

[From the Boston Courier.]

Slaveholders for Presidents.

"But it is said, in the coming Presidential election, we are determined not to have a slaveholder, or one who sympathizes with the 'peculiar institution,' for a candidate, we assume a position at once novel and dangerous. Novel, because all the Presidents, from Washington to the present time, with but two, or at most, three exceptions, have been slaveholders; and dangerous, because it will be equivalent to disunion; for the south will never submit to an election conducted on such a principle. A writer in this paper, with the signature of 'New York Correspondent,' is the author of this most wonderful array of argument against any opposition to General Taylor, on the ground of Slavery. We have no desire to enter into any controversy with him; but as he stands as a representative of a class amongst us, that hold to similar notions, and whom we would seek, if possible, to influence.

"It is true that our Presidents have nearly all been nurtured in the school of Slavery. It was to the compromising disposition of the free States, the willingness of the North to forego the possession of office, and its attendant honors, to submit to some privation, and to wait a gradual enlightenment of public opinion that should cause the slave system to be abolished, that such men were permitted to exercise the functions of the government. Some of them were anxious to remove the system from among us, and publicly deprecated its continuance. But in the progress of the nation, a different class of men have come before the country;—men possessing no enlarged view of the destiny of this people, having no exalted ambition for its honorable rank in the history of the world, caring nothing for the prosperity of all parts of the land: but narrow, bigotted politicians, to whom self-aggrandizement is the great ambition, and in whose eyes the section of territory, which they inhabit, is the only portion to be cultured, and invested with privileges. In their estimation, they are the country and the people, having a right to assume the whole power of the government, and appropriate all its resources.

"Under such circumstances, our relation to slavery and slaveholders is entirely changed; and though it be novel that any should oppose the nomination of a slaveholder to the Chief Magistracy, we do it unqualifiedly, because of the very fact that he is such, and consequently, by whatever other name he may be called, whether Whig or Democrat, we denounce his nomination as not only unwise, but an insult to the free States, and the age in which we live. We are thoroughly prepared to have the lines distinctly and unequivocally drawn in the coming contest, between the North and the South; to have Freedom and Slavery arrayed for once, openly in the field, against each other. We are in favor of no more compromises; if Southern Whigs refuse to unite with the Whigs of the free States, in elevating a non-slaveholder to the office of President, we are prepared to stand alone, and enter into the contest without them. The free States can elect a President from among themselves if they choose to do so; there is no necessity for asking a single vote from beyond their own borders. We believe the time is come when the north should insist upon its rights, and upon the rights of humanity, and no longer bow the knee to southern dictation, even to save the Whig party from ruin. If that party has not principle enough to come off successful in such a contest as we have indicated, let it be dissolved; let its leaders go into retirement—they are not for this age, it does not need their services."

The Sabbath.

The zeal which claps in prison a poor "Comeouter" for esteeming all days alike, and which runs a tilt at steam cars, and lays a taboo upon Sunday mail bags, may or may not be according to knowledge.—We venture no opinion in respect to it, but would simply suggest, with the deference befitting one of the laity, that its attention might be very profitably turned to some recent transactions of our Christian army and navy, engaged in opening the way for the introduction of the Gospel into Mexico. If our Almanac does not deceive us, our navy spent a Sabbath at Tabasco some months ago, and performed "services" of an impressive but somewhat equivocal kind, sending messengers of peace and good will among the poor, benighted Catholics, in the shape of red hot balls and shells. More recently, Gen. Scott has "kept the Sabbath" on the heights of Cerro Gordo, storming batteries, blowing whole squadrons into eternity, impaling men on bayonets, and tearing off their limbs with cannon shot.—We should like to know what General Assemblies and Conferences think of this way of spending holy time. The occasions referred to were doubtless solemn enough to satisfy a Puritan tythingman—as such so, in short, as dying groans and ghastly corpses could make them.—But, apart from this, we cannot see that the storming of forts, and slaughter of women and children on their own hearths, or while kneeling in their places of worship, is a more appropriate Sunday business than the running of the United States mail or the delving of a Seventh-Day Baptist in his potato field.—J. G. Whitler.

Audacious Rascality.

On Saturday, the 17th, in a boarding-house at the South part of the city, the trunk of a young lady was broken open and \$84 in money, and notes to the amount of \$200, abstracted therefrom under circumstances which plainly showed the thief to be well acquainted with the house. At the same time a small tin trunk containing \$20 in money and some valuable papers was taken from a bag which hung in the same room.—The house was searched, and also persons who had been so situated as to have access to the stolen property, but not a trace of the plunder could be found. On the Monday after the robbery, the tin trunk spoken of was found on the premises, with its contents untouched, the money excepted. Last Friday, about dark, a letter was left at the door for the lady who had lost the greatest amount, by a colored man, who on delivering it took to his heels and made his disappearance in the shortest possible time. The letter contained the missing notes, and read as follows:—

"Miss—:—
"Enclosed I send you your notes and papers contained in your wallet, which was taken on Sunday, as they are of no value to any one but yourself. The money I keep, but only as a loan, for it shall be returned at some future day, with interest at the rate of 5 cents on the dollar." [The mean-spirited scamp, to offer one per cent less than legal interest!]
"Necessity and want drove me to the act, and not my being accustomed to such acts of guilt and depravity.—Money has been very scarce, * * *
* * * I committed the fatal and rash act, for which may God forgive me." [He does not seem to think the lady's pardon of any consequence.]
"But fear not you shall be paid in full for your loss and for your damage and trouble—and lest you should fear I do not mean what I say, I enclose two dollars which is about the interest for the next six months."

Nothing is said in relation to the smaller theft and we are led to infer that the thief considered any notice of that, as beneath his dignity.—Chron.

WHEAT CROP.—The cry of "Winter killed wheat" won't answer for this region. [Livingston Co., N. Y.] I have travelled for many miles in this vicinity, and inquired of farmers generally in reference to the subject, and the universal response is, that the crop gives indications as promising as last season.—Cor. Roch. Dem.

A LADY WITH WHOM GODLINESS WAS GREAT GAIN.—There is a lady residing not a thousand miles from Brighton, in independent circumstances who purchases at a time four or five pounds worth of men's shirts, collars and other articles which she gives to a poor woman to sell, and in order to assist the sale, she gives the woman a letter, signed with her own name, which she is instructed to take to various persons. The letter begins—"In the name of Jesus;" and then states that the bearer is a person in distress, and that any person purchasing the collars which she (the lady) "has made herself," will confer a favor on her (the said lady.) Thus armed, the poor woman commences her operations. The collars which the lady bought at 1d., 8d., and 1s. each, she marks a price on herself. The sixpenny ones are to be sold for two shillings, the eightpenny ones at two and six-pence, and so on. If the woman sell above 30s. worth in a day, she is paid one shilling by her patroness for her day's work; if she sell a less number, she is paid only six-pence a day.—She complains that she is not sufficiently remunerated; and this is how these facts became known.—English Paper.

The New Capital.

A correspondent of the Monroe Advocate thus describes the new capital of Michigan:—
"It is 25 or 30 rods west of the centre of sec. 16, town 4 north, range 2 west.—The selection is a good one, but in my judgment not the best that could have been made. Mr. Seymour, who owns sec. 9, north of sec. 16, is laying out a village on his own land, and Mr. Townsend who owns sec. 21, south of section 16, is also laying out a village on his.—The general character of the lands in this vicinity is uneven, or rolling. The soil is fertile, mostly heavy timber, with birch, maple, oak, &c.; and capable of sustaining a dense population. The Grand River, a beautiful stream, larger than the Raisin, "makes its devious course" through the country, turning to all points of the compass to find a lowly bed. It seldom overflows its banks even in high water. It is very favorable for slack water navigation from Grand Rapids to Jackson, and it has been concluded, by estimates, that the sale of water power thus created would defray the expense of building dams and locks. Lansing forms the centre of a large tract of valuable farming country, called the "Grand River country," unsurpassed by

any in the state for fertility, health, and all the elements of wealth and power, and is destined, I think, at no distant day, to rival the older portions of the State in population and influence. The capitol being located on the school section will make some delay about commencing improvements. The lots are to be laid out, appraised, and offered for sale at auction, before any one can make a purchase, which will require some four or five weeks at least. Some improvements will in the mean time, be made on the lands of Seymour and Townsend. Water power abundant, and will soon be improved.

Lime has not yet been found in any considerable quantity nearer than about 40 miles; most of the stones to be found are granite, boulders, etc. The nearest post office to be found, at present, is at Delta, Eaton county, about 5 or 6 miles from the capitol; but it is expected that soon an office will be established here, and G. W. Peck, Esq., Speaker of the House of Representatives last winter, be appointed Post Master. It is also expected that Mr. Harmon, of Detroit, will start a paper here about the first of July, and Mr. Peck is spoken of as editor."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Saturday, May 29.

NOTICE.

The State Liberty Convention, for the nomination of Candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State of Michigan, to be supported at the ensuing November election, will be held at Jackson on Wednesday the 23d day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. It is hoped there is no necessity of urging upon all lovers of freedom, and of their country's honor, the importance of a full attendance from every county in the State.

By order of the State Central Liberty Committee, C. GURNEY, Chairman.

Liberty Nominations.

From the discussions in the Liberty papers respecting the Presidential nomination, an attentive reader cannot fail to perceive that there is an essential difference of opinion respecting the proper character & province of the Liberty party: one class believing that its nominations should be made without any reference to the action of other parties, and rigidly adhered to in all cases, until the Liberty party shall become predominant, or utterly fail: while the others regard the Liberty organization as only a means for the advancement of Liberty principles: to be used while it is found the most efficient agency for this purpose, and then to give place to any other that may be found more available for accomplishing the great object aimed at by the Liberty party. Such a division of opinion is to be regretted; but that it exists, there can be no question. The Emancipator heads the first class of papers; and the National Era the second. We believe that the Liberty men of the West, generally, incline to the views of the Era. Some prominent Liberty men of Ohio have heretofore expressed such views; and the last number of the Indiana Freeman brings us a letter from S. S. Harding, formerly the Liberty candidate for Governor of that State, to the Editor of the Freeman, from which we make some extracts. The letter is published in that paper without comment, and doubtless expresses the views of a portion of the party in Indiana.

"It will soon be asked, (in truth it has been already) what course will be pursued by the Liberty party in the next Presidential contest; will they run a separate candidate at all events, or will they unite with either of the other parties? In this matter let me say, that Liberty men should be consistent, and act in accordance with those great principles, which have called them to part from their old associates. And they owe it not only to themselves, but those principles, and to the world, to show, that they are what they profess to be, governed by a sense of right alone, uncontaminated by ambition, which often springs from the hope of personal aggrandizement and power. That we are not seeking to climb ambition's ladder, in the constant agitation of this question, slavery. But that we honestly seek after the means, which in our judgment will cure the terrible calamities which it has visited upon the crushed millions around us, and involving alike, us, and them, in evils moral and social, no longer to be quietly borne. Liberty men, true to their professions, should be content to see the great end of their labors accomplished, no matter by whom, or under what name, only, they should not be content to stand idly by, and have no part of the glory and reward which follows; that is, a consciousness of having done right. If I am permitted to hazard an opinion, I will say that next year will present a spectacle altogether anomalous to the American politician. There will doubtless be in the field, three, and perhaps four presidential candidates. If Gen. Taylor is run, as he most probably will be, as a Whig candidate, there will be another candidate (perhaps he will be called a whig, perhaps a democrat) who will represent the great anti-slavery party of the North; made up of Liberty men and Whigs and Democrats, who are really anti-slavery in sentiment, and feeling, and have vowed to their country and to the God of their fathers, that come what may, Slavery shall not drag its bloody carcass across a given line, no, not to save the Union and a thousand such—for it is no longer Treason to talk of its value; or to calculate its value in dollars and cents—the South has been doing this ever since our confederation. Do not misunderstand me, nor think me too sanguine

in my belief of a fixed determination in the minds of thousands of whigs and democrats and Liberty men, upon this subject. They would do almost anything (but what have they done,) to save the Union of these States—so would I, but when it is generally understood that its duration depends upon the sole acquiescence of the freemen of the North and West, to the continued violation of our constitution by the South, in the acquisition of new territory, for the sole purpose of securing the perpetuation of this living lie: then there is no earthly power can long procrastinate the event. But it would fall as severed flax at the touch of fire."—The question recurs; under a state of facts like those above named, what would be the duty of Liberty men? To me the answer is plain and simple; I will vote for the man who fairly represents my principles without any regard to his party name, if I can have the proper assurance of his carrying those principles honestly out. And if there should be two candidates holding the same opinions, (which is not at all likely to be the case) I would vote for the one most likely to be the strongest. But on the other hand, if either or both of the other parties should again bring into the field candidates who are moral cowards upon this question, and for fear of losing votes in the South, will not speak out plain, and distinct, without filtering or tripping, I will not vote for him; no, for all the vast patronage at his disposal if elected; and if there was a man (no matter how unlikely his election might prove) who stood by the Right, and openly advocated it; I would vote for him though no one else should.

I do not know whether I have spoken any other man's views in this matter, I have aimed to speak at least my own.—Holding these views, I would say that no premature move should be made in regard to a Liberty candidate for President. I would say, wait and see what the other parties will do. It would be greatly to our interest to have a full view of the field before we act in this matter."

Mr. Harding then desires Mr. DePay to present to the Gresham Convention certain resolutions, among which are the following:

"That if justice was properly administered under the constitution, slavery would be left where it was found by the same, a creature of state law. That it could have no existence without its prescribed hints; and has no right to appeal to the constitution, for aid or protection. That when ever we become satisfied, that either of the parties now formed aims at the abolition of slavery, so far as the same can be done under the constitution of the U. S.—we will most heartily, and cordially cooperate with our fellow citizens, without regard to names, in accomplishing so grand a desideratum."

We have inserted these extracts for the purpose of giving our readers an idea of the views existing elsewhere, and not because we endorse them in full. With our present opinions of propriety and consistency, we could not support for the Presidency any candidate merely because he was opposed to the EXTENSION of Slavery. He must be opposed to its EXISTENCE, as the great evil of our nation, and do all he constitutionally could for its extermination. Any position on our part short of this, would be retrograde and injurious, if not suicidal.

Slave Case in Pennsylvania.

An attempt to obtain a fugitive Slave in rather a novel manner, has excited great interest in Pennsylvania. The following from a Baltimore paper, gives an idea of the case.

IMPORTANT LEGAL OPINION.—Fugitives from Service in the Slave States.—Governor Shunk, of Pennsylvania, recently laid before the Attorney General of the State, B. Champey, Esq., for his opinion of the law in the case, the facts, in relation to the application by the Governor of Maryland to the Governor of that State, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress of the 13th of February, 1793, requesting the apprehension and delivery, as fugitives from justice, of Jack Mack and Ellen Lochman, slaves for life, who stand indicted, under a law of Maryland, of the crime of running away and escaping from that State into the State of Pennsylvania, against the will and consent of their masters and owners, with a view to escape from the servitude of their said masters or owners. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The Attorney General, after due consideration, arrives at the conclusion that the fugitives from service or labor are not embraced, and cannot be demanded, under that clause of the Constitution which provides for delivering up fugitives from justice. That the rightful remedy of the owner is under that clause of the Constitution and the act of Congress of 1793 which provides for delivering up persons held to service or labor; and that no act of State legislation can evade, alter, abridge, or enlarge the provisions and remedies contained in the Constitution and laws of the United States relating to this subject. This opinion, the Governor says, seems to him to be sustained by the history of the Federal Government, and the exposition of that part of the Constitution now under consideration, made contemporaneously with its adoption, as well as by the current of our judicial decisions, especially by that of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reported in 16 Peters, page 539. The Governor therefore declined issuing the warrant for the arrest."

Gerrit Smith.

Mr. Smith, having been solicited by numerous friends to let his name be used for the Liberty Presidential nomination, has come out in the papers, stating reasons why he will not comply, and giving a statement of things which he should deem necessary and proper to be done by a President, so far as his influence could be lawfully and justly exerted.—These points are so perfectly in keeping with Mr. Smith's character, that an enumeration of them will be of interest to those who know that gentleman.

- 1. The war stopped, Mexico compensated for damages, and Texas restored to her, or bought of her.
2. The army, navy, and military system broken up.
3. All restrictions on commercial intercourse abolished.
4. Direct Taxation.
5. Liberal governmental expenditures for harbors, lighthouses, &c.
6. Mobs and insurrections to be put down.
7. The Constitution to be brought into the widest, deadliest, sternest war against Slavery.
8. No land monopoly, and the homestead inalienable.
9. Political rights are natural and absolute: foreign born citizens should vote.
10. Property or color no bar to suffrage.
11. "I would give office to a slaveholder, no sooner than to any other pirate.—Again, I would give office to the person, who would give office to a slaveholder, no sooner than I would give it to the person, who would give it to any other pirate. Slaveholding would soon cease to be reputable—would soon cease to be—were slaveholders excluded from civil office. It is no wonder, that it is, now, reputable. Were we to make civil rulers of sheep-thieves, as freely as we do of man-thieves; sheep-stealing and horse-stealing would be as reputable among us, as man-stealing."

"I would give office to no persons, who are in favor of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. I would sooner consent to give it to persons, who are in favor of licensing gaming-houses and brothels; for the gaming-houses and brothels of a country are, compared with its drinking-houses and dram-shops, harmless."

Members of secret associations should not hold office. Mr. Smith, in some of these views, is several hundred years ahead of the average of his country-men. The avowal of such opinions now makes him sneered at as a fanatic. But they will be remembered to his honor a century hence.

Life in New York.

Henry Bibb, writing from New York to the Emancipator on the disfranchisement of colored people because they are unfit to vote at elections, indignantly contrasts their character and condition with that of some white people whom he saw in the city, whose fitness for voting had never been questioned by the legislators.

"Soon after I arrived here I started from my boarding house on a voyage of discovery. But before I had proceeded far, my attention was attracted by a crowd of loafers of both sexes in the street, black, guarding, swearing, &c., in a manner which would disgrace a heathen nation. Some of them were barefooted, bare-headed, ragged, dirty, drunk, bloated, and all seemed to be "glorying in their shame." There was one of the police officers standing by, whom I got to go and show me some of their tenements. He took me into a large building where there was over a hundred families crowded together, of all sorts and sizes. In some of the rooms they were lying all together on the floor, with a few old dirty rags over them. Up another flight of steps we found some lying sick, others almost naked, and some begging us for three cents to buy bread with. I told them they only wanted it to buy rum with, and that was just what kept them in that condition. The police said that every house in that part of the city, as far as I could see, was occupied with just such characters, though some were more decent than others—and that there were little girls among them not over twelve years of age. This might well be called the "grave-yard of the mind," in the city of New York. It is true I have been a slave twenty-five years. I have been a slave among the Cherokee Indians. I have been a slave in the city of New Orleans, where vice and immorality abound—but this part of New York City exceeds anything that I have ever before witnessed."

An old anti-slavery friend, writing from Berrien county, says: "I would like to address a word to our friends in this county, and probably it would be applicable to other places—that is, when nominations are made for county or state officers, it would be well to forward the same to the Signal of Liberty immediately for insertion, and also see that the tickets are forwarded in time.—Being in a remote part of the county, our tickets did not come to hand in time, and I could not ascertain through the Signal our nomination. I therefore could not vote a full ticket last fall."

From the War.

A letter from General Scott's army says: "The army proper cannot be recruited to its full complement; and the day of volunteering is rapidly coming to an end; it is no longer considered a fine summer's frolic through a garden of Eden, with gold and silver images all along the road, and the golden "Halls of Montezuma" in the distance: it has come down to sober realities—to rough roads and narrow defiles; the knife and the lance, bacon and corn bread; pebble stones or drifting sands for a bed, and the sky for a roof, with hard knocks, and plenty of them."

Another Letter speaks of the movement of the Army towards the city of Mexico, thus:

"I read the report to our army of an advance on the capital, even notwithstanding the recent victory. I do not mean as to any actual open resistance; for in all fighting we shall drive them before us; but the certain effect of the constant wear and tear, from disease, battle, guerrillas, hardships, and exposure, which the army has to encounter; so that, if SANTA ANSA knew the best policy, it would be to let us advance without opposition, to and into the capital, and let the army waste away there, as the best-informed men say it would do, like a ball of snow in July, whilst the Mexicans confined their operations to cutting off or harassing convoys, curtailing our supplies, picking up stragglers, and obliged us to keep compact and in large bodies, without the ability to send out even a foraging party. When in the city of Mexico, we could not keep open the communications with Vera Cruz, or receive supplies or reinforcements, except by large detachments which could fight their way; and if posts are garrisoned at intervals on the route, they must all be with a force that can resist a heavy attack, or they would be carried in detail. In the march that Gen. SCOTT has now undertaken, he must go in close and compact columns, as the Mexican cavalry will hover round them like Cossacks, driving in their foraging parties and small detachments, and wasting their strength and resources by this petty warfare. At present, however, it is, I believe, understood that he will not go beyond Jalapa."

Another Letter from New Orleans gives the following information of the proposed movement by Gen. TAYLOR's command across the desert to San Luis Potosi:—"General TAYLOR is determined (tho' opposed to the plan) to advance from his present position. Two thousand iron-bound 18-gallon kegs are now making for him here, and many of them have gone forward, intended for carrying water across the desert between San Luis and Saltillo: a mule, with a pack-saddle, will carry two of them, one slung on each side. A thousand horses are also being bought for him, with other large supplies. But, the expense! Whew!"

Another letter says: "Our loss in battle, however, is nothing in comparison to our loss by disease and by the system of guerilla war, of the extent of neither of which have the people of the United States the least idea.—Officers from Saltillo say that on the whole route, including all our detachments on the Rio Grande, the losses by individual murders are enormous. Every straggler and way-traveller perishes; and there is no safety in venturing from the posts even a short distance. Hundreds have already perished in this way; many never heard of who have started in small parties to go from one point to another. Disease has been still more severe in its operation. The Mississippi regiment buried 135 of its number before they left the banks of the Rio Grande.—Other regiments suffered equally; and hundreds have been re-landed here whose appearance was most pitiable—with ruined constitutions, and looking like walking ghosts."

Rev. R. O'Reilly, one of the Roman Catholic chaplains appointed by Mr. Polk, writes to the N. Y. Freeman's Journal,—"The war now being waged is far more disastrous to us than is generally supposed in the United States. We are always victorious, and lose much less men in action than the Mexicans; but then climate comes to their aid, and cuts down more of our men than their loss on the battle field. Were the number of our men forever disabled by the service, with the deaths in every form which have thinned our ranks since the commencement of the campaign, accurately presented, our loss considering the smallness of our army, would appear great, almost without a parallel."

"There is now, it appears to me, no end to be gained by the further prolongation of the war. A victorious and powerful nation will not escape imputation of folly and great error in action, if, to punish a weak and harassed enemy, it inflicts infinitely greater injury on itself. If we entered it for the purpose of compelling the payment of indebtedness long withheld, we are, if we still continue it, in a fair way of compelling Mexico, long since bankrupt, to the benefit of the insolvent act. If, for the recognition of the Rio Grande as our boundary, we have but to recross that noble river; my word for it, Mexico will never dispute our title to that contemptible strip of territory. If the war is to be continued until Mexican indemnities for actual expense, which is not, I would hope, the national resolve, we would be acting somewhat the part, but with greater inhumanity, of the creditor who insists on the incarceration of an insolvent debtor until he liquidates the debt and also the expense of the incarceration. If the appropriation of Mexican territory be intended as a compensation, I doubt much whether the result will justify the policy or the wisdom of the act. This climate and country is suited to the Mexicans, but so little to us that the part taken will ultimately be a burden rather than a benefit."

Mr. Black, the late Consul at Mexico, has arrived at New Orleans. He says C. M. Clay, Borland and Gaines are still in confinement. There are now eight American papers published regularly in Mexico, viz:—the "Flag," at Matamoros; the "Sentinel," at Tampico; the "Pioneer," at Monterey, in New Leon; the "Eagle," (Eng.) and "Chronicle," (Span.) at Vera Cruz; the "American Star," at Jalapa; the "California," at Monterey, California; and a Mormon paper at Zerba Buena. Of the whole number, two are in the Department of Tamaulipas, one in that of New Leon, three in that of Vera Cruz, and two in California. Another will soon be wanted in Puebla, another in San Luis Potosi, and two in the city of Mexico.

The Picayune contains an order of Canales relative to the recent massacre of Mexicans by our troops, in which retaliation is recommended without distinction of age or sex. The valley at the Rio Grande is under martial law, and every one capable of bearing arms is called upon to rally under penalty of a traitor's death. This does not exclude even the clergy. Congress had returned to the government the British offer of mediation, which was equivalent to a rejection. In a proclamation at Jalapa, Gen. Salas says:

"I have obtained permission to raise a guerilla corps, with which to attack and destroy the invaders in every manner imaginable. The conduct of the enemy, contrary both to humanity and natural rights, authorizes us to pursue him without pity [misericordia.] "War without pity and death!" will be the motto of the guerilla warfare of vengeance; therefore, I invite all my fellow citizens, especially my brave subordinates, to unite at general headquarters, to enroll themselves, from 6 until 3 in the afternoon, so that it may be organized in the present week!"

In Vera Cruz everything is going on smoothly. The business of the city is increasing in a wonderful degree. The waters are covered with merchant vessels. Yankee hotels, Yankee auction houses, Yankee circus companies, and Yankee ice-houses, are starting up here at every turn of the corner. Santa Anna is said to have assembled at Orizaba 2000 infantry and 2000 cavalry; recruits will join him from Oajaca, with which his force will amount to 7000 men. He has also received 21 pieces of artillery from Alverado; with these means he may annoy the rear of General Scott on his march upon Mexico, where he will be met by six thousand men belonging to the National Guard. More than 3000 of these troops the state of Mexico will send from Taluca, and 4000 will come from San Luis, with 10 pieces of cannon. A savage system of attack is about to be commenced upon all straggling parties of Americans from our places of occupation. The highest penalties will be imposed upon all military commanders who shall refuse to carry out Canales orders. Taylor was not to move from San Luis, on account of the expiration of the term of service of large numbers of his volunteer troops. The Courier des Etats Unis of this morning has a letter from the city of Mexico of April 12th. From which it appears that the Mexicans had decided to erect the first line of defences in the gorges of the mountains 10 leagues from the city; and a second at Guadalupe, and Pend Yiego, Old Rock, 3 leagues from the city on the route to Vera Cruz.

We have Tampico dates to the 6th, but there is no news of importance. We have also Vera Cruz dates to the 6th. There is a good deal of sickness in our army and it is constantly increasing.

The Native Americans held a National Convention at Pittsburg last week which was attended by about fifteen or twenty delegates. After two days' deliberation, and the adoption of a resolution not to support the nominees of any other party, the convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 10th of next September to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.—Wash. Patriot.

A portion of the Slaveholders at the South are co-workers and co-operators with us in making Slavery the great political issue of the nation.

The Evangelical Alliance.

After four days' discussion, this body adopted the following as their final exposition on slavery, with only one dissenting voice:

1. Resolved, unanimously, That Congress has no power to pass any law affecting either directly or indirectly, immediately, the institution of slavery;

2. Resolved, unanimously, That, as members of any party, we will not vote for any man for President or Vice President of the United States who will not, previous to the election, pledge himself to oppose at all times the passage of any law, by Congress, affecting in any way the institution of slavery;

3. Resolved, unanimously, That, on the subject matter of these resolutions among ourselves, we know no party distinction, and never will know any—that we will be either all Democrats, or all Whigs, or neither.

A Col. Williams, a Whig, made a speech, showing that this ought to be the great issue with the South. He would not vote for Clay for President, unless he would endorse these resolutions.

The Col. read extracts from the speeches of Mr. Winthrop, whom he said was a brother Whig. He denounced the Representative from Boston in no measured terms, for daring in the great Assembly of the Nation to assert that on the question of slavery, he his position unjust or otherwise, his mind and the mind of Massachusetts and New England was made up.

Daniel Webster has been received with great cordiality at the South, particularly at Charleston. The subject of slavery seems to have been carefully avoided both by the entertainers and the guest, except on one occasion, during a feast at Charleston.

There was one particular, too, in which, as a Carolinian and a Southerner, he felt more than commonly proud to do great honor to Daniel Webster. In his own Massachusetts and in the Congress of the Union, he had boldly and patriotically rebuked the mad spirit of fanaticism, that, under the banner of a false philanthropy, would prech a crusade against Southern rights and institutions, and stab to the heart the peace, the prosperity, nay, the very existence, of the South.

The True Tocsin has been merged in the Gem of Science. The Ann Arbor American, the Native paper, has been discontinued. But we have still six papers left, published at four printing offices—a number greater, we believe, than at any other place in the State.

The Liberty Party. A few general remarks, and we have done. We value, first of all, the principles of the Liberty party; the party organization we prize only as a means of carrying them out.

In another place we have inserted Col. Benton's letter to the Oregon people. It is thought by politicians to be peculiarly significant of the course he will hereafter pursue in reference to the extension of Slavery.

LICENSE QUESTION IN BOSTON.—It has been decided by the casting vote of the Mayor that there shall be no licensed sale of intoxicating drinks in Boston during the present year.

A great result to be attained by so long a discussion! These clergymen have really discovered that Slavery is an "evil" but whether a moral, social, political or physical one, they have not told us. Probably they have not yet advanced far enough to ascertain. But into this Alliance those who perpetuate and bring upon their countrymen this "stupendous evil," are duly received with full fellowship: such men as James K. Polk, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, &c.: all of them reputed to be "respectable members of Evangelical Churches."

When Mr. Wise proposed in the House of Representatives, some years since, to rob the Mexican churches of their "gold Jesuses," and other sacred ornaments, the piety of many good people was very much shocked by the infamous proposal.

Religious Robbery.

Messrs. HAWLEY and WASHINGTON spoke in this place four times on Wednesday and Thursday. Our engagements prevented us from being present at all the meetings, but we know that the remarks presented were highly interesting to all classes of our citizens.

Several changes have taken place of late in the printing department in this village. The True Democrat, the organ of the Reform Democrats, is now published and edited by E. H. Sanford.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } WASHINGTON COUNTY, } NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned on the 24th day of May inst., presented a petition to the Justice of Probate of said County, praying that David Pierce be appointed Administrator on the estate of Lester Cooper, late of said county deceased, and that the consideration of said petition be postponed to the 21st day of June next at one o'clock P.M.

GRAND STAMPEDE.—On Friday or Saturday night, between twenty and twenty-five slaves belonging to different plantations in Benton county, Ky., across the river, left for parts unknown via the State of Ohio.

THE TURKS ON THE ADVANCE.—The Sultan has abolished the slave market at Constantinople. He has made a donation of 21,000 to relieve the distresses of Ireland; and recently, at a great levee, his ambassador in London was accompanied by his wife.

HANGING JUDAS.—The Irish lately were not a little amused by the ceremony of "hanging Judas," performed by Portuguese sailors, who happened to be in the harbor at Cork, on the anniversary of this event.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—The New York legislature has passed a law in conformity with a provision of the new Constitution disfranchising any elector who either bets or becomes interested in any bet to be decided by the pending election.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—The corner stone was laid at Washington, on Saturday last, in the act of getting into a carriage, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, when he broke out: the bottom of the carriage with his great weight—his legs crossing over the coupling pole, and nearly touching the ground between the wheels, the residue of his person being invisible inside the hack.

THE BUILDING.—The building is to be 217 feet long, 59 feet broad,—the main building; including the towers and the wings, it will be larger and broader. It is to be 60 feet high, the wings, 43 feet; the main towers from 150 to 60 feet. It is to be brown Potomac sand stone.

Among the killed at the battle of Buena Vista was Lieut. William Price, of Illinois, in the seventy-second year of his age. He had left his home of affluence and ease, with the expressed wish to die in the service of his country.

VARIETY.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—If my American friends wish to see me on their side of the Atlantic before the expiration of the present year, they must lead a hand to Ocean Penny Postage; for I have pledged myself, before several public meetings, not to return to America until Uncle John Bull will carry letters across the ocean for a penny a piece.

TOAST.—"Three 'totals' of Temperance.—The total abstinence from distilled liquors of 1825; the total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks of 1840; and the total suppression of the traffic of 1847. 'The sum total' in happiness is totally beyond the power of figures."

LAKE COMMERCE.—The Buffalo Courier says they are informed by those who know, that it is almost certain that there will be no Steamboat Association organized this season, all negotiations having been met, thus far, with insurmountable obstacles.

IN THE LAST CONGRESS the Whigs of the Old Dominion had but a solitary representative, Pendleton. At the late canvass they have been able to return six certain, and they still hope for another, that is, one-half.

A VOLUNTEER FROM FRANCE.—On Thursday week a young French Gentleman who occupied a high rank in the French army, enlisted in company B, at the rendezvous, in New York.

WATER IN WHICH POTATOES have been boiled, sprinkled upon plants of any kind is sure death to all insects in every stage of their existence.

A CORK PAPER states, that a gentleman living in that county, lately bought seventeen horses, alive, to feed his hounds, at five shillings each. The horses were on the point of death from hunger, as their owners had no food of any kind to give them.

SPOTS ON THE SUN. A late English astronomical paper says that there are now several spots visible on the sun. Those on the Western side are about 40,000 miles in diameter!

SEVERE BUT JUST.—Rev. Theodore Parker, in his sermon on Merchants, says that the patron saint of such merchants as send rum and missionaries abroad in the same vessels is Judas, the first saint that made money out of Christ.

AN OLD SUIP.—There is a ship on the sectional dock in New York for repairs (the Gen. Jackson,) which is more than a hundred years old, and is yet seaworthy. She was built of imperishable teak at about 1725, at Goa, East India, by the Portuguese.

OUR ADVERTISERS. Under this head, we publish, free of charge, the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, May 25, 1847. The weather during the week past has been fine, and vegetation although late, looks flourishing and healthy.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT, in our village, for some days past, has been \$1.12, although a little more has been paid in some instances.

DETROIT, May 26.—The market was quite active yesterday and sales to quite a large amount were made. Prices fixed at 6.24 3/4 for wagons for mixed brands and \$6 3/8 for straight.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Flour has raised to \$5.69 to \$9.00, with an active demand. It has advanced about one dollar since the arrival of the Britannia.

SALLES YELLOW CORN, \$1.09. Oats 66c at retail. Ashes quick. Pots \$5—pearls \$6.50. The N. Y. Herald says: Money is getting more abundant every day, the banks have more than they know how to use, and the rate of interest rules as low as we have known for many months.

LIBERTY MEETINGS. C. M. HAWLEY, a member of the N. Y. State Liberty Committee, and Lewis Washington, a fugitive slave, now citizen of N. Y., will address the citizens of Michigan at the following times and places:

Friday, May 28, at Dexter, Saturday, " 29 & 30 at Leoni, Monday, " 31, at Jackson, Tuesday, June 1, at Albion, Wednesday, " 2, at Battle Creek, Thursday, " 3, at Kalamazoo, Friday, " 4, at Saginaw, Saturday, " 5, at Cassopolis, Sunday, " 6, at Niles, Monday, " 7, at Laporte, (Ia.) Tuesday, " 8, at " Wednesday, " 9, at " Thursday, " 10, at Chicago, (Ill.) Friday, " 11, at " "

THE ABOVE MEETINGS will be addressed at 2 and 7 1/2 P. M. We hope the friends will see that ample arrangements are made for large, soul-stirring meetings.—The friends are also requested to see that these advocates of freedom receive the hospitality and the earnest co-operation of friends.

THE "WESTERN CITIZEN" is requested to copy the above notices.

COOPER'S TOOLS. JUST received at the Anvil Store, Upper Town, a complete assortment of the celebrated LOCKPORT TOOLS, made by WOOD, and the OHIO CITY, made by WELLS, which will be warranted and sold at greatly reduced prices.

SHIRTS, GLOVES & HOSIERY.—Just received at the Western Clothing Emporium, a splendid assortment of fine and superior, plain and fancy Shirts, Gloves, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., for sale low.

WESTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, DETROIT. Cor. Jeff and Woodward avenues.

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New Goods

Wm. A. Raymond, Proprietor of the MANHATTAN STORE, Cor. of Jefferson Avenue and Bates St. Detroit.

OLD MANHATTAN STORE. The quantity is larger, the style prettier, and the prices lower than ever!

BONNETS, BONNETS! A very large assortment of all kinds. Tuscan, Straw, Felt Hat, Open Work, English Braid, Albertine, &c. &c.

GINGHAMS, LAWNS, BARAGES, MUSLIN DELAINS, Balzorines!

BEAUTIFUL DRESS SILKS, PARASOLS AND SHAWLS, of all kinds

PRINTS, Drillings, PANTALON STUFF, COTTON GOODS, COTTON YARN, AND

W A R P. If folks from the country will give us a call, and look at our new goods, it is all we ask.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist, FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT'S STORE, JANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK, 261-1/2

A List of Books FOR SALE BY FOWLER & WELLS, At The Phrenological Cabinet, 131 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY. A condensed description of the functions of the body and mind.

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mail, at the price affixed to each work. RATIONALS OF CHINESE, Price 62 cents

Just Published, Illustrated Edition of FAMILIAR LESSONS ON PHRENOLOGY, for Children and Youth.

Illustrated Botany, VOL. II, 1847. Edited by J. L. COMSTOCK, M. D.

Important Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the meeting of the Thomsonian Medical Society

Dissolution. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name of FOSTER & DELL

BLANKS. WARRANT DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS, MORTGAGES, CHATTEL MORTGAGES, SUBMERSIONS, SUFFRANES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, LEASES, MASTERS' DEEDS, FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

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Illustrated Botany. Among the various publications that flourish in our country, we see none that we consider of more interest to the florist or admirer of Nature, than the Illustrated Botany.

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BLANKS. WARRANT DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS, MORTGAGES, CHATTEL MORTGAGES, SUBMERSIONS, SUFFRANES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, LEASES, MASTERS' DEEDS, FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

Illustrated Botany. We do not intend to confine ourselves to the botanical descriptions of each plant, but to make it a thoroughly scientific work.

Illustrated Botany. We give below the free opinions of the press, from the 'Cleric in Advers' & 'Jour.', edited by T. E. Bond, M.D.

Illustrated Botany. Among the various publications that flourish in our country, we see none that we consider of more interest to the florist or admirer of Nature, than the Illustrated Botany.

Illustrated Botany. This work will be published monthly, with from six to ten flowers, handsomely painted in each number.

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