

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1847.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

THRASHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to manufacture the above machines at the old stand of Knapp & Haviland, at the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, near the Paper Mill. The Machines are of approved models, have been thoroughly tested in this vicinity and worked well. They are made of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They will be kept constantly on hand, and also be made to order at the shortest notice. They will be sold on very reasonable terms for Cash, or for notes known to be absolutely good.
The above Machines can be used by four, six or eight horses, and are not liable to be easily broken or damaged. They are well adapted for the use of either Farmers or Jobbers. The Separator can be attached to any geared or strapped machine of any other kind. The subscriber would refer to the following persons who have purchased and used his Machines:
Michael Thompson, Salem,
Alexander Dooce, "
James Parker, "
Alva Pratt, Pittsfield,
M. A. Gravel, "
Charles Alexander, "
Wm. Pate, Milford,
Hunkley & Vinton, Treadwell,
Martin Doy, Ypsilanti,
M. P. & A. D. Hadley, Saline,
Wm. Smith, Canton,
Isaac Barham, Northfield.
Particular attention will be paid to Repairing. Cash will be paid for.

Old Castings.
Persons desiring to purchase machines are requested to call and examine these before purchasing elsewhere.
T. A. HAVILAND.
May 17, 1847. 317d

GESE FEATHERS!
PAPER HANGINGS!
FIRST RATE YOUNG HYSON TEA AT ONLY FOUR AND SIXPENCE PER POUND!
By the way no one buys this tea once but buys again, and becomes a customer. None better for the price can be had in Detroit.

WILLOW WAGGONS.
TRAVELING BASKETS, AND BIRD CAGES.
as well as lots of other goods besides Dry Goods may be had very cheap at the "OLD MANHATTAN STORE," Detroit.
W. A. RAYMOND.
317

Returned.
FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE Subscriber is desirous of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he has located himself on Main st., near Wilde Grocery Store, on the corner of Main and Huron streets, where all kinds of
TAILORING
in the present fashion can be done in a respectable and prompt manner.
E. S. CUTTING done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit if properly made up.
W. WILKINSON.
Ann Arbor, May 20, 1847. 317f

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers to sell her Dwelling House and Lot in the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, situated but a few rods from the center of business, and fronting on Broadway. It will be found a convenient residence for a family. Also, on the same lot, a dwelling house well adapted to a small family.
The property will be sold on very reasonable terms. Possession can be given by the first of September, if desired.
ELIZA H. GROVE.
May 22, 1847. 317m

STEEL GOODS!
Best Steel and Trimmings
SPLENDID FANS,
and any quantity of other goods of this sort at the
OLD MANHATTAN STORE,
Detroit.
317

TO RENT.
THE ROOM over the store of Beckley & Thomas. Possession given immediately.
May 22, 1847. BECKLEY & THOMAS.

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

Gold Pens,
PRICE REDUCED.
It is admitted by all who use them, that Piquette's Gold Pens are equal if not superior to any ever offered in this market, price \$2.50 For sale wholesale, and retail at the manufactory, Corner of Jefferson Avenue & Griswold St., Detroit. 314-ly
Also for sale by C. BLISS, Ann Arbor.

WM. S. BROWN,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
OFFICE with E. MERRY, Esq. 307-ly

POETRY.

From the National Press
A Swimming Song.
BY MISS SARAH J. CLARK.
When evening with its breezy air,
Succeeds the sultry day,
Let others wear in crowds and glare,
The tranquil hours away;
But be it mine to seek at eve
Yon lake of heavenly blue,
To lave my weary frame, and cleave
The shining waters through!

When first the fair moon's tender light
Steals up the cloudless sky,
Like plighted maiden to her knight;
Down shelving shores I fly!
My lord, constrained by kingliness,
Hastes not his love to meet,
Yet sends wave-messengers, who press
In homage round my feet.

I hear his gentle, wooing tone—
I come, my lord, I haste!
Now are his arms about me thrown,
They circle round my waist!
Their fond grasp brings no fearful chill,
Mine own extended wide,
I fling myself with a joyful thrill,
On the bosom of the tide!

O, what delicious coolness flows
Through every quivering vein!
Fresh as a water lily, grows
My fevered heart again!
The golden stars of even!
They leap up to splash my brow!
My long hair, unconfined,
Is flung like some young mermaid's, now
To tossing wave and wind!

A new and glorious life is mine—
I seem to float through heaven!
And mark far down its blue depths' shine
The golden stars of even!
Now farther from the shadowy shore,
Right cheerily away!
See, like the plashing of an oar,
My tireless arms quick play!

And now where none are nigh to save,
While earth grows dim behind,
I lay my cheek to the kissing wave,
And laugh with the frolicsome wind,
On the billowy swell I lean my breast,
And he fondly bareth me—
I dash the foam from his sparkling crest,
In my wild and careless glee!

Go tell pale-eyed, faint hearted maids,
In languid luxury reared,
Of gossams, fates, and gay musquerades,
Of gems, gaces, charms unpeered;
Of conquests, silken pinioned loves,
Divinest hopes and blisses—
Of meetings fond in twilight groves,
Smiles, vows, and honied kisses;

But give to me the wild delight
To dash the billows through!
To bathe at once in moonbeams white,
And in the waters blue; [waves,
When hurrying down from mountain
The cooling night wind sweeps,
Oh, a moonlight frolic with the waves,
A plunge through starlight deeps!

MISCELLANY.

[For the Signal of Liberty.]
A Story of the Revolution.
1775.

"Tell me the truth: I seek to know it."
Frederick the Great, of Prussia.

Whilst the war was prosecuted with various success, in the North, an attempt was made, in June and July, to destroy the fort on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S. C., by General Clinton and Sir Peter Parker. After an action of upwards of ten hours, the British were obliged to retire, having their ships nearly torn to pieces, and with a loss of two hundred killed and wounded.—The loss of the Americans was but ten killed and twenty-two wounded.

Among the American troops who resisted the British in their attack on fort Moultrie, was a sergeant Jasper, whose name has been given to one of the counties of Georgia, in commemoration of his gallant deeds, and who deserves an honorable notice in every history of his country. In the warmest part of the contest, the flag-staff was severed by a cannon ball, and the flag fell to the bottom of the ditch, on the outside of the works. This accident was considered, by the anxious inhabitants of Charleston, as putting an end to the contest by striking the American flag. The moment Jasper made the discovery that the flag had fallen, he jumped from one of the embrasures, and took up the flag, which he tied to a post, and replaced it on the parapet, where he supported it until another flag staff was procured. The subsequent activity and enterprise of this patriot induced Col. Moultrie to give him a sort of roving commission, to go and come at pleasure, confident that he was always usefully employed. He was allowed to choose such men from the regiment as he pleased, to accompany him in his enterprises. His parties consisted generally of five or six, and he often returned with prisoners, before Moultrie was apprized of his absence. Jasper was distinguished for his humane treatment when an enemy fell into his power. His ambition appears to have been limited to the characteristics of bravery, humanity, and usefulness to the cause in which he was engaged. By his cunning and enterprise, he often succeeded in the capture of those who were ly-

ing in ambush for him. He entered the British lines, and remained several days in Savannah, in disguise, and after informing himself of their strength and intentions, returned to the American camp with useful information to his commanding officer. In one of those excursions, an instance of bravery and humanity is recorded which could not be credited if it was not well attested.

While he was examining the British camp at Ebenezer, all the sympathy of his heart was awakened by the distresses of Mrs. Jones, whose husband, an American by birth, had taken the king's protection, and been confined in irons for deserting the royal cause, after he had taken the oath of allegiance. Her well founded belief was, that nothing short of the life of her husband would atone for the offence with which he was charged. Anticipating the awful scene of a beloved husband expiring on the gibbet, had excited inexpressible emotions of grief and distraction. Jasper secretly consulted with his companion, Serj. Newton, whose feelings for the distressed female and her child were equally excited with his own, upon the practicability of releasing Jones from his impending fate. Though they were unable to suggest a plan of operation, they were determined to watch for the most favorable opportunity and make the effort.

The departure of Jones and several others, all in irons, for Savannah, for trial, under a guard, consisting of a sergeant, corporal and eight men, was ordered on the succeeding morning. Within two miles of Savannah, about thirty yards from the main road, is a spring of fine water, surrounded by a deep and thick underwood, where travellers often halt to refresh themselves with a draught from this pure fountain. Jasper and his companion selected this spot as the most favorable for their enterprise. They accordingly passed the guard, and concealed themselves near the spring. When the enemy came up, they halted, and two of the guard only remained, while the others leaned their guns against a tree in a careless manner, and went to the spring.—Jasper and Newton sprung from their place of concealment, seized two of the muskets, and shot the sentinels. The possession of all the arms placed the enemy in their power, and compelled them to surrender. The irons were taken off from the prisoners, and arms put into their hands. The whole party arrived at Perrysburgh, the next morning, and joined the American camp. There are but few instances on record where personal exertions, even for self-preservation from certain prospects of death, would have induced a resort to an act so desperate of execution; how much more laudable was this, when the spring of action was aroused by the lamentation of a female unknown to the adventurers!

Subsequently to the gallant defence at Sullivan's Island, Col. Moultrie's regiment was presented with a stand of colors by Mrs. Elliot, which she had richly embroidered with her own hands; and, as a reward of Jasper's particular merits, Governor Rutledge presented him with a very handsome sword. During the assault against Savannah, two officers had been killed and one wounded, endeavoring to plant these colors upon the enemy's parapet of the spring-hill redoubt. Just before the retreat was ordered, Jasper endeavored to replace them upon the works; and while he was in the act, received a mortal wound and fell into the ditch.—When a retreat was ordered, he recollected the honorable condition upon which the donor presented the colors to his regiment, and, among the last acts, succeeded in bringing them off. Major Florry called to see him soon after the retreat, to whom he made the following communication: "I have got my furlough. This sword was presented to me by Governor Rutledge, for my services in defence of fort Moultrie. Give it to my father, and tell him I have worn it with honor. If he should weep, tell him his son died in hope of a better life. Tell Mrs. Elliot that I lost my life supporting the colors which she presented to our regiment. If you should ever see Jones, his wife and son, tell them that Jasper is gone, but the remembrance of the battle, which he fought for them, brought a secret joy to his heart when it was about to stop forever."

He expired a few minutes after closing this sentence.
ZISCA.
Novi, Oak. Co., June 1, '47.

The Water Cure Establishment of Priesnitz at Graefenberg was visited last year by 1,022 patients. Of these, 555 were Germans. (246 Austrians, 236 Prussians, 75 Hamburgers) 165 Russians and Poles, 127 Englishmen, 65 Hungarians, 27 Danes, 21 Americans, and 63 inhabitants of other countries. There were also present 14 physicians, part of them as patients and part as students of the Cure.

The British Empire.

BY J. S. J. ABBOTT.

England is, at the present moment, immeasurably the most powerful nation on the globe. It is difficult to compute with any accuracy the millions subject to her sway. Her colonies girdle the globe. And every year she is making immense accessions to her territories.—With her North American colonies, the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, all are familiar.—These colonies, containing now as many inhabitants as the U. S. contained during the Revolution, are rapidly increasing in population and power.

At the West Indies we see the British flag waving from a hundred different stations, and a population of more than a million in those verdant islands bow submissively to Victoria's sway.

When we come in sight of Australia, a world by itself, and the luxuriant islands interspersed through the Southern seas, we find that English enterprise and industry are fast transforming them into the abodes of civilization and refinement. New Zealand, a few years ago, was but another name for cannibalism, and every conceivable barbarity. The English had recently converted the Bay of Islands into one of the most lovely spots which could be found upon the surface of the globe. A rapidly rising community were diffusing wealth and intelligence; and where but a few years ago nothing was to be heard but the howlings of the naked savage, of late the printing press has been busy, and in the New Zealand Gazette could be found advertisements of most of the luxuries which can be obtained in London or New York. A few months ago the natives, provoked by oppression, rose in their united might, and after a bloody conflict, burned to the ground every house but one in the colony. The inhabitants, in number about a thousand took refuge on board some American and English ships then in the harbor, and were transported to the English colony in South Australia.—This severe check, however, is only temporary. Victoria's flag will soon be unfurled again over the forts and dwellings of Englishmen, as the natives of that magnificent island fade rapidly away before the invading host from their Caucasian cradle.

It is but about seven years since the colony in South Australia was commenced; and now it contains an European population of upwards of twenty thousand. The town of Adelaide alone has a population of seven or eight thousand, with churches, chapels, schools, a college, three or four newspapers, and various societies. This thriving town, on soil still marked with the footsteps of heathenism, contains a bank, an exchange, a theatre, I regret to add, shops and warehouses, together with numerous institutions bearing witness to the completeness of the society there established.

Precisely the same influences are transpiring in those regions through the energy of England, which have already changed this continent from a forest ranged by wandering tribes of Indians, into a populous country, of well-cultivated fields and crowded cities, energized with all the elements of intellectual, and physical and moral power. One after another these islands are fast falling into the hands of England, becoming her property, peopled by her citizens, and swelling her commerce, and thus her revenues and her power.

If we leave these islands and go to Southern India, the mind is overwhelmed with astonishment that the little island of Great Britain, some fifteen thousand miles distant, can control the unnumbered millions of this vast continent. A body of English merchants, the Directors of the East India Company, have under their control a population of one hundred millions of subjects, a population six times greater than that of the United States, and they draw from these subjects, it is said, an annual revenue of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars.—They support powerful standing armies, form treaties, declare war, and subjugate vast nations. The British power in India is constantly on the increase. Almost every year makes important accessions to their territory, as they push their soldiers up the rivers, and over the mountains, and bring new empires within their uncounted millions under their sway. Where this system is to terminate, it is impossible to imagine. And though it is often said that the British empire in India is a bubble which is liable to burst at any moment, that bubble must be a strong one, which can remain unbroken under so many and such heavy blows. Before Congress rockets and Paixhan guns, the timid troops of India flee in terror.—The English have marched in triumph up the banks of the Indus almost to its Western shore. They have, after fearful

slaughter, taken Afghanistan, and placed England's submissive slave and tool upon her throne; and are now preparing for the onslaught with the armies of Russia, on the plains of Persia. And from the summit of the Himalaya mountains her troops are looking down with a wistful eye upon the vast, mysterious, unexplored regions of the Chinese empire, waiting but an opportunity to pour down like an avalanche upon those inviting plains. And if the past can throw any light upon the future, this time must inevitably soon come. Even now the British fleet reposes triumphantly in the harbors of the Celestial Empire. Her guns have humbled to the dust this proud but powerless people. The mud walls of the emporium of Chinese commerce are knocked to pieces, her gun-boats sunk. England is now exulting as the conqueror of China, and China is a bleeding suppliant at the foot of the British lion.

The murderous war which England recently waged against the Chinese empire, was perhaps as unjustifiable a war as a civilized nation ever engaged in.—Yet the Lord, even from theins and outrages of man, educes good; and He will doubtless overrule this event for the furtherance of civilization and the gospel.

The merchants of Europe and America have, year after year, waited at the door of the vast empire of China, teeming with a population of three hundred millions, and in vain sought admittance.—They would gladly send their ships up every river, and sell the products of their manufactories in every village. But the Chinese have kept them waiting at their threshold, have reached out a cautious hand, and taken a few goods and handed out a little tea, while the people at large have been absolutely secluded from intercourse with the nations of the earth—have been shut up to barbarism. This cannot continue. Now, when the smoke of the steamer is seen upon the bosom of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and is floating over the streams, not only of Europe and America, but also of Asia and Africa;—when the railroad bridges the gulf and lores the granite of eternal mountains, and brings the world's extremities into juxtaposition; when machinery seems almost invested with a living intellect, and a sensitive conscience, and manufactures are flooding the world with comforts and luxuries; when many run to and fro, and knowledge is multiplied, no despotic efforts can stay the onward progress of any nation or tribe. The wall of China has crumbled. That iron despotism has yielded. The millions who crowd the valleys of the Hango, the Yantase and the Hongking, these mighty Missisippies of Eastern Asia, are opened to intercourse with the great nations of Christendom.—The steamer will soon triumphantly ascend those majestic streams, and carry in its train the refinements and the arts of civilized life.

Steam navigation is now opening a new era upon India. From England to Bombay, by way of the Mediterranean sea and the Euphrates, which river the English government have already explored by steamers, the distance is but seven thousand miles. In all this route there is but one hundred and twenty miles of land carriage. This by railroad seems but a trifling obstacle.—The distance to India around the Cape of Good Hope is about fourteen thousand miles.

The route through Egypt and the Red Sea is also contemplated with much interest. From Cairo on the Nile to Suez on the Red Sea, the distance is but seventy miles. The remains of an ancient canal connecting these waters, can now be distinctly traced. The French engineers under Napoleon estimated the expense of opening this canal for ship navigation to be but three millions of dollars.

One of these routes will soon, doubtless, become the great thoroughfare to India. By either of them the distance, in time, from London to Bombay, is about thirty days, instead of from four to six months, which was the average passage by the Cape. When it is remembered that England has in India territory about as large as the whole of Europe, that she has there over one hundred millions of subjects; that India now consumes English products to the amount of twenty-five millions dollars annually, and that this consumption is so rapidly increasing that it is confidently expected that it will soon amount to five hundred millions; and the annual revenue drawn from that country is estimated by some of her statesmen as high as from fifty to a hundred millions, we cannot wonder at her anxiety to retain these possessions and to render them as easily accessible as possible.

If we turn our attention to Africa we there see the same progressive movement of the Caucasian race, in gaining possession of the territories of the barbarian races, and in transferring to them the laws and institutions of civilization. It is not yet fifty years since England first took possession of a point of land at the Cape of Good Hope. Now she owns territory there, some two or three times as large as the island of Great Britain.—Every few years we hear that she has pushed her boundary line some hundreds of miles further into the country of the natives, bringing many chiefs, and populous tribes, into subjection to the British government.

The land of the Hottentots, the land of the Zulus, and a large part of the land of the Caffre nation, have now become the territory of England. And the same progress of gradual and irresistible encroachment is witnessed at a dozen other points on the coast of this vast, benighted continent; on Fernando Po, at Cape Coast, at Sierra Leone and at Gambia.

The Homestead.

In this respect, our laws are liable to the charge both of inhumanity and inconsistency. We allow to a man as against his creditors, sufficient flour and vegetables for the support of his family, but not a foot of ground upon which to cultivate and raise them. We allow him the possession of a team, a cow, two swine, and ten sheep, but not an acre of pasture or meadow to keep them from starving. We also allow him clothing, his beds, his tables and chairs, and other articles of household furniture; but no place—not even a shingle shantee—to keep them, or to shelter himself and his wife and little children. The sheriff may turn him and his goods into the street, and whichever way he may turn, he finds himself a trespasser. Charity might perhaps bestow a shelter upon him as a boon, which he ought to be permitted to claim as a right.

Exemptions of property from seizure and sale under executions, are made for the benefit of the family of the debtor.—It is his wife and helpless children that these laws aim to protect. Both public policy and private feeling sanction the principle. If the creditor is allowed to strip the debtor entirely of his means, his family becomes a charge upon the public, and occupy the mortifying position of paupers. The people at large are taxed for their support, and their own feelings are outraged—their spirits broken, and their energies destroyed. But it is unnecessary to discuss the policy of these laws. Public opinion has borne overwhelming testimony in their favor, and it only remains to examine the reasons why they should be extended so as to include a proper amount of real estate.

In the first place, it would secure to every family a home, beyond the reach of misfortune, cupidity, or crime. Industry would be stimulated in this direction, and every man would lend his energies to acquire such an establishment as would suit the wants of his family, and their condition in life. The number of homeless, homeless, wandering children of misery and want, would be speedily diminished, and one great source of difficulty and anxiety on the part of the laborer, removed. He would then labor with cheerfulness and confidence for their support. His hands would be strengthened, and his heart be stayed by the reflection that a shelter for his family no longer depended upon the tender mercies of his landlord, and his own ability to meet the quarterly payment of rent.

Again, it would not only give him the means of supporting his family, but furnish the basis of credit and facilities for the payment of debts. It would be an amount of capital in his hands, from the increase or use of which he would derive these benefits. Any person of whom he might be desirous of obtaining a credit, would be much more likely to extend it to one who held in his hands means from which he could realize the money to pay the debt, than to one who had no such means, and in addition was burdened with the payment of rents, and the support of himself and others, solely from the avails of the labor of his hands. If the creditor could not reach the capital to satisfy the debt, he may acquire the increase as it accrues from time to time, beyond the wants of the family of the debtor. When the debt is contracted, he would know the nature and extent of his remedy, and there could be nothing of injustice or wrong, in requiring him to be content with the privilege that remedy might give him.—*Buffalo Pilot.*

Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after hard driving.

"Judge no man by his Dress."

The following anecdote, which the Boston Transcript says is strictly true, carries with it a good moral:

A few years ago there lived in Nantucket a most excellent old gentleman, who, by mainly prudence, and other proper attributes of character, had amassed much wealth. No man was more respected by all who knew him, but he had one eccentricity—an utter carelessness about his dress. His clothes were always of the most common kind, though clean, and a stranger would never have supposed him to have been worth a dollar. One day there arrived at Nantucket a lumber packet laden with boards, the master (or skipper) being a young man a little proud of his new distinction. The vessel had arrived at the wharf, and the master was walking fore and aft over the lumber, ready for a customer, when the poorly dressed old man above mentioned, approached and asked the price of the boards. "Don't retail, sir," was the reply. "I only sell by the wholesale." "Well, what is the price of your whole cargo?" "Sixty per thousand feet;" (the price was named without thought or care.) "I will take the whole," said the old man, "unloaded them at once." "You will, will you?" said the captain, "you take the whole—you poor, ragged old fellow!—(I) throw this billet of wood at your back if you ain't off at once! You, without a cent in your pocket, to think to impose upon me!"

The old man walked off without uttering a word—the captain turning to a person who came near at the moment, told him the story, pointing to the old man. "Do you know that old man?" asked the person to whom the captain now spoke. "No sir." "Well, discharge your cargo. I rather guess he can pay for it." The captain soon felt his error, and in due time the lumber was landed at the wharf. The next morning the old man was there again. "So, young man," he said mildly, "you concluded to accept my offer?" The captain, humbly approaching the old man, said—"Sir, I did not know you. Please excuse—sir,—sir—I—sir—the old man was too busy examining the lumber to notice the suffering apology, and merely heard enough to know for what it was intended. "Give me the surveyor's certificate," he said. It was given to him. "Your bill, sir." It was also given. "This is correct, and there's a check for the amount." "Sir," interposed the captain, feeling very anxious to atone for his error—"Young man," interrupted the purchaser, and he emphasized 'young' with a peculiar tone of voice—"all is settled, if you will allow me one word of advice—never again judge a man by his coat. Farewell!"

The check was duly paid, and had the captain but observed the circumstance, he might have seen that the name of the owner of the check, and that of the President upon the bills received for it, belonged to the same person."

New School General Assembly.

We have found little of interest in the doings of this body. It met at Cincinnati, May 20.

"They received a memorial from Mr. Graham, setting forth that he had been wrongfully suspended from the ministry by the Cincinnati Synod for his pro-Javery book; that the assembly of 1846 had decreed that action to be unconstitutional, null and void, and had ordered the Synod to reverse it, but they had refused to do so; therefore he again appeals to the Assembly for relief. His memorial held the doctrine that slavery is an Abrahamic and apostolic institution, though now somewhat modified from the primitive pattern; yet that it ought not to be made a term of communion.

The Assembly returned the memorial to its author, and laid over the whole subject till the next General Assembly.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—Some idea of the immense flood of emigration to the West may be formed from a statement in the Chicago Advertiser of the 26th ultimo, which is but one out of almost countless numbers made in the Western journals. The paper referred to says that the steamer Sultana had arrived at Chicago from Buffalo with eighty cabin and 450 steerage passengers, a very large quantity of merchandise, and over thirty tons of baggage belonging to emigrants. Among the new settlers were 300 Swedes, who designed to locate in Henry county, Illinois, where land had been secured for them. Their appearance is said to indicate thrift, respectability, and intelligence. When the boat left Buffalo she had 225 cabin and 800 steerage passengers, the balance from arrivals at Chicago being left along the route.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, June 19.

NOTICE.

The State Liberty Convention, for the nomination of Candidates for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Michigan, to 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.

As some subscribers seem to have misapprehended the tenor of our former notice, we will here remark, that our practice since the beginning of the volume has been, now is, and we expect will be, to discontinue the papers of each subscriber as soon as he shall have fallen in arrears one year. But we send to each a bill five weeks before the expiration of that time. Liberty men generally can pay within the year; but if they do not, we shall expect the subscriptions of all true friends of the cause to be renewed as soon as they can be in funds. We would gladly continue the paper on a longer credit than a year; but we cannot, while we can only obtain credit for six months. As the rule is general, we see not how any one can justly take offence at it; and we are sure no reasonable man will.

The National Liberty Convention.

We published the names of the National Committee, last week. Alvan Stewart, of Utica, being in feeble health, has imposed the labor of correspondence upon Mr. Leavitt, of the Emancipator. That gentleman has addressed letters to the members of the committee, and also a circular through the paper, requesting immediately their views of the time, place and manner of holding the next National Liberty Convention.

The question of time seems to have excited considerable interest in the Liberty papers. About twenty of them have spoken upon it—about half of them, as nearly as we have kept the count, being in favor of calling the convention next fall, while the others would delay it till spring or summer. This difference of opinion seems to extend more or less through all the States, as well between individuals of the party, as between the editors of the papers. In the time itself, there seems to be nothing so exceedingly vital or important; but an apprehension appears to be entertained by that portion in favor of an early nomination, that if it be delayed till next spring, the less stable portion of the party may be seduced to unite with a Northern party, or be induced to join with seceding Whigs and Democrats in running independent anti-slavery candidates for President and Vice President, thereby forsaking the Liberty party. Whereas it is thought that an early nomination of our own party candidates would be the means of enlisting them firmly in the ranks, so that all temptations to leave it next year would be powerless upon them. Hence, in part, the earnestness of many for an early nomination, in order to commit the whole party at once fully to its own candidates.

This calculation seems at first sight to be very specious and wise; but, in our judgment, it is one of that class of measures which depends for its efficacy very much upon the character of the persons upon whom it is to be tried. It might do very well upon Whigs and Democrats, who are well drilled to following their leaders; and yet be quite powerless when applied to Liberty men. They are banded together, as a party, for a specific object—the advancement of the anti-slavery cause. To this object we have no question that the great mass of the Liberty voters will be faithful. But should they conceive that they could better subserve their object by co-operation with any political movement from other quarters, they will not be deterred from doing it by early nominations of the Liberty party, or any other device. Bodies of Reformers, both ecclesiastical and political, are always extremely difficult to be managed. There is a strong tendency in them to divide and disorganize. Freedom from old trammels once severed, the judgment goes whithersoever it will. Look at the innumerable sects of the Protestant Church. Yet there was a time when the original seceders from the Roman Church were all united. So in the present anti-slavery warfare. How many times have we divided? Once in 1840, when the Liberty party separated from the old organizationists; and now in 1847, we see the former branch subdividing, through the secession of Messrs. Goodell, Birney, and their friends. They are in favor of progress, and as the great portion of the Liberty party, in their view, sustain to them the same relation that the Old Hunkers do to the Young Democracy, they have left us and set up for themselves, as they had an unquestioned right to do. They are determined to carry out their anti-slavery views in the way they deem best. The same spirit of independence runs through all the Liberty party, and will be devel-

oped from time to time. The members will fight well, as individuals, for objects they approve; but they are not more partisans, nor will they be controlled, like a body of mercenary troops, always to do battle precisely in the form and manner that certain leaders might like to prescribe.

This trait being characteristic of the party, we think the argument in favor of an early convention, above referred to, has but little practical force. Liberty men who care worth anything will be true to their principles, whether the nomination be made this year or next.

What the decision of the National Committee will be, we cannot even surmise, as the views of only a few of the members have been made known. But as so large a part of the Liberty party are in favor of postponing the nomination, we think it would be the part of wisdom to consult their wishes, as a general unanimity of action would thereby be best attained.

As to the place, we have already expressed our preference for Cleveland above all others, as being on the water communication between the East and the West.

As to the constitution of the assembly, a delegation equal to the representation in Congress would give from the Free States more than 150 members—a number large enough for the purposes of the Convention, and the representation of all kinds of opinions and measures. But if a general attendance could be obtained from all the States, so that the delegates might all be present, we should prefer to have the number doubled; for the more numerous the representation, if it be equal, the better.

Col. Benton.

The following letter from this gentleman, now publishing in the papers, commits him fully against the schemes of Slavery Propagandism set in motion by Calhoun and his friends. The letter is plain and speaks for itself. It is thought to point very strongly at Silas Wright as the next Democratic nominee for President, although his name is not mentioned. Perhaps Col. Benton would have no objection to form an alliance with Silas, run on the ticket with him in '48 as Vice President, with the reversion of the Presidency in '52. It looks somewhat like that. But how strange it seems to hear the rights of the North set forth by a veteran Slaveholder!

This letter was written in reply to the action of a meeting in Missouri, held last December, by which Col. Benton was nominated for the Presidency.

St. Louis, May 28, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—I take the first moment of leisure after my arrival at this place to answer your kind communication of the 13th of January, and to let you know how much I was pained at seeing the proceedings of the most respectable meeting of which you were chairman. It was precisely to forestall and prevent such manifestations in my favor, that I spoke to the point of the next Presidency in my speech at Boonesville, in the Summer of 1844, and all the sentiments which I then expressed remain in full force now, strengthened and confirmed by all that has since happened. I then brought forward the glaring fact that in above fifty years' existence of this federal government, the democracy of the North had given but one President to the Union, and that one for but a single term; and this (of late) from a Southern opposition to Northern men. And I then took it on myself to say that this course of things would have to be changed, otherwise there would be an end of the Democratic party, or of any party founded on political principles, and expressed my gratification that Mr. Polk's early and voluntary self denial had cleared the way for a Northern Democratic candidate in 1848.

These were my sentiments in 1844; they are my sentiments now, and are not to be abandoned at the coming election when I see a new scheme developed from the South for the permanent exclusion of all Northern men from Southern support for the Presidency. The free-brand resolutions introduced into the Senate toward the close of the late session, and their practical application to Oregon (by which we lost the Oregon bill, and leave the people of that Territory a year longer without law or government) reveal this scheme, and present a new test on the Slavery question, which no Northern man can stand, and which, if adopted by the South, must put an end to all future support of Northern men from the Southern Democracy. Heretofore we, the Slaveholding States, have stood together upon two points—defence and compromise—the defence of property and institutions and the compromise of the laws and of the Constitution; and on these two points the great majority of the North, of both political parties, have been able to stand with us. But now a new position is to be taken—one on which no Northern man can stand.

Propagandism is now the doctrine of the political sect which assumes to be the standard-bearer of all the Slaveholding States; and to plant Slavery, by law, in

all the territories of the United States, even the most remote hyperborean—even in Oregon itself, and against the will of its inhabitants—becomes the design, and the attempt. The words of the resolutions, the speeches in their favor, and their practical application to the Oregon bill, all prove this, and show that the new doctrine is intended to be made a new political test to be applied to all Presidential candidates in time to come, and, like all new tests, intended to supersede all former ones, and to constitute the sole criterion for the trial of candidates. Now every body must see that if this new test shall be adopted by the Slaveholding States, there is an end to all political support of Northern men in these States—that the present organization of parties must be broken up, and a new party formed, bounded by geographical lines and resting on the sole principle of Slavery propagandism. I am not prepared for such a state of parties, nor for the effect which it would have upon the harmony and stability of our Federal Union.

I see great danger in this new move, and feel the necessity of meeting it at once. In fact we must meet it at once, or not at all; for it is pressed upon us now, and will conquer us, if we do not conquer it. The Presidential election of 1848, is the crisis; and if the new test can be made to govern that election, I consider the danger consummated, and that there must soon be an end not only of the Democratic party, but of all parties founded on principle, and eventually, an end of the Union itself. Instead, then, of indulging a personal or local feeling in favor of particular candidates, let us, (the Democratic party) look to what the good of the Union and of the party requires, and wait to receive a candidate from that section of the Union which has given but one Democratic President in nearly sixty years, and that one but for a single term, and which is now threatened, so far as Southern voters are concerned, with permanent exclusion from the Presidential office.

This, my dear sir, is my plain and settled answer to your kind communication, and I wish you to make it known to the members of the meeting of which you were chairman, among whom I see the names of my old friends, and recognize the voice of that powerful country, which has stood by me in every trial, from my first Senatorial election in 1820, to my fifth and last in 1844, and to which I owe my thanks which it is my intention to make in person during the course of the present summer.

Respectfully, sir,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
THOMAS BENTON
WADE M. JACKSON, Esq. Howard Co., Mo.

From the Southern (Huntsville, Ala.) Advocate Union of the South.

Mr. Calhoun's speech to his fellow citizens in Charleston, upon a subject of deep and common interest to the whole South, is given in this week's Advocate. The danger which threatens the South, from the combination among all parties in the free States, is clearly portrayed, and the remedy, a union of the South in defence of its rights, is pointed out. The position and objects of parties in the free States are correctly stated by Mr. Calhoun. There, there is an union, an identity of feeling and action, among Whigs and Democrats—a thorough opposition to the extension of slavery in any new territory to be acquired by the United States. The restriction of slavery in the Oregon Territory (some Southern members, even twenty-two, including Mr. Houston, voted with the North on that question) and the Wilnot proviso reveal the sentiment of the free States upon this subject, and show that they will insist upon Congress assuming power to restrict slavery in all new territory.—We of the South contend that Congress possesses no power over the subject; but that it alone belongs to the citizens who may people new territory to say whether they will have slaves or not; that they are sole judges in the matter, and that Congress is obliged to admit any new State, whether with or without slaves, which adopts a Republican Constitution. The doctrine of the South is, we think, correct, and we hope to see the whole South united upon it.

State Educational Convention.

On Wednesday next, 23d instant, a State Educational Convention will be held at the Court House in this village. In addition to our able and efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction, we learn that the Hon. Lewis Cass, and the Hon. Alpheus Felch are expected to be present and address the Convention.—With such an array of talent, the friends of education and the public may anticipate a rare intellectual treat.—Argus.

INGENUITY.—A convict confined in the Penitentiary. Alleghany city, has made a clock, the works of which are entirely composed of leather. The clock is in operation at the penitentiary.

Melancholy Disaster.

Collision between the Steamer Chesapeake and Schooner John R. Porter.—Both vessels and several lives lost.

The Cleveland Herald has the following:

The steamer Chesapeake and schooner John Porter came in collision about half past 12 o'clock Thursday morning, when some four five miles off Conneaut. The moment they struck the officers and hands on the Porter jumped on board the Chesapeake. The boat and vessel soon separated, the boat backing off. The Porter was not supposed to be seriously injured, and the boat of the Chesapeake was lowered to put the crew on board the schooner, when the vessel went down.

About this time it was found that the Chesapeake was fast filling, and unsuccessful efforts were made to stop the leak. The boat was headed to the shore and all steam crowded. The pumps were set a going, and every effort was made to keep down the water by bailing. Capt. Warner had the jib lowered over the bow, which was drawn into the opening and partially aided in staying the rush of waters. Notwithstanding every effort, the water gained so rapidly that the fires were soon extinguished, and when about a mile and a half from shore the boat lost her headway. The wind was blowing quite fresh from the south, considerable sea was running, and the anchor was let go to prevent drifting into the Lake.

The Chesapeake's boat was immediately manned and filled with as many passengers as it could carry, four of them ladies, and started for Conneaut for assistance. The wind was so heavy that the boat drifted some two miles below the pier. Mr. Shepherd, clerk of the Chesapeake, ran up the beach and reached the pier just as the steamer Harrison was entering the port. Capt. Parker promptly went to the rescue of the sufferers with the Harrison, took off the survivors on the wreck, and picked up all that could be found afloat in the lake on hatches, planks, cabin doors, &c. A small boat from the shore rescued some who were nearly exhausted from long buffeting of the waves, upon these forlorn hopes of drowning men.

After the Chesapeake was brought to anchor, she continued to sink gradually notwithstanding every possible effort by pumping and bailing to keep her afloat, and at half past three o'clock the hull went down bow foremost in 40 feet water. The upper cabin parted from the hull, and the upper deck remained out of water. On this such of the passengers on board as had not previously left the boat were gathered and saved. Of those who left eight are known to have been drowned, and it is feared more.

The passengers numbered between 40 and 50, an unusual proportion of ladies and several children.

No ladies or children lost. The lady of Captain Warner was on board, and before the boat went down she was taken to the mast head, and remained there until the Harrison came to the rescue.

The books are lost, and it is impossible to obtain a list of passengers. The following persons are lost:

PASSENGERS.
George Van Doren, of Lower Sandusky, O.
Mrs. Hock, of Watertown, N. Y.
E. Conn, of Bellville, O.
S. York, ofiffin, O.

CREW.
R. Sutherland, 1st Engineer,
O. Wait, 2d Porter,
R. McMann, Deck hand.

It is generally feared that Mr. D. A. Folsom, of Rochester, N. Y., formerly of this city, is also among the lost.

Passengers lost all their baggage, not a single trunk being saved. The mail to Sandusky City also lost. About 30 tons of freight, mostly dry goods and groceries for Sandusky City, on board. The clerk's books, and about \$8000 in money in his charge, sunk with the boat.

As near as can be ascertained there were 57 passengers saved. The whole number on board cannot definitely be known, as the Clerk's books were lost. There has no doubt been a fearful loss of life.

A gentleman and his wife were seen on a small float, sometimes sinking and then rising to the surface. The lady, not having presence of mind enough to guard against inhaling water when she went down, soon became strangled, exhausted, and died beside her husband.

Mr. Van Doren, a merchant of Lower Sandusky, with four others, made themselves a raft of several pieces, which soon went apart, and he sank to rise no more.

The most touching incident was the case of Daniel Folsom, his wife and child. When the engine ceased to work, the yawl boat was manned and sent ashore in charge of Mr. Shepard, the Clerk. Ten men were put on board and four women; among the latter was Mrs. Folsom. She at first refused to go without her husband. He knew it was not time to debate such a question, and instantly resorted to the only argument that could prevail, by seizing her child and putting it aboard,

when she immediately followed, and the husband took an affectionate leave of her at the gang way as the boat departed. He afterwards joined a friend to making a raft, on which they floated for some time, but supposing they could do better by separating, he took his plank alone and has not since been heard of. His friend was saved.

Mrs. P. S. Marsh, of Buffalo, had two children and a servant girl on board.—With true maternal affection, she lashed one of her children to herself and the other to her servant, and refused to be put on board the Harrison except as she had bound her family together.

Another Slave Case.

Human beings are now never carried back from the Free States into Slavery without more or less opposition on the part of the people of the States to which they escaped. This opposition is generally sufficient to prevent their re-capture. Its extent and efficiency augment every year. Let Mr. Calhoun's plan of establishing a great Southern party be carried out, to be combated by a great Northern party, whose limits shall be the border of the Slave States, and public opinion at the North will soon become so strong that refugees from slavery will not be surrendered at all, and it will be a dangerous business to those who undertake to carry them off. The following account of a case from the Carlisle (Pa.) Examiner, shows the state of feeling engendered in communities by such abominable attempts at kidnapping.

"Our town was thrown into great commotion and excitement yesterday afternoon, by an attempt on the part of a large portion of our colored population to rescue several slaves who had been arrested as fugitives. The slaves (one man, a woman and little girl) were arrested in the morning, and in the afternoon taken before Judge Hepburn on a writ of habeas corpus, which resulted in their being fully identified as the property of Col. Hollingsworth and Mr. Kennedy, of Hagers-town, Md. They were therefore remanded to the custody of their owners.

During a hearing a large crowd of infuriated colored men and women gathered in and about the Court House, who evinced by their violent conduct a disposition to rescue the fugitives by force. An attempt was made first in the court room, but quickly frustrated by the constables.

A second attempt was made as the slaves were brought down from the court room to the carriage, which resulted in a serious riot. The attack was made at the door of the carriage, where, before the slaves were got into the vehicle, a general rush was made on the slave owners and constables by the negro men and women, and a frightful melee ensued in the street, in which, for some minutes, paving stones were hurled in showers, and clubs and canes used with terrible energy. The result was, that the woman and girl escaped, while the man was secured and taken back to Maryland. We regret to say that Mr. Kennedy, one of the owners, was very severely hurt, having been felled to the earth under a succession of blows from stones and clubs, which completely disabled him. A boy in the street by the name of Black, we are informed, was also severely wounded in the head by a stone, that his life is endangered.—The remainder of the party received no serious injury.

The rescue was a bold and vigorous attempt, and although there were numerous indications of such a disposition, we believe it was not seriously apprehended by either the slave owners or our citizens. If it had been a stronger force and more precaution should have been used. Much excitement prevails in our community in relation to this unfortunate affair, and the Sheriff and Constables have arrested a score or more of negroes, who were identified as leaders in the riot, who are now confined in jail to await their trial.—Our citizens generally made no interference. The evidence that the slaves were fugitives, was clear, and the mass of our citizens therefore regarded them as the rightful property of their owners.

Mr. Kennedy is receiving every attention from our best physicians, but it is feared his injuries will not soon be recovered from, although they do not endanger his life.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Presidency.

Compared with the magnitude of the question before us—questions that must be met, and that can be only well met by a firm union of the whole South—this affair of who shall be President after Mr. Polk, is a very small concern, and should be treated as altogether subordinate. To awaken the South to a full sense of the importance of the questions at issue, and to unite all true men in her cause; this is the first duty of the press, and one which our brother of the Patriot will be among the last to forget or betray. Let the Presidency take care of itself. The South must and will support no man for the Presidency who is not true to her and the Constitution.—Those who stand the foremost champions of the good cause, will, if not office, receive from a grateful country the honor and fame which even ambition covets more than office.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Committee appointed to examine the several points proposed as the Western terminus of the Central Railroad, have fixed upon New Buffalo as the place. The Niles Courier states that official announcement of the fact was made at that place last week. The road is to pass through Niles.—Marshall Statesman.

From the War.

The Boston Courier says the letters from the volunteer regiments in Mexico show that the men have already seen enough of the war and the country and are desirous to return home. A letter from a member of company B. (Massachusetts regiment) to a relative in this city, dated at Matamoros, May 4th, says:

"I am heartily sick of the life of a soldier. Our situation here in garrison is much better than it would be if we were on the march, but still I do not at all relish it. My visions of glory, and honor, &c. have all disappeared, and in places of them I see nothing but the stern realities of salt pork and hard biscuit, hunger, thirst, fatigue, and the disease incident to men from the Northern States living in a tropical climate. I have much to say respecting the treatment we have received. When once free from my present situation I will let you know how we have been deceived. I never thought that, in assuming the garment of a soldier, I should be obliged to forget that I was born with the feelings of a man. Such is the case. I wish this cursed war would end, that I and every one here could go to our homes."

A volunteer, who has returned from the Mexican war, says: "I have seen the elephant, trunk, tusks, and all, and am more than satisfied. I went out a Polk soldier and return a Taylor Whig." Baltimore Pat.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Saltillo, under date April 29, makes the following incidental allusion to the Virginia volunteers. He is mistaken about their all being at Camargo: a part is at that place, and a part at Monterey, and perhaps a portion at China.

"The roads are safe below Monterey. General Urrea has left in some disgust. Trains go up and down with escorts of from sixty to seventy. The Virginia regiment is at Camargo; they have, by all accounts, more clothing than any other regiment in these parts. Their coats are curiosities; buttons, to the number of seventy, give to the soldiers a sort of comic appearance—it looks as if the old chain armor was revived again.—They are a clever set of fellows, though somewhat discontented, as all soldiers are at first. Marching with blistered feet and heavy knapsacks, eating what one can get with fingers, carrying one's clothes to the washwoman's, and washing them himself, and all that, will soon become natural and easy. Ah, "the elephant" has a great many more spectators than admirers."—Richmond Republican.

THE HEROES OF MONTELEY.—Just one year ago there marched through our streets as noble and splendid a body of men as ever went forth to battle. They were about nine hundred strong. The men were in the vigor of youthful manhood, and as in perfect order and with military precision they paraded through our city, the admiration of our people broke forth in loud applause of the gallant array. This was the first Tennessee regiment, under the heroic veteran Col. Campbell. They left our city fresh from their own happy homes in the mountains and by the river-sides in healthful Tennessee, full of hope, ambition, and patriotism; they departed in cheerful spirits and with impatience for the scene of war.

On Friday last the whole of this gallant regiment, whose history we have thus briefly sketched, arrived in our city. It numbers just three hundred and fifty, about one-third the force with which it left. And this loss it has sustained in a twelve months' campaign. It has averaged a loss of fifty men a month.—N. O. Picayune.

Capt. Blanding, of S. C. gives the following description of the country in and around Jalapa:

"We have reached at this place an elevation of about 5000 feet above Vera Cruz. The whole face of the country has changed from that of the lower country. The vegetation, the productions, and even the color of the people are all different. The complexion here is far fairer, and what interests us much, the women are far prettier. We find the people very civil and polite. They are the only people who have not run away at our approach.

"Jalapa is situated in the bosom of lofty mountains, 60 miles from Vera Cruz and 190 from Mexico. It has a population of about 10,000 souls, and is of much wealth. It is built like all Mexican towns, of brick and stone, the houses chiefly two stories, flat roofs, with large windows, all grated, but curtained; the floors are paved with tile or marble.—The town presents quite a romantic appearance—it is filled with orange and lime trees, and all kinds of evergreens. Fountains of mountain water are in many parts of the city. Around, rise mountains of singular beauty, and above all other things in sublimity is the majestic Orizaba, covered one-fourth its distance from the top with perpetual snow. The most dull to what is beautiful in nature stand struck with the sight, when the earliest rays of the sun tinge

its snowy top with the most delicate pink, not yet having dispelled the sombre hue of twilight resting upon the world below.

"The climate is delicious, the air pure and invigorating. Thick clothes and blankets are always comfortable, even in summer, as is now the season here.—Every tropical fruit grows here in perfect luxuriance—the banana, the pine apple, the plantain, the orange, the lemon and lime, the coffee, the cocoa nut, abound in this neighborhood. Not a moment passes but some queerly dressed Mexican male or female presents at the door of my tent a half bushel basket laden with these delicious fruits, for sale. We feast, and at small prices too. So ripe is the fruit, that no sickness has been caused from it. I would say, that as a residence, it is infinitely superior to any place I know of in the mountains of South Carolina. Where will you find there a spot abounding in tropical fruits, a temperature of from 65 to 70, with ice brought from the mountain side; and vegetables in abundance? Our officers and men are so delighted, they talk of taking up their abodes here instead of returning home. And as for flowers, this is the residence of the Goddess herself.—Before me lies a cactus of surpassing beauty, picked wild in the field. For size and color, the flower exceeds the very choicest production of any of our hot houses. I have wished a thousand times within the last few hours that I could place it in your hands—it is too fine for my rude tent."

Five Mexicans have been tried and found guilty in Vera Cruz of robbing and secreting fire arms and ammunition. They have been sentenced to four and a half months' work upon the public streets and thoroughfares.

Genl. Twigg's division of regulars left Jalapa on Saturday and Sunday for Puebla, a large train accompanying. The troops which remain to garrison this place are the 1st artillery, 2d Pennsylvania, and three companies of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, the balance of the latter being ordered back from Perote. The military government of the city, under Col. Childs, is perhaps the most rigid ever enforced. During the day and night sentinels are posted at the corner of every street, with instructions to permit no soldier to pass certain bounds. At night all who are found out after eight o'clock, are thrust into the guard house.

The hospital is now filled to overflowing, nearly 800 souls being enclosed within its walls.

VERA CRUZ, May 29, 1847.

Since I last wrote you up to the present time, there has not been news enough, if condensed, to fill one small page. Murders on the roadside have become so common that we cease to regard them as "interesting."

Since the surrender of Vera Cruz have been anchored at this place, at Sacrificios, Lobos and Anton Lizardi, vessels varying in number from 50 to 80 in the government employ—all chartered by the day, at prices varying from \$50 to \$100 per day. Some of them have been here three months, with stores—the original cost of which one month's demurrage would pay for. You will see anchored within pistol shot of each other, five and six vessels, with coal for the army—the quantity contained in the whole six not being sufficient to fill the hold of any one of them. The demurrage of one of these vessels is not less than \$60 per day. It would take more time than I can spare at this particular moment to give a faint idea of the waste, and I might add bare-faced plundering of the government property as carried on here.

The case of the coal vessels, as given above, is but the history of all store vessels employed by government. The surf-boats, which cost us at least \$600 a piece, are scattered along the beach for miles in extent. Sixty-three surf-boats bilged and strewn along the beach in every direction.

We have had several cases of bona fide yellow fever. The rainy season has regularly set in, and we may expect sickness to increase on us daily. We have adopted most stringent regulations for cleansing the city, and I am in hopes that we, the sober part of the population, may escape the Yellow Jack.

I learn that Com. Perry was in town the other day, beating up a large number of saddles and musquetto bars, for an expedition into the interior somewhere. I have no doubt that Tobacco is to be attacked in ten or twelve days. A large force has collected there, and the passes in the river are well fortified. After this he starts on an expedition across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—surveying and fighting is the object. The ships of the squadron are blocking up every town and outlet on the coast, from Tampico to Campeachy. Their service is most arduous, constantly exposed to the weather, the nothers, rain, heat, mosquitoes and sand flies, they are constantly breaking down under it, yet they bear up most manfully, and never complain.

FROM THE VERA CRUZ EAGLE, MAY 29, In our paper of last Saturday (only one week ago) we announced the fact

that Col. Sowers was in this city as bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott, and today we are called upon to inform the public of his horrid death—not with his enemy in front to oppose him, but cowardly shot by those who dared not to show themselves. It appears that he left this city on Saturday last with an escort of 5 men and Lieut. McDonnell of Capt. Wheat's company, expecting to find the Captain at Santa Fe, or at most a very short distance the other side. They arrived at Santa Fe and lodged there during the night, finding that Capt. Wheat had left; in the morning, anxious to push forward, (although it was ascertained that Capt. W. was some 30 miles ahead) with an addition of two more men to the escort, Col. Sowers set out for Jalapa.

The next that we know of this little party is the arrival of one of the men, who returned and reported its surprise and destruction.

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who arrived in the morning, and he informs us that at a point about two miles on the other side of Puente Nacional he saw the ruins of the diligence, underneath which was a human body stripped, with the exception of a pair of drawers, and mutilated in the most beastly manner. This is supposed to be the body of Col. Sowers. Near him lay another perfectly naked and likewise dreadfully mangled. Our informant was assured that five others lay in some thick chaparral, a short distance from the road.—Now the number of killed, with the man who escaped, exactly corresponds with that of the party which accompanied the unfortunate Col. Sowers—no leaves no doubt in our mind of its destruction.

The Jalapa Star, of the 9th inst., contains the following:

"As the column of Mexican prisoners were marching by on the afternoon of the 18th, we observed moving on with the rest, a little boy and a lamb. Amidst the fire and smoke, and the roar of musketry and artillery, which had so lately enveloped the hill, these weak and defenceless creatures had stood unharmed. As they passed along our lines, they were everywhere greeted with a kind look and word. Countenances dark with the fierce passions of the recent conflict, clouded with the remembrance of fallen friends, and of revenge but half satiated, relaxed into a smile of mingled pleasure and pity—pity, that they should have been exposed, and pleasure, that He who who guards the sparrow, had sheltered them from the ravages of the iron storm.

The La Patria, a Spanish newspaper printed at New Orleans, publishes a letter from the city of Mexico, which states that Santa Anna arrived in the city on the 19th of May, when the rabble assembled and cursed and stoned him. They were near destroying his life. No guns were fired, but numerous attempts were made to reach him with daggers. The mob was very vociferous in denunciation of the braggart. One cried out—"Where is your wooden leg?" Another answered, "that he had left Cerro Gordo in such a hurry that he forgot it," &c. &c.

With great difficulty, and by the timely interference of a strong police, Santa Anna was enabled to reach the palace, where he took refuge.

Gen. Taylor and the Presidency.

The following is from an article in the True Democrat, a Whig paper of Cleveland. The language is strong and truthful. Our Whig neighbors, we presume, will take its reproaches kindly, as they come from one of their own brethren.

"The course pursued by many Whig leaders and editors, in nominating Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, may justly be considered the greatest symptom of depravity the present age presents. Such a nomination, coming from any source, would be wickedness enough to consign its originators to lasting shame; but, in coming from men of consideration in the Whig party, it becomes a sin, the equal of which, hell itself cannot boast. They have denounced this war as wicked, aggressive and murderous, and yet they will reward its hero with the Presidency! They have denounced it as a slaveholder's war, and yet, its hero, a slaveholder, is their choice for the Presidency? They say to Gen. Taylor, 'You have been engaged in a wicked, murderous war, and as a proof of our affection for your success in murdering an injured people, we will make you the President. The war is an infamous, slaveholder's war, designed to extend and fasten, and perpetuate the damnable sin—and yet, as you are a great slaveholder, and have given success to the accused war, we will make you the President'!!!"

Was ever wickedness greater? Was ever hypocrisy more glaring? Was ever inconsistency more devilish? And do these wicked men think to deceive the honest and humane, and triumph in this hellish business?"

What more 'astounding' or shameful than the notorious drunkenness of the last session of the legislature of the State of New York. Such a congregation of red noses is found no where except in a Free Traders' convention, and scarcely there.—Lib. Press.

Riot and Fire.

We learn that the buildings at Ravenswood, opposite Blackwell's Island, known as the "Long Islands Farms," and formerly occupied by the orphan children in the care of the city, were attacked by a mob Wednesday night about twelve, & partly destroyed by violence, then deliberately fired, and utterly consumed. The buildings cost about \$40,000, and have been constructed about ten years.

The cause of this outrage we understand to be this: These buildings were in 1846, sold by the city to Rev. Mr. Niles, but have been occupied by the city's children until this spring. They had just been rented again by Mr. N. to the Commissioners of Emigration, to be used as a temporary habitation for the pauper emigration, whom they are obliged to take care of, especially if diseased or crippled. This arrangement excited the ire of the residents in the neighborhood, who held a meeting (the last of several) at Astoria, last evening, organized under the lead of the Justice of the Peace, &c., and proceeded at midnight to drive out the inmates and destroy the buildings, at first with axes, and finally with fire. Of course, if there is any law that can be put in force against men who wear whole coats, this job will furnish a pretty large accession of force in the Sing Sing State Prison. We express no opinion as to the reality of the grievance complained of by the rioters, but every one who reverences Law and Order must emphatically condemn this atrocious outrage and unite in demanding that its authors be dealt with in a most exemplary manner.—N. Y. Tribune.

Not Satisfied.

A Charleston paper in commenting on the decision of the Evangelical Alliance on slavery, finds quite as much fault with it as the Abolitionists have done. It remarks,—

"That it will satisfy the Abolitionists, no one seems to expect. They consider it as dodging the main question—is slaveholding a sin? That it will not satisfy members of southern churches, is abundantly obvious. Such a declaration, so solemnly put forth,—a declaration of 'deep and unalterable opposition' to the prevailing state of things at the south, at a time when the lawless fanaticism is straining every nerve for the dissolution of the Union, and the destruction of social order;—a declaration which makes it the duty of all men to aid in upturning existing institutions, and re-organizing the elements of society, and virtually turns the Alliance into an anti-slavery society, will not soon be subscribed by a Southern man, whatever his private opinions might be."

By this temporizing course, the Alliance has lost the confidence both of the North and the South. All indications now seem to show that its existence will be merely nominal.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Richmond, on Saturday last, dismissed the case of the Rev. Mr. McQueen, who was suspended by the Presbytery of Fayetteville, North Carolina, for marrying his wife's sister by a vote of 93 to 32.

Never did any body of Christians more truly "strain at a goat and swallow a camel" than this same Old School General Assembly. It gives its whole strength to the support of the licentious, marriage-denying system of slavery, and at the same time deposes a minister of the Gospel for marrying the sister of a deceased wife!—Lib. Press.

Troublesome.

At the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance lately in New York, "Rev. Mr. Kirk spoke with great earnestness. It was a strange thing that this subject of slavery was introducing itself into every meeting—was like the frogs of Egypt. Nothing was put forward with such pertinacity. One was allowed to do nothing by associated action till slavery should be removed. Could they send missionaries to the heathen? "No!" was the answer, "abolish slavery!" Could they meet for ecclesiastical purposes? "No!" again—"remove slavery!" In the pulpit, indeed, it was possible to preach on other subjects, and in his closet he could pray for other blessings than the removal of slavery. But it was impossible for two men to associate together for any religious or benevolent purpose, but it would be thunders in their ears, "Just remove slavery!"

Involuntary Slaveholders.

At the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, Chief Justice Horblower, now President of the Alliance, said on this point,— "He could not believe that there were any slaveholders from humanity or necessity. He could not admit the distinction between those who held slaves from love of gain and those who held them from motives of benevolence. He should as soon think of distinguishing between committing other crimes from motives of benevolence and selfishness. No man could be compelled to hold slaves against his will. The law might compel a man to maintain slaves, but could not compel him to exercise acts of ownership over them."

How to Become Eminent.

For rising to eminence in any intellectual pursuit, there is not a rule of more essential importance than that of doing one thing at a time; avoiding distracting and desultory occupations; and keeping a leading object habitually before the mind, as one in which it can at all times find an interesting resource when necessary avocations allow the thoughts to recur to it. A subject which is cultivated in this manner, not by regular periods of study merely, but as an habitual object of thought, rises up and expands before the mind in a manner which is altogether astonishing. If along with this habit there be cultivated the practice of constantly writing such views as arise, we perhaps describe that state of mental discipline by which talents of a very moderate order may be applied in a conspicuous & useful manner to any subject to which they are devoted. Such writing need not be made at first with any great attention to method, but merely put aside for future consideration; and in this manner the different departments of a subject will develop and arrange themselves as they advance in a manner equally pleasing and wonderful.—Abercrombie.

It is said that no Whig paper in Northern Ohio has expressed a wish for the nomination of Gen. Taylor, except the Cleveland Herald, and that backed out immediately after: while a multitude of them have expressed a strong disapproval. In our State, the case is reversed. Every Whig paper we have seen, except the State Journal, has expressed a desire for his nomination, or intimated a willingness to support him in certain contingencies.

VARIETY.

ISTHMUS OF SUZ.—Considerable interest has been excited by the project to cut a ship-canal through the isthmus of Suez, and it appears that the preparations for the accomplishment of the work have assumed such a character, that there can be little doubt of its completion.

"The Portafoglio, of Malta publishes the following summary of the conditions under which it is to be undertaken. Egypt is to stand in the relation of a neutral power; Prussia, Russia, and the United States are invited to respect this neutrality guaranteed by the Porte, France, England, and Austria, the contracting parties. The last three are to charge themselves with the construction of the canal, and are to receive a tonnage duty until they are completely reimbursed for all their expenses. The execution of this work is not to be interrupted, even if war should break out between the contracting parties. Austria is also to undertake the work of making the Nile navigable for large vessels as far up as Damietta, which is destined to become a great port. England is to turn her attention especially to Suez, and make excavations there similar to those at Damietta, and, with France, is to construct the canal."

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.—Among the advantages derived from railroads may be enumerated the carriage of fat sheep and cattle from the country in the London markets. The supply of these markets is annually 150,000 beees and 1,500,000 sheep, and the saving of loss of weight by carriage, instead of driving, is calculated at 40 lbs. for each bullock, 8 lbs. for each sheep, and 30 lbs. for each swine—making an aggregate saving of 39,800,000 lbs. weight of animal food in the quantity of animals at present conveyed by railroad.

Let the South be true to herself; act with firmness, and above all, unitedly, and she has nothing to fear; but if her action is weakened by the comparatively unimportant considerations of Whiggery and Democracy, all may be lost. This, however, may not be; when the issue is fairly made, it will be one of life and death, of political disfranchisement and constitutional equality, and cannot fail to heal all divisions among us, and make the whole South act as one man.—Alabama Paper.

EUROPEAN MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—Mr. Hobbie, of the Post Office Department, goes out to Bremen in the steam packet Washington this week to perfect a post office arrangement with England and the continental States of France, the Hanstowns, Belgium, Hanover, and the States of the Zollverein, by which letters may henceforth be sent from any town or place in the interior of the United States, and vice versa, either by pre-paying the whole postage from the place of departure in Europe to that of its destination in America, or leaving the whole to be paid by the receiver of the missive.

ASTONISHING!—It is said that the members of the late Missouri Legislature, drank on an average a barrel of liquor a man, during their sessions! Can this be true?—Ex. Pa.

Wheat sold in Chicago on the 26th ult. at \$1.22, the highest price ever paid in that market.

THE "TRUE AMERICAN."—Mr. Vaughan, the true-hearted South Carolinian, who edited the "True American" subsequently to Cassius M. Clay's departure for Mexico, has met with such encouragement from the friends of a free press in Kentucky and elsewhere, that he proposes shortly to re-commence the publication of the paper, at Louisville. He intends to be independent of all political parties, and to advocate emancipation in Kentucky, as conducive to the best interests of the State, and the highest welfare of its inhabitants.

ROYAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A lady of West Newburg, Mass., lately sent to Queen Victoria three pecks of parched corn, and a couple of ears of the kind used for parching; neatly done up in a box. By the last steamer, a letter was received from the Queen's secretary, informing, them that the Queen was "graciously pleased" to accept the present, and returning royal thanks therefore.

A LARGE GRAPE VINE.—On a farm called West Hall, about two miles from Burlington, N. J., is a grape vine which at three feet from the ground measures six feet and one inch round the trunk, and at ten feet is positively three feet in circumference! It is a native male grape, and has been the wonder of the neighborhood as long back as the memory of man reaches. It is still healthy and its giant folds run over and cover four trees, one of which is a full sized white oak, and the others quite large.

GEN. DROMGOOLE, it is said, has left his entire estate, with the exception of a few friendly legacies, to the children of Dugger, who ten years ago, fell by his hands in a duel.

It is stated in the Wilmington, Del. papers that Ann Maria Jones, a very young white girl, was convicted of larceny and sentenced to receive 21 lashes "on the bare back well laid on," by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace now sitting at Newcastle, Del.

POST OFFICES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—Since the close of navigation last fall, post offices, we learn, have been established at Eagle harbor, the Ontonagon, and Iron River, (or Pawabec,) with Messrs. Hiram Joy, D. S. Cash, and Thos. Palmer, as Postmasters. The office at L'Anse has been removed to the Methodist Mission side of the Bay, its name changed from Houghton to Keeweenaw P. O., and Rev. J. H. Fitezel appointed Postmaster. There are now six Post Offices on Lake Superior.—Lake Superior News.

Folks don't go to bed now-a-days—they retire. Nobody eats dinner—people take refreshments. Nobody goes to church—but people attend divine service. Deacons and Elders never pray—but once in a while approach the Throne of Grace. There is no Sunday—it is Sabbath. Criminally are not hung—but are launched into eternity. No one gets his tooth pulled—it is extracted. Instead of drinking tea or coffee, the fashionable only sip a little. No one tears a hole in his pantaloons—but it is no rare thing he lacerates them. The ladies don't go a visiting—they only make calls. Ships instead of being launched—glide into their native element. Houses don't burn—they fall a prey to the devouring element. Young men don't go a courting—they only step in to spend the evening. Men don't marry women—they lead them to the hymenial altar. Babies have done sucking—they now derive nourishment from the maternal bosom. Our grandmas used hard packed chairs, but our bellies have stuffed backs to their seats.

The Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, say in 1833, "In this Christian Republic there are over two millions of human beings in the condition of heathen; they have no Bibles."

The Synod of Kentucky say, that "access to the Scriptures" is not, "no an extent worth naming, enjoyed by slaves. The law, as it exists here does not prevent free access to the slaves, but ignorance, the natural result of their condition, does. The Bible is before them, but it is to them a sealed book."

The presbytery of N. O., say, that "of 100,000 of this class of people within our bounds, it may be safely asserted that 75,000 never hear the doctrine of salvation preached."

The presbytery of Alabama say, "The Bible, the precious fountain of life, is a sealed book to the black."

G. W. Freeman, now Bishop of Texas, says that slave children ought to be baptised, and taught orally the Lord's prayer, creed, and commandments, but "it is not necessary they should be taught to read."

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday says:— Gen. Tom Thumb's Levees have given a net profit of over \$14,000 in 21 days, which counting 16 dollars in silver to the pound, avoirdupois, make 58 times his own weight in silver; or counting 52 half eagles to the pound, avoirdupois, makes nearly four times his own weight in gold.

The expense of keeping one soldier in the field of battle would keep fifty children in the school of learning.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Central Railroad Company commenced laying its new iron on Saturday at the junction of the old and new track near the city. The iron is of a substantial character and when laid in the way proposed must make the track one of the firmest and most durable in the country.

A Query. The Mathuen Gazette propounds the following mathematical question:—"If a man is too poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?"

AZTEC RUINS.—Mr. Stanley, the artist, who accompanied Gen. Kearney to California, writes as follows:— There has been much speculation in regard to the Aztec remains in the Valley of Gila. That it has once supported a vast population, we could not doubt, for the ruins of their towns and cities are plainly visible for hundreds of miles.—An Ape, sir—my pedigree commences where yours terminates! The father of Alexander Damas, the Republican General of the same name, was a mulatto, born in St. Domingo, the son of a negro and the white marquis de la Pallaterie. By what legitimatizing process the benedict was erased and the Marquisate preserved, we have hitherto been unable to ascertain.

OUR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EUROPE.—Well informed persons, lately arrived from Europe, confidently report that the Pope has determined upon opening diplomatic relations with our Government. The royal government of Prussia has decreed that the Jesuits shall not be permitted to reside in the capital of that kingdom. FINED FOR ATTEMPTING IT.—William Snyder, a married man in Stillwater, N. J., has been fined \$10 and costs, for committing an assault and battery upon Miss Phebe L. Allen, with intent to kiss her. What would have been the penalty if he had succeeded? He would have got clear, of course.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—The Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Advocate states that on Saturday, the 23d ultimo, the powder mill in the upper part of Kingston, belonging to Mr. D. Schooley, exploded.— One hand, a young man, son of Silas Lord, was instantly killed; and another was slightly wounded. Mr. Schooley, with some hands, were setting a post in the press-house, when some powder ignited from the throwing a stone in the post hole. Observing the particles of powder exploding in the sand, Mr. Schooley called to the hands to run, and fled himself. Scarcely had they left the building when it was torn to pieces. Soon followed the explosion of another and another building, and finally the drying-house. One or two dwelling-houses near by were demolished, and two or three others injured, all the inmates escaping except one, who was slightly injured.

The magazine, in which were 160 kegs of powder, was blown to pieces, leaving the powder kegs piled up as before. A fire was kindling under a shelf, on which stood a keg of powder, directly over the flames. Observing it, Mr. Schooley very imprudently, with a pail of water in hand, rushed to the spot, lifted off the keg, and then extinguished the fire, saving all the powder in the magazine, and perhaps a greater destruction of life and property. He ran a great risk, but providentially was successful in the dangerous enterprise. The entire loss we have heard estimated at \$2,000.

FEMALE LEGISLATORS.—Two ladies are members of the Prussian Diet, and have a right to vote among the nobles.— They are the Princess of Sagua Talleyrand, formerly Dutchess of Dino, and the Countess Kilmanssegge; these ladies have only availed themselves of their rights by proxies.

A CLAIRVOYANT CHESS PLAYER.—We learn that while Mrs. Loomis was lecturing in Baltimore recently, attended by her daughter Martha, so celebrated for clairvoyance, Doctor S., one of the spectators, and the best chess player, it is said, in that city, proposed to Miss Martha (while in a mesmeric state) to have a game of chess, which challenge was promptly accepted, to the delight of the Doctor, and all things duly arranged in presence of a large auditory. The game went on in deep silence save some hasty, indistinct expressions from the Doctor at being checkmated so often by his sleeping fair opponent, who eventually won the contested game, although she knew nothing about the game, never before having attempted to play; and when awakened was perfectly unconscious of her signal triumph over the worthy Doctor.—Sat. Courier.

DR. FRANKLIN ON SPELLING.—Dr. Franklin says in one of his letters:—"You need not be concerned in writing to me, about bad spelling; for in my opinion, what is called bad spelling is generally the best, as conforming to the sound of the letter. To give you an instance, a gentleman received a letter, in which were these words: 'Not finding Mr. Brown at home, I delivered my mesage to his yf.' The gentleman called his wife to help him read it. Between them they picked out all but the yf, which they could not understand. The lady proposed calling the chambermaid, 'because Betty,' she said, 'has the best knack of reading hard spelling of any one I know.' Betty came, and was much surprised that nei-

ther of them could tell what the yf was. 'Why,' says she, 'yf spells wife: what else can it spell?' And indeed it is a much better as well as a shorter method than DOUBLETU, I, F, E, which in reality spells DOUBLEWIFE."

ALEXANDER DUMAS.—A person more remarkable for inquisitiveness than for correct breeding—one of those who, devoid of delicacy and reckless of rebuffs, pry into everything—took the liberty to question M. Dumas rather closely concerning his genealogical tree. "You are a quadroom, M. Dumas?" he began. "I am, sir," quietly replied Dumas, who has sense enough not to be ashamed of a descent he cannot conceal. "And your father?" "Was a mulatto." "And your grandfather?" "A negro," hastily answered the dramatist, whose patience was waning fast. "And may I enquire who your great-grandfather was?" "An Ape, sir," thundered the dramatist, with a fierceness that made his impertinent interrogator shrink into the smallest possible compass.—An Ape, sir—my pedigree commences where yours terminates! The father of Alexander Damas, the Republican General of the same name, was a mulatto, born in St. Domingo, the son of a negro and the white marquis de la Pallaterie. By what legitimatizing process the benedict was erased and the Marquisate preserved, we have hitherto been unable to ascertain.

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COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, June 17, 1847. The weather of late has been disagreeably cold. We have kept a fire in our office every day for the past week.

The papers from all parts of the State continue to bring unfavorable reports of growing wheat. It is said that the ravages of insects in many quarters are becoming quite destructive.

The market for wheat in this village has not varied much for a few days.—We quote to day at \$1.25. Wool comes in considerably. 22 to 25 cents, part trade, is paid for a good common article. Wool in Detroit is quoted at all prices according to quality, from 17 to 28 cents—most bought at 21 to 24 cents.

BUFFALO, June 14. 3,200 barrels Flour sold at \$7.50. Wheat \$1.45 to \$1.60. Corn 75 cents.

NEW YORK, June 13.—20,000 bbls. Flour sold at \$8.75 to \$8.87; 1,000 barrels better quality brought \$9.00. 15,000 bushels red wheat sold at \$2.00.—8,000 bushels white corn brought \$1.22 to \$1.27. Ashes, \$5.75 for Pots: \$6.18 to \$6.25 for Pearls.

NOTICES.

Washtenaw County Educational Society.

There will be a meeting of this Society at the Court House in the Village of Ann Arbor, on Friday evening, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Educational Society to be held in Ann Arbor on the 23d inst., and to transact other business.

J. M. WILLCOXSON, Secy.

Notice.

There will be a Camp Meeting on the farm of David C. Fuller, near the Wesleyan Meeting House, in the town of Adams, Hillsdale Co., six miles east of Jonesville, on the Adrian road, commencing on Monday the 23 day of August next.

We cordially invite, and earnestly request our friends from all parts of Michigan to attend. We shall expect to meet our brethren in the Ministry from all parts of the Michigan Conference. We extend this invitation to the ministers and members of all evangelical denominations. WM. W. CRANE, Adams, June 9th, '47.

STATE LIBERTY FUND.

Please acknowledge the Receipt of \$3.00 to the State, Liberty fund from Mr. B. C. Duffee Mediner. H. HALLOCK, Detroit, June 15, 1847.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

- Under this head, we publish, free of charge, the names, residences and business, of those who advertise in the Signal of Liberty. H. Krause, Oak Bark, Ann Arbor. T. A. HAVILAND, Mechanic, Ann Arbor. W. WILKESON, Tailor, Ann Arbor. S. W. FOSTER & Co., Manufacturers, Sals. E. H. GROVE, Real Estate, Ann Arbor. W. WAGNER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor. C. PRUETTER, Gold Pens, Detroit. D. M'ISTRE, Insurance, Ann Arbor. W. W. DEXTER & Co., Jewelers, Dexter. T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hats, &c., Detroit. BEEZLEY & THOMAS, Merchants, Ann Arbor. R. B. GLAZIER, Farm for Sale, Ann Arbor. S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines, Sci. COMBICK & SEYMOUR, Merchants, Jackson. T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hat Store, Detroit. J. GIBSON & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor. C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor. G. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit. E. G. BOGERT, Dentist, Ann Arbor. C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor. F. J. B. CRANE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor. W. F. SPAULDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor. D. BARNY, Temperance House, Detroit. COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor. W. A. RAYBOND, Merchant, Detroit. J. M. BROWN, Stoves, Ypsilanti. M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor. H. W. WELLES, Hardware, Ann Arbor. S. D. BERNETT, Dentist, Ann Arbor. SELWIS & ZUG, Upholsterers, Detroit. WM. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor. S. FELCH, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor. J. W. THILMAN, C. Siner Ware, Detroit. HALLOCK & RAYBOND, Clothing Store, Detroit. ISGALL, LAMB, & FISHER, Steam Mill, Ann Arbor.

MARRIED.

At Detroit, on Friday Evening, June 12th, Rev. Doctor Duffield Mr. JOHN W. HODGKIN to Miss MARGARET ELIZA FAIRBAIN, all of Detroit.

DIED.

In Scio on the 10th inst. Augusta, wife of Nelson Osburn, Daughter of Thomas and Hannah Marah Alexander, age 23 years, 2 months and 23 days. From words below she wing'd her airy flight, To regions of celestial light: Lethal bright world where heavenly waters roll, Mid glowing splendor love bedews her soul. S. M.

WEEKLY National Intelligencer.

This paper is about to be enlarged to exactly twice its present size, and will then consist of eight folio pages, instead of four, as now and heretofore. This enlargement will begin with the first number issued after the end of the month of June.

The subscription to the paper per year will be, after the first day July ensuing, Three Dollars per annum; being an advance as will be perceived, less by one half than the increase of cost of the publication caused by the enlargement.

For the long Sessions of Congress (averaging eight months) the price will be Two Dollars; for the Short Sessions, One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent, (or one fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent, (or one fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No account being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance nor, sent any longer than the time for which it is paid for.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORK.

IN THE PRESS, A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF President's Messages. In two handsome volumes, 8vo.—the whole collected from official documents, by E. WILLIAMS, Esq.

CONTENTS.

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