCK & SEYMOUR, Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery & Groceries.

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

THE Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business...

THE preceding figure is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body.

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

Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings, now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his line...

BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE! New and Fashionable TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

OUR ADVERTISERS. Under this head, we publish, free of charge, notices, residence, and business, of those who...

PEACE DECLARED, AND A TREATY FORMED, WHEREBY S. FELCH CAN HOLD FREE TRADE AND COMMERCE IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, and Findings.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business...

THE Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business...

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

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

CHEAP STOVES. AT YPSILANTI! 125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES, just received by the Subscriber...

HAT, CAP, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM. T. H. ARMSTRONG, HAVING taken the stand No. 53, Woodward Avenue...

ROWLAND'S Best Mill Saws, 6, 6 1/2, and 7 feet. Rowland's best X Cut Saws, 6, 6 1/2, and 7 feet.

NEW GOODS! Cheap for Cash!! THE Subscriber begs to inform their old customers, and the public generally...

THE Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business...

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

RECOMMENDATIONS. During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either in person or jointly with others...

READY MADE CLOTHING!! HALLOCK & RAYMOND, HAVING now on hand, just manufactured under their own supervision...

TO BUILDERS, 200 Kegs Albany and Troy Cut Nails, 50 Kegs Wrought Nails 6 to 12, 50 Boxes Belleville Glass from 7 X 9 to 10 X 14.

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL. ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth edition of this highly popular work are for sale at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or \$4.50 per dozen.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business...

THE Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business...

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

NEW GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c. &c. which he will sell for READY PAY as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be had at any other store in town.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS. "A" RMITAGE Mouse Hole' Anvils. do. Cotter Key Vices. do. West's best Bellows, 30 to 36 inches. Sledge, Hand Hammers, Files and Risps of every kind, can be found at the Iron Store, sign of the Big Anvil.

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

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...

THE Subscriber has received, and is constantly receiving from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of...