

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich. 1847

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, seems to have returned home from Congress with an immense amount of loathing bottled up in his inner man. The Columbia, S. C. Chronicle gives a synopsis of his speech to his constituents on his return, from which we extract the following:

"Judge Butler proceeded to explain the causes which had produced the late schism in the Democratic party, which, as a party, he denounced in the most measured terms as utterly devoid of political decency, or political honesty, and which he thanked his God he had severed himself from forever. He repudiated the very name of Democracy, and said he claimed that of 'Republican' for himself and his friends. Of the New York Democracy, which he considered the special exponent of that sect, as organized under the present administration, he spoke much in the tone of *Coriolanus*, of the Roman tribune—voice, words and looks, all indicating the most profound disgust—the contempt he entertained for them.

Aristocracy ahead of itself.—A most laudable effort to attain a "cut-straw dignity" was manifested a few days since in the refusal of a servant girl to "wash his medals!" Who will make the next step upon this industrious class! and what will be the occasion! are questions of some interest to those who work for a living.—*Syracuse Star.*"

NEW USE OF ETHER.—A friend at Concord sends us the following account of a new and successful experiment with ether:

Friend R. I administered the ether to a very vicious, ugly horse to-day, and she was made so impassible by it that any operation might have been performed upon her without any apparent sensibility.

Mr. Bigelow, our blacksmith, told me sometime ago that one of the stage horses, which he was obliged to shoe, from some cause, would keep up such an incessant violent kicking, biting, and squealing, that it was not only troublesome but dangerous to shoe her. I told him to let me know when he should her again, and I would give the ether to her. I did so to-day, and two minutes after I applied the ether to her nostrils she was quiet and harmless as a sheep, and was shod with perfect ease and safety. The horse was as bright as ever afterward.—*Lowell Courier.*

NEW APPLICATION OF VAPOR OF ETHER.—Dr. Cazenova, lend surgeon of the lunatic asylum at Pau, has tried the use of Vapor of Ether on a mad girl.—This poor creature had been unable to obtain sleep for five months. She was made to inhale ether, and her agitation soon ceased. After five exhalations, she fell into a complete state of insensibility, which lasted twenty-five minutes; at the end of that time the torpor ceased, and no symptoms of disorder remained.

NEW ERA IN NAVIGATION.—On the 20th inst. the three masted schooner New Brunswick anchored outside Chicago harbor loaded with 18,000 bushels of wheat, with which she cleared for Liverpool. She goes by the way of the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence.—*Argus.*

LADY FREE MASON.—A French lodge has been installed in England; and henceforth, ladies are to be admitted as members of the lodges.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION, &c.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine publishes a copy of an account of sales of 13,450 bbls of flour, by a commission house in Boston, received from St. Joseph, Michigan. The flour sold for \$69,657 21—The charges upon the same, including \$4,115 31, on the St. Joseph River, amounted to \$31,067 17, nearly half of the net proceeds. The charges occurred on last season's freights, and would have been nearly or quite a third more this spring. Some idea may be formed from this of the cost of getting the produce of the west to market.

POETRY.

The Song of the Sword.

A PARODY ON "THE SONG OF THE SWORD."

Weary, and wounded, and worn,—
Weary and ready to die,
A soldier they left all alone and forlorn,
On the field of battle to lie.
The dead and dying alone
Could their presence and pity afford—
Whist with a sad and terrible tone,
He sang the Song of the Sword.

Fight! fight! fight!
Though a thousand fathers die;
Fight! fight! fight!
Though thousands of children cry;
Fight! fight! fight!
Whilst mothers and wives lament,
And fight! fight! fight!
While millions of money are spent.

Fight! fight! fight!
Should the cause be foul or fair—
Though all that's gained is an empty name,
And a tax too great to bear;
An empty name and a pity fame,
And thousands lying dead,
Whilst every glorious victory
Must raise the price of bread.

War! war! war!
Fire and famine and sword;
Desolate fields and desolate towns,
And thousands scattered abroad
With never a home and never a shed,
Whilst kingdoms perish and fall,
And hundreds of thousands are lying dead,
And all—for nothing at all.

Ab, why should such horrors as I
Kill those whom we never could hate—
'Tis to obey your commander or his—
'Tis the law of the sword and the state.
For we are the veriest slaves
That ever had their birth;
For to please the whim of a tyrant's will
Is all our use upon earth.

War! war! war!
Musket and powder and ball;
Ah, what do we fight for?
Ah, what do we fight for?
That justice may be done, they say,
The nation's honor to keep—
Alas, that justice is so dead,
And human life so cheap!

'Tis said that a Christian said—
A professed Christian said,
Should thus despise that high command,
So useful and so great—
Delivered by Christ himself on earth,
Our constant guide to be—
To love our neighbors as ourselves,
And bless our enemy.

War! war! war!
Misery, murder and crime,
Are all the blessings I've seen in these
From my youth to the present time;
Misery, murder and crime,
Crime, misery, murder and woe;
Ah, would I had known in my younger days,
In my hours of boyish glee,
A tenth of this misery—
I now had been joining a happy band
Of wife and children dear,
And I had died in my native land,
Instead of dying here.

Weary, and wounded, and worn,
Wounded and ready to die,
A soldier they left all alone and forlorn,
On the field of battle to lie;
The dead and the dying alone
Could their presence and pity afford—
Whist with a sad and terrible tone,
(O were these truths more widely known)
He sang the Song of the Sword.

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WOUNDED AND READY TO DIE,
A SOLDIER THEY LEFT ALL ALONE AND FORLORN,
ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE TO LIE;
THE DEAD AND THE DYING ALONE
COULD THEIR PRESENCE AND PITY AFFORD—
WHIST WITH A SAD AND TERRIBLE TONE,
(O WERE THESE TRUTHS MORE WIDELY KNOWN)
HE SANG THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

MISCELLANY.

A Tale of the Times.

FROM REAL LIFE.

We find the following heart-touching story in the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal.

It was a few days after the news of the battle of Buena Vista—the very day that brought the official list of the killed and wounded—we were seated in the office, reading over the names with a sad curiosity, seeking out those with whom we were of old familiar. McKee we remembered well—a dashing, daring Artillery officer—he was in the Third when we knew him. But he married, left the service, engaged in business, and at the opening of the war resumed the epaulettes as Colonel of a Kentucky Volunteer Regiment. Brave fellow!—none braver fell on that bloody field.

We were sorrowfully enough engaged, by these thoughts, when a young woman entered the office. When we saw young, we mean under thirty. She had a small girl by the hand—a beautiful little creature about three years old. Mother and child, for such no one could doubt to be their relationship, who observed their features, were dressed with extreme neatness, though all the little elegancies of decoration were bestowed upon the child.

We just looked over the top of the paper to note these particulars, when, having been directed to us by the clerk, she came forward to our desk.

We handed her a chair, and while we endeavored as well as we could to soothe her very apparent agitation, we were somewhat at a loss to account for its existence.

After a few minutes' conversation, we discovered the reason in the fact that she was a relative of a soldier in Capt. —'s company of artillery. This corps had

been engaged, and we remembered, had suffered severely. She had been informed that the list of the killed and wounded had arrived, and she had called to hear some intelligence of his fate.

She wished us to read over the names. We again took up the paper, and proceeded to comply with her request. We shall never forget the expression of that woman's features, as we read. Her agony was terrible. She was not unhand-some; but her face became ghastly pale, and her eyes looked unutterable despair, as she fixed them upon the child, who was playing with a newspaper and laughing joyously in its heedless innocence. Her lips were colorless, the perspiration started on her forehead, and as she lifted her hand to wipe the large drops away, we could see it trembling as though palsied.

The presentation of evil had already almost broken her heart, and we knew the relation must be a very near one.

She had avoided giving us her name, and so soon as we found the list, appalling as it alone, which comprised the casualties of the designated corps, we began to read. We did not know when we would reach the fatal name, if at all, and at each individual, we looked inquiringly in the woman's face. She said nothing, however, for some time, and we began to hope that the name was not down, when we read,

"John —, sergeant, killed."

Such a scream! It was the wail of a broken heart. One only—and then still as death. That cry was ringing in our ears for a month. We immediately ran towards her, but she arose from her chair, motioned us her thanks, and without a word left the office.

We had read to her the announcement of her husband's death.

We did not do much service in the office that day.

The next morning, happening down on the wharf, we saw the woman and her little girl, going on board the Cincinnati packet. She recognized us, and we spoke to her. She was crushed completely.—She had grown twenty years older in its many hours. She informed us that she had resided with her husband in New York. That she was originally from the West, and on his corps being ordered to Mexico, she determined to repair to her friends and await the conclusion of the war. She had heard of the battle, and knew that Captain —'s battery was engaged, and on her arrival in Pittsburg, had been directed to the Journal office for further information. She arrived the very morning after the receipt of the list of killed and wounded.

We bade her good bye. She continued her route to her girlhood's home, now desolate, as well as the world, to her, and we to our daily business, a sadder man, indeed.

The little incident recorded above, was recalled to our minds on Saturday, by reading in a western paper, the notice of the death of "Mrs. Sarah —, widow of John —, a soldier, killed in the battle of Buena Vista."

It was our acquaintance—there could be no mistake.

She had grieved herself to death for her husband.

We have often been called upon, on business of a similar nature, by the wives of officers and soldiers, but none of them ever left so strong yet so painful an impression as the wife of the artilleryman killed at Buena Vista.

Height and Weight of Men.

The average height of Europeans at birth is generally 18 inches, female children being of less size in the proportion of 450 to 460.

In each of the twelve years after birth, one twelfth is added to the stature each year. Between the age of twelve and twenty, the growth of the body proceeds much more slowly, and between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, when the height of body usually attains its maximum, it is still further diminished. This point being reached, it is found that the increase is about 34 times greater than at the period of birth. In old age, the height varies less in women of different countries than men.

There is a difference in the weight of the sexes, both at birth and infancy.

The average weight of a male child is about seven pounds, and of a female child only about six and a half pounds.

The weight of a new born infant decreases for the first three or four days after birth, and it does not sensibly commence to gain weight until it is a week old. At the end of the first year, the child is nearly three times as heavy as when it was born. At the age of seven years, it is twice as heavy as at the end of the first year, and at forty-four years old his weight is quadrupled. The average weight of each sex is nearly the same at the age of twenty, but after that peri-

od, taking individuals of the same age, the females will be found to weigh less than males.

When the weight of the body has reached its average maximum, it is about sixteen times heavier than at the time of birth. The average weight of men is about 139 lbs., and of women about 112 lbs.; of adults, without distinction of sex, about 126 lbs. In case of individuals of both sexes, who are under the height of four feet four inches, females are somewhat heavier than men; but if above this height, men weigh more than women.

Men attain their maximum weight about the age of forty, and women at or near the age of fifty. At the age of sixty, both the one and the other usually commence losing their weight, and the averaged weight of old persons of either sex is nearly the same as at nineteen years of age.

From Fanny Kemble Butler's new work entitled "A Year of Consolation."

Anecdotes of the New Pope.

His Holiness, it seems, has a box at the post office, of which he himself keeps the key; and whereas, no letter whatever was ever allowed to reach the late Gregory the Sixteenth, it is an understood thing that this box, with every thing put into it, is delivered immediately into the Pope's hands. A certain sum of money having been charitably appropriated, I do not precisely remember by whom now, in down-money for a certain number of poor young Roman girls in one of the parishes in Rome, one among the number, a poor deformed girl, was defrauded by the priest in whose hands the money was lodged, and who retained hers. The girl ventured herself to address a letter to the Pope, stating how her portion had been withheld from her.—Without loss of time the defaulter was summoned and condemned by the Pope to pay the poor crippled girl fifty scudi out of his own pocket, besides the twenty-five which were the portion due to her. Some evenings after this, in his usual incognito dress of Abate, he knocked at the door of an Asylum for poor children, the management of which was not supposed to be altogether conscientiously conducted. The porter refused to open the door, alleging that the children were at supper, and just going to bed, and that nobody could be let in. At last, the magical "Aprite che sono il Papa," threw the door wide, and the porter, in an ecstasy of fright, was running to rouse the whole establishment with the news, which, however, His Holiness forbade; and merely desiring the dismayed superior to conduct him to the children's eating-room, he proceeded to taste their bread and wine set before them for their supper. He then turned to the superior, and said: "To-morrow, sir, let the bread and wine put before these poor children be such as it ought to be;" with such salutary warning he departed. There is something rather Haroun Alraschid in these nocturnal expeditions of His Holiness. On fixed days in the week, for a certain number of hours, he receives indiscriminately all persons who wish to see and speak with him. They are admitted without any distinction, one by one, according to their number; and by the Pope, permitting them to seat themselves, hears their grievances, receives their petitions, and warning them that any attempt to impose upon him, or in any way alter the truth, will be detected and punished, takes their name and address, and had their business inquired into and put to rights. As for the women, said Monsignor, they perfectly adore him, for nothing can exceed his graciousness and kindness to them.—"Ee davvero," added he with Christianly humanity; "bisogna pensarle che sono poverette anche lei creature di Dio!" for which allowance we heretical females were truly grateful.

Among many others—told us two beautiful ancloves of his humanity and wisdom. While he was archbishop of Spoleto, a list of persons suspected of political liberalism was brought to him, and he was earnestly recommended to forward it to Rome, as an exhibition of zeal that would be highly serviceable to himself; he said he would take care of it, and immediately tore it up, and threw it into the fire. Since the proclamation of his act of amnesty, a subscription was set on foot in Rome to raise money for the poor men whose long detention in the papal prisons had of course, not sent them back into the world with very full pockets. A list of the subscribers' names was brought to the Pope by the Governor of Rome, Marini, who suggested that it would be very desirable to keep it, as a future means of ascertaining who were tainted with sympathy for liberal opinions. The Pope said he thought it was highly desirable to make that use of it, immediately wrote down his own name, with a donation of a hundred scudi, and engaged

Monsignor Marini to follow his example and record himself as a friend of those who had suffered for liberal opinions.—There is a touch of humor about this anecdote that makes it perfectly enchanting.

While archbishop of Imola, he was already known to have exhibited his sympathy for those suffering in the cause of political reform, by furnishing many of the exiled patriots with money. A beautiful anecdote is related of his merciful and humane disposition while he was in this situation.

Among the other duties of the archbishop, is that of a periodical survey of the prisons, in the course of which, visits of greater or less length may be paid by him to the cells of each or any criminals. An unfortunate woman, whose husband had been confined for upwards of a year, and who had in vain solicited permission to see him, at length, in despair, applied to the archbishop, whose office, however, gave him no power of furnishing her with the required permission. Much moved, however, by the poor creature's misery, the humane man remembered her petition, and on the occasion of his next official visit to the prison, sent word to her to join the train which usually attended his progress on these occasions. Arrived at the cell where her husband was incarcerated, he bade the woman enter it, and sat himself at the dungeon-door for an hour, during which space of time the unfortunate people enjoyed once more the blessings of being reunited.

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Ancient Customs.

The paintings of the Egyptian tombs referring to a period some four thousand years by-past, give a curious and perfect idea of the nature of domestic entertainments in that interesting country, the nurse of human civilization. The Egyptian houses of the better class were usually built in the form of a square, having a large court in the centre, with a well and rows of trees. The rooms opened into the main court, or into a small court between the buildings along the sides, and were lavishly decorated with paintings, while the furniture, chairs, tables, and the like, were of fine wood inlaid with ivory, and covered with leather or rich stuffs, and were not to be excelled in beauty and convenience by the most luxuriously formed articles of the kind in modern times. "In their entertainments," says Mr. Wilkinson, "they appear to have omitted nothing which could promote festivity and the amusement of the guests. Music, songs, dancing, buffoonery, feats of agility, or games of chance, were generally introduced, and they welcomed them with all the luxuries which the cellar and the table could afford. The parties, when invited to dinner, met about midway and they arrived successively in their chariots, in palanquins borne by their servants, or on foot." Many passages in the sacred writings show how closely the manners of the Jews had concurred with those of the Egyptians. We hear the "harp and the viol, the tabret and the pipe," at the feasts of the Jews, and are also told that they "dined at noon." An Egyptian painting shows the arrival of a chariot at a house of feasting, with a footman knocking at the door, just as might be done now-a-days at the west end of London. As was the case with the Jews, water was brought to the guests to wash their feet, if they desired; their hands were always washed before dinner. The head of each guest was also anointed with a sweet scented oil or ointment, necklaces and garlands of lotus-flowers, sacred in the eyes of the Egyptians, were thrown around the brows and neck, and every guest received a flower to hold in his left hand, during the feast. The Greeks, who derived the most of their customs from Egypt, also presented water to their guests, and decked them with flowers, as appears from many passages in Homer, and other authorities; and the Romans took the same customs from the Greeks. Like the Greeks, the Egyptians considered it a want of good breeding to sit down immediately to dinner, but the "melancholy interval," felt sorely to this day, was enlivened by wine, which the servants poured from vases into cups for the use of the guests. The Chinese at the present time offer wine to all the guests as they arrive. The Egyptians, at the same interval, kept up a continuous flow of music. "In the mean time," says Mr. Wilkinson, drawing his statements from actual representations in the paintings, the "kitchen presented an animated scene: and the cook, with many assistants, was engaged in making ready for dinner; an ox, kid, wild goat, gazelle, or oxys, and a quantity of geese, ducks, pigeons, quails, or other birds, were obtained for the occasion." Buton, it is supposed, was unlawful

food to the inhabitants of the Thebais.—Beef and goose constituted the staple animal food; and vegetables of all kinds, with fish, were largely used. At the party, men and women mixed together at the same table, a privilege not conceded to females among the Greeks, except with near relations; and this argues a higher advancement in Egyptian civilization. With the Romans, it was customary for women to sit with the men, and Cornelius Nepos ridicules the Greeks on this point. "Which of us Romans," says he, "is ashamed to bring his wife to an entertainment?" The Egyptians sat either on chairs or stools at meals, or on the ground, resting on one limb bent under them, with the other raised angularly. The Greeks and Romans did not take from Egypt the custom of reclining on couches at table.—The Egyptians ate with their fingers, the meat being carved to them upon platters resting on small round tables. From the statement that Joseph ate apart while his brethren were present, and arranged them, "the first-born according to his birthright, and the youngest according to his youth," we may conclude that an etiquette relative to rank and age was preserved in Egypt. After the solid repast, fruits, and especially figs, grapes and dates, were served; and, at the close of all, the guests again washed their hands—an operation, indeed, almost indispensable previously to the use of knives and forks, or even chopping sticks like those of China.

While the paintings show the whole modes of preparing for an Egyptian entertainment, from the killing of the animal to its production on the table, they also show very curiously that excesses in wine occasionally followed. One painting exhibits individuals—ladies, we fear—in a state of unquestionable ebriety; and another pictures a person in the act of being carried home in a similar condition. But it would be wrong to charge them with habitual over-indulgence; and, indeed, a strange custom mentioned by Plutarch militates strongly against such a supposition. They were in the habit, at the end of feasts, of introducing a figure of Osiris, in the form of a mummy, on a bier, and showing it to each guest, while an attendant took care to lecture upon it as a memento of mortality, and the transitory nature of human pleasures. The Greeks perverted similar exhibitions to a purpose not dreamed of by the Egyptians. Petronius tells us, that at an entertainment where he was present, a finely-joined silver model of a man was displayed, on which Trimalchio cried out, "Alas, unhappy lot! Such as this we shall by and by be; therefore, while we are allowed to live, let us live!"

The Poisoning Case in Shelby County, Texas.

Of this case, so florid in its conception, so diabolic in its execution, and so unfortunally fatal in its results, (says the New Orleans Delta,) we have the following particulars from Mr. Stille, who was the first to inform the public of the tragic occurrence, through the Delta. Many at the time doubted its truth, for it was hard to conceive how any mind could be so totally deprived, so lost to all the feelings of nature and humanity, as to perpetrate an innocent and unsuspecting victim such wholesale murder. Yet true it is, too true, bearing about it though it does all the malignant and frightful features of the first account:

BAYOT SARA, May 23, 1847.

I returned from a flying visit to Hamilton yesterday, and learned some more particulars in relation to the poisoning: fifteen are dead, and some eight or ten are expected to die daily, some got better, but took a relapse and died. The poison was arsenic. I will relate the circumstances:

It appears that old Wilkinson was a man of bad character, a notorious hog thief, and Morris, the groom, had been twice whipped in Mississippi for negro stealing. Wilkinson was accused of stealing the hogs of Spot Sanders, and you will perceive, from what follows, how he revenged himself. He sent to the house of Sanders, who lives some two or three miles from him, and who was not at the time friendly, a half of a shoat, one turkey, three chicken pie, water, pound cake, &c., enough to last the family a week, all poisoned, even to the butter, which was elegantly moulded.—The family ate of it. Mrs. Sanders, three children, and a negro boy, are dead; the others, and only child left, was dying when I was at our friend Ker's.—Mr. Sanders and seven negroes are yet sick—some, it is thought, will die. Poor Mrs. Sanders did not know that her children were dead or dying, and told her husband to rear them in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. She requested,

when dying, that her negroes should come and bid her farewell; they could not, all being poisoned. Mr. Saunders's mother, an old lady of seventy, was a victim also. Allen Haley lost a negro man; the man's wife was one of the servants at the wedding, and took him a piece of the pound cake; he ate two mouthfuls, and, not liking the taste of it, ate no more—yet that killed him. An old lady by the name of Edens made the cakes, and she was poisoned, together with her son and negro girl; the girl is dead, and her son not expected to recover. The butter that was left at Sanders's was thrown out, and some fowls ate of it and died in a few minutes.—Allen Haley and his mother were the only persons at the wedding not poisoned. They came late after the guests were served, and ate with the family, partaking of the same food they did, even to the cake. Old Wilkinson insisted on cutting a fresh cake for them, but they refused to partake of it, and escaped death by their refusal. The lady that made the cakes, Mrs. Edens, went on the morning of the wedding day to look at the cakes, in the smoke house, where she had put them, and found that the covering she had put on the top of them was removed from all the cakes except one that was covered with a custard pie; they looked dark and discolored, and she took some loaf-sugar, which she grated and put over them, thinking it strange that they were so discolored. Old Wilkinson and his wife and Morris's wife were arrested and examined before Squire Sanders, who committed them to prison. Charles Alexander bailed the women, and Wilkinson was taken out by a writ of habeas corpus before the Probate Judge, Lester, and set at liberty. He was afraid to leave the house during the day, as there were persons determined on killing him. During the night he escaped on Morris's horse, which Morris brought to him. Eight persons are in pursuit of him, who have sworn to kill him on sight. Morris is Wilkinson's agent; he was ordered to leave, or he would first be whipped and then hung. He refused to go, and we may therefore expect that he will be made short work of.

I wrote you in my last that the negroes were suspected of having been hired to poison the food. Such is not the case, as the negroes were all poisoned, they not belonging to Wilkinson. At the last accounts the pursuers were but a few miles behind Wilkinson, headed by Mr. Cast-berly, who was one of the poisoned, and lost his sister; he swore he would follow him to the end of the world, being bent on taking his life. I have seen some of the survivors; they are black under the eyes, and their finger nails and the ends of their fingers are black; they look like walking ghosts. They all think that health and strength are gone, being every one unable to do any laborious work. Poor souls!

In relation to the above case the Houston Telegraph says that Wilkinson confessed that he had given the arsenic to the cook purposely to be mixed in the cake, and he cautioned the bride and other members of the family not to eat the cake. He belonged to the Moderator party of Sabine, and he stated that he took this opportunity to destroy as many Regulators as possible, to avenge himself for the injuries they had inflicted upon him and his friends.

Deliberate Choice of a Death.—One of the most deliberate cases of suicide that we remember to have recorded, occurred very recently in New York, and is noticed in some of the journals. A man who had often said that he was weary of life, and who had also threatened self-destruction without being believed, walked off coolly on the Harlem Railroad as far as 42 street, where he divested himself of all his clothing, save his shirt. He made a bundle of them, and placed his boots on the top, and then left them in the centre of one track. He then laid his body across the rails on the other track, where it was found in the morning severed in two.—*Transcript.*

A charter was granted by the State of Connecticut, to a company in Norwich with a capital of \$200,000, for the purpose of insuring the health of men, and by paying \$5 per annum, the insured obtains \$4 each week he may be unable to attend business by illness or accident, in addition to becoming a stockholder and enjoying a proportion of the dividends.

Such a company must benefit gravely the man who toils for a living. If he have health, he can easily afford his \$5, and should health fail, four dollars per week must greatly comfort himself and family, if he have one.

cutting their way through to the train, after suffering some little loss. These fellows had undoubtedly been apprized of the starting of this train, and the \$300,000 which goes with it. They have become so daring now that they actually come within sight of the city. Murders are committed within sight of the very walls, and no means whatever are adopted to bring the criminals to punishment. No example has been made to strike terror into them. Affairs are managed badly here, I am afraid. Energy, energy, we want energy, we have it not.

Taylor is not to advance on San Luis. Scott has required 7 of Taylor's 10 regiments to join him via Vera Cruz. It is thought however that there will be some skirmishing between Monterey and Canargo, as Ureia is in that vicinity with 4000 cavalry.

LATER.—On the 8th a small reconnoitering party, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, in all about 130 men, besides 95 armed men, and 3d dragoons, left Puebla, for Vera Cruz, under the command of Captain Bainbridge, of the 3d Artillery.

On leaving Jalapa and approaching Puebla, the party were informed that it would not be prudent to attempt penetrating the pass, as there were about 4,000 Mexicans in the chopperal, lining the road.

The main party crossed the Bridge, every thing appearing to be safe and the danger at an end.

Lieutenant Williams and Mr. Frazer were sent back to bring over the train.

Just as they were entering the bridge, however, a party of twenty-five Mexicans made their appearance and fired seven volleys on them. The Wagon Master and four other men were killed during the firing, and the wagons captured. These, however, were of no great value.

After the firing had ceased, a party of Indians appeared, and seemed preparing to charge. Observing, however, that Captain Bainbridge was ready with his command, to receive them, they wheeled their horses and galloped away.

Capt. Bainbridge then resumed his march, followed by four or five hundred foot and lancers, who hung upon his rear and flanked—keeping, however, at a respectful distance.

Thus hemmed in the little party pursued its way until it reached the ground where Col. McIntosh was encamped with his large train.

The same party that had attacked Col. McIntosh, and had compelled him to halt, and reinforcements, had assailed Bainbridge.

During the whole of that night, while remaining in McIntosh's camp, the Mexicans kept up a constant fire on our men approaching with the greatest boldness, close to the sentinels.

New Presbyterian Church.

We have omitted to notice hitherto the preparatory steps to the formation of a new General Assembly at Cincinnati, on anti-slavery principles. The Convention met May 27. Rev. John Rankin was elected President. Resolutions were passed, adopting substantially the Confession of Faith, Catechism, Form of Government and Book of Discipline of the Presbyterian Church of 1821. The following declaration of Human Rights, was ordered to be prefixed to the Form of Government:

DECLARATION.
1. God has made of one blood all nations of men, consequently, all human beings endowed with rationality have an equal right to freedom.

2. The holding human beings as property, is destructive of all the ends for which man was created, and endowed with rational powers, and consequently one of the greatest evils that can be inflicted upon human nature, highly immoral, entirely inconsistent with christian character and profession.

3. No person holding slaves, or advocating the rightfulness of slaveholding can be a member of this body.

4. That no Church, Presbytery or Synod, tolerating slaveholders, or the advocates of slaveholding in its communion, can be a constituent part of this body.

5. Rev. Mr. Gilmer offered also the following resolution:
Resolved, That the following article be added to the Form of Government, to be enforced so long as shall be necessary to complete a general organization.

Any Synod, Presbytery or Church by adopting the Confession of Faith, and this Form of Government shall be a constituent part of the Presbyteries of Churches of America.

Any three regularly ordained ministers in good and regular standing, may constitute themselves into a Presbytery, by adopting this Constitution, and so become a part of this church.

Any three Presbyteries, or more, may constitute themselves into a Synod. The Presbyteries, when they shall have increased to the number of fourteen, may constitute a General Assembly.

A respected friend has sent us an article from another paper, entitled, "Shall I go to the Circus," with a request to publish it. It is a reasonable article, just now, but its full tenor we could not endorse. Our opinion of Circuses we have published heretofore. So far as we are acquainted with their character, we know of no permanent good that they do, while their exhibitions, we believe to be in many respects productive of evil. Still, they are an incident of society as it now exists. The performances are far preferable to the bear and dogfights prevalent in England a hundred years ago, or to the pugilistic encounters now in vogue in that country, or to the bull-fights of Mexico and Spain, or even the horse races so generally patronized by all classes at the South. People must have amusements adapted to their natures, as they are; and if you would improve and elevate the grade of their character, you must raise them, morally and intellectually, as individuals. We know of no other way.

Sometimes since we copied from another paper a statement that according to the Revised Statutes, Chattel Mortgages are invalid unless recorded in the books of the township clerk. We have since looked at the Statute and find that they must be filed, and the names of the parties registered in the clerks office. Unless this be done, they are not valid. The fees amount to \$1 cents. They are found to be a good security for the creditor who takes them, and are getting more into use.

The State Journal, the Whig paper of this village, has been discontinued. During the first years, of its establishment, under the care of Mr. Sawyer, it was quite efficient as a mere partisan paper, and contributed much to the triumph of the Whigs in 1839. Some years since, it fell into the hands of Mr. Corlies, an Editor, and has been known as the advocate of Legal Reform, and other measures of philanthropy displeasing to the leading portion of the Whig party. In support of these principles, last fall it opposed the election of the whig nominees for Senators; and for these reasons every effort has been made by the Old Hunkers of the party to starve it to death. They have been successful. An Old Hunker Whig was advocating, Taylor paper will probably soon fill its place.

The Whig Party.

The Boston Courier, the leading whig organ of Massachusetts, has the following rather unfavorable account of the character and condition of the whig party:

"We are accustomed to speak of the 'united Whig party;' but such a motley assembly of inconsistent, not to say, unkindly elements—black white and gray—was never before brought together.—Here are pro-slavery and anti-slavery, hugging each other—the supporters of the war and its earnest opponent to pleasant fraternity—the devotee of slavery, and the votary of freedom in harmonious fellowship. Such unnatural conjunctions cannot last long. They are the product of selfish combinations, seeking the content of the country for selfish purposes, rather than that of union among good men and patriotic citizens, which looks singly to the advancement of those great principles which our constitution was established to perpetuate."

We dropped in at the Court House Monday evening to see Mr. Swift's Magnetic Telegraph exhibition. The lecture and performances were well deserving of patronage. The whole process of making communications by Telegraph was exemplified on the spot, and thereby easily apprehended by all.

Postage.

By the following extract from the Washington Union, it will be seen that all papers here after placed in the mails by publishers will be sent to their destination without prepayment of postage.—The rate, however, will be three cents, unless sent from publication offices.

"Though it was evidently the intent of Congress to continue the policy of favoring publishers as well as subscribers yet as it would be impossible for the post-masters to decide who were or were not subscribers, the Post Master General has felt it his duty to instruct post-masters to forward it in the mail, without prepayment, all newspapers coming from the offices of publication."

The National Convention.

The last Emancipator brings us the correspondence of Mr. Leavitt with Alvan Stewart of New York, Schuyler Hoos of N. Jersey, Titus Hutchison of Vermont, Samuel Fessenden of Maine, F. J. Lemoyne of Pa., and Francis Gillette of Connecticut, all members of the national Liberty Committee. It appears by the correspondence that they are all unanimous for having the Convention held this fall either at Cleveland or Buffalo, a mass meeting, that the nominations to be made by a number of delegates from each State equal to its Congressional representation. As these gentlemen constitute a majority of the committee, so much may be regarded as settled. Five members of the committee yet remain to be heard from.

The Detroit Advertiser now assumes the attitude and language of an avowed advocate of the nomination of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency. In this we presume it will be soon followed by all the whig press of the State. But for what purpose? It is not at all probable that he can carry this State in the Presidential canvass, although he may be elected. True, by his success the Advertiser may become the publisher of the national laws and advertisements, instead of the Free Press; but we see not what will be gained by the smaller Whig papers and politicians. The party, in the State, on its present basis, will doubtless continue now in vogue in that country, or to the bull-fights of Mexico and Spain, or even the horse races so generally patronized by all classes at the South. People must have amusements adapted to their natures, as they are; and if you would improve and elevate the grade of their character, you must raise them, morally and intellectually, as individuals. We know of no other way.

French Colonial Slavery.

The following statistics may give some of our readers a clearer idea of the importance of the present effort to abolish slavery in the French colonies. The blow which strikes the chains from nearly five hundred thousand slaves of France, will make our slave system totter. God speed the philanthropists of France in their labor of justice and love.—Freeman.

"The colonies of France comprise the islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and some smaller islands in the Antilles; French Guiana in South America; Senegal and the island of Goree in Africa; Bourbon and St. Marie in the Eastern ocean; a few possessions in Hindostan and Algeria. Exclusive of Algiers, their aggregate population in 1836 was 562,570, of which 253,955 in the West Indian and African colonies, and 163,241 in the East Indies, were slaves. There are also many slaves in Algeria. What the amount of the slave population may be now, we do not know, but, judging from the diminution that took place from 1831 to 1836, it has fallen off. Still, the aggregate number of slaves now held under the laws of France must be between four and five hundred thousand."

The next President.

A Southern Whig print, the Appalachicola Advertiser, in discussing the question of the next Whig candidate for the Presidency, quotes the language held by Mr. W. R. King, of Alabama, in a Democratic convention of that State held some weeks since, declaring the slavery question to be more important to the people of the south than any before the nation, and advising that both parties at the south should unite to protect their own institutions.

St. Joseph Co. Liberty Association.

A Mass Meeting of this Association will be held at Centreville, July 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. A general attendance is solicited. S. J. M. HAMMOND Secy.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Mr. S. E. Creighton in Brooklyn.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity convened in the grove near the village of Brooklyn, Jackson Co., Mich., on the 20th inst. Said meeting was called to order by appointing Waterman Thompson chairman, and Joseph Townson Secretary. After hearing an able and eloquent address from Mr. Creighton, showing the connection of the North and South in Church and State with American Slavery, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Mr. S. E. Creighton has been proscribed by a portion of this community, as unworthy of audience, by closing the houses of worship against him; and we feel it to be a duty which we owe to Mr. Creighton and ourselves also, to express our sense of his worth as an advocate for the principles of justice, truth and righteousness in all our social, political, and religious relations.

1st. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the efforts which he is assiduously employing to produce and enforce a settled conviction upon the minds of the people, that the system of American Slavery is incompatible with the precept and spirit of the Gospel.

2d. Resolved, That we bid him God speed in all his heaven-approving efforts to expose the pro-slavery character of the churches, and invoke the divine blessing to crown his labors with abundant success, and render him instrumental in promoting the best interests of humanity.

3d. Resolved, That we cheerfully commend him to the fellowship of every true friend of the slave, and bespeak for him a kind reception by every one who loves a man who sacrifices time, money, and ease, to promote the best interest of his fellow creatures.

4th. Resolved, That we tender Mr. Creighton our hearty thanks for his labors in this place, and pledge him our hearty co-operation in his labors to produce a just sense of the unutterable evils of slavery.

5th. Resolved, That the secretary be requested to forward a copy of the preamble and resolutions of this meeting for publication in the Signal of Liberty. JOSEPH TOWNSON, Secy.

The North and South.

"By a list of appointments made by the President since Congress adjourned, it appears that 14 captains have been appointed from the Slave States, to 15 from the free; 23 first lieutenants from Slave States, to eight from the free; fifty seven second lieutenants from Slave States, to thirty two from the free."

We clip the above from the Westchester Register and Examiner, and we commend it to the consideration of the Freeman of the North and the Blue Hen's Chickens of Delaware. The population of the free States is much greater than that of the Slave States, and yet the appointments are nearly three to one from the Slave States.

Are the people of the Slave States all office-seekers, or is the government partial to Slavery? Where is the man with a patriotic heart in his bosom who will not go to prevent the extension of the curse and blight of Slavery? Let every Delawarean who loves liberty give praise to Hon. John M. Clayton and Hon. John W. Houston for voting against the extension of this direful curse. We will not disturb domestic institutions, but we go against the extension of the blight of Slavery, as we would against the extension of the cholera or plague. The former is much the worst, because the more lasting evil.—Blue Hen's Chicken, (Delaware.)

CONSERVATISM.—The Washington, (Del.) papers state that Santa Maria Jones, a very pretty looking young white girl, who had been convicted of larceny at the Court of General Sessions sitting in Newcastle, has been sentenced to receive 21 lashes on her bare back, well laid on! It is a shame that such barbarity should be committed in this age of enlightenment. But "the whig state of Delaware" clings to old usages with as much tenacity as she does to her federalism.—Cin. Enquirer

PER CONTRA.—In 14 States of this Union, girls both white and black, are whipped, both by law and without law, and yet the Enquirer is not shocked. If it is a shame for such things to be in Delaware, is it not as great in S. C.—Nat. Press.

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Letter from B. Treadwell.

Jackson, June 27, 1847.

BA. FOSTER: I have recently had the pleasure of listening to three lectures on the subject of SLAVERY, from Mr. Samuel F. Creighton, formerly a slave-holder from Virginia.

Mr. Creighton has recently spent a few days with me at my house, and I understood him to say he might spend some further time in this State, if the friends of the slave should seem to manifest a sufficient desire that he should do so. I do therefore most earnestly hope our friends will not fail to avail themselves of this most favorable opportunity to hear Mr. Creighton, who will I think without doubt, from a long experience in most of the Slave States, give them a more faithful exhibition of what slavery really is, and of its sure and rapidly tending destruction, both of the Church and the State, than they have ever before heard.

Chester Gardner, Esq., also, our present most worthy nominee for Governor, is, I am informed, soon to commence a voluntary tour through most parts of our State, to present his views to his fellow citizens on this important subject.

The friends of humanity in the State who are at all aware of the distinguished ability of both of these gentlemen will not fail, I know, to use all proper and timely efforts to secure them a very full hearing by the people, and to give them everywhere a most cordial reception.—Their usefulness in the State will depend mainly upon the timely efforts of all of our friends to secure them a very general hearing in every place where they hold meetings. Mr. Gardner, I believe, usually gives but one general and comprehensive lecture in a place. Mr. Creighton, I think, usually gives three; the first being very important to be heard, serving as it does, as an introduction or key to the other two.

Yours Very Truly, S. B. TREADWELL.

VARIETY.

HOGS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Genesee Farmer says that "the hog crop in the United States, this last year, is three times the worth of the cotton crop. The 'standing army' of swine, consumes annually two hundred millions of bushels of corn."

The Montreal Pilot, on the 10th inst., says, that the accounts from Grose Isle, the quarantine ground, 80 miles below Quebec, "are of the most alarming description—nearly 2000 immigrants have died, either on the passage out or at the quarantine station, and typhus fever of the most malignant kind is raging at Grose Isle." The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Herald had ascertained, that up to the 5th inst, 600 Roman Catholics and 75 Protestants had been buried at Grose Isle; that 7800 lay sick in the churches, sheds, and tents, and that 12,000 persons were in the ships at anchor there.

OLD MEDICINE. In a late letter to the editor of this paper relating the following good one:
A soldier who had lost an arm at the battle of Monterey, called yesterday at the Surgeon's quarters in great alarm, saying, he had just been with a man who has the Small Pox, and requested to be vaccinated. The Surgeon enquired if he had never had that operation performed?

"Oh, yes," said he, "I have been vaccinated, and it operated well, and I have been many times exposed to Small pox; but see here, sir," presenting his stump arm, "you have cut off my mark."

The Surgeon to pacify him vaccinated him in the other arm.—Sunday News.

The highest fountain in the world is on the grounds of the Duke of Devonshire, in England, where a single jet is thrown to the height of 267 feet—more than one hundred feet higher than Niagara falls. The eight acre reservoir which supplies it is 326 feet above.

Strawberries, of which there are hundreds of bushels in the Cincinnati market, are from five to eight cents a quart, the very best selected barrels ten cents.

One Bishop, twenty-eight Priests, and six Nuns, all of the Roman Catholic Church, came passengers in the packet ship Havre, a few days since, to New York from Havre. Twenty-nine other Priests of the same church are now on their way to the same port, in the packet ship Splendid.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS NOT SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.—Capt. Walker is attacked by two hundred Mexicans, beats them. All right! Canales attacks a wagon train, kills all the escort, and takes possession. All wrong! piracy! brigandism! horrible! fiendish!

So say the papers.

HON. ARBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston, has presented to the corporation of Harvard University the sum of \$50,000 to be expended in establishing a school for the purpose of teaching the practical sciences.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, July 2, 1847.

There is nothing doing of any moment in the wheat market. We quote at 75 to 100 cents.

Accounts of the growing wheat in this State continue unfavorable. But the weather of late has been propitious. The statements respecting the appearance of the wheat have doubtless been exaggerated. Some have said there would not half a crop—some more than a quarter. Now, if the usual average crop through the State be 12 bushels per acre, according to the reports, the average yield the present season will be only from three to six bushels per acre. Who believes such a story!

Accounts from other wheat growing States, on the whole, are favorable rather than otherwise.

The eastern market for wheat and flour is dull and declining. Flour in Buffalo, June 28, was \$5 75. Wheat \$1 25. In New York, June 28, Flour was steady at \$7 00 to \$7 12 1/2.

NOTICES.

State Liberty Fund.

Please acknowledge the receipt of the following sums to the State Liberty Fund:

From		
A. A. Copeland, Ypsilanti,	5.00	
John Risoria,	1.00	
S. W. Patchen,	1.00	
A. L. Chase,	.50	
P. Elliot,	1.00	
	8.50	
Also from Dr. Ten Eyck, Chairman of Town Com. at Kensington	65.00	
Also from Chairman of Town Com. Concord, Jackson Co., paid to J. M. Treadwell, Jackson, from		
C. Young,	1.00	
D. Mann,	3.00	
T. Mc Gee,	3.00	
	7.00	

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE LAST THREE WEEKS.

Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

J. M. Eaman	\$.99 in full
G. Herries	1.00 on 3d of July 26 1847
D. W. Cleaveland	1.00 on 3d of Oct 16 1847
A. Griffin	1.50 on 21st of May 10 1847
J. B. Griswold	1.50 on 27th of Jan 18 1847
W. A. Cure	3.25 in full
S. Perkins	2.16 in full
T. Y. Spang	2.50 on 21st of Sep 13 1847
J. H. Parker	2.00 in full
C. A. Lincoln	2.30
D. I. Townsend	1.00 on 24th of Dec 11 1847
P. N. Todd	2.00 on 21st of Jun 15 1847
M. Raymond	2.00 on 24th of Sep 18 1847
M. Mullikin	1.00 on 21st of Apr 17 1847
H. A. Treat	2.50 on 21st of Sep 17 1847
E. Ferguson	2.00 on 24th of Apr 17 1847
P. Golder	2.50 on 27th of Jun 17 1847
J. S. Bradley	2.00 on 1st of Oct 13 1847
M. Barnes	2.00 on 24th of Sep 18 1847
R. Burns	2.00 on 24th of Sep 18 1847
G. W. Grove	1.50 on 28th of Oct 11 1847
A. Wood	2.00 on 21st of Jun 26 1847
J. T. Townsend	1.00 on 24th of Dec 11 1847
J. Monroe	1.00 on 21st of Apr 3 1847
W. D. Potter	2.00 on 21st of July 26 1847
W. D. Spang	1.10 on 21st of Sep 6 1847
B. Russell	1.00 on 21st of Jun 26 1847
S. B. Shibley	2.00 on 21st of Apr 17 1847
S. S. Byss	2.00 on 25th of Apr 21 1847
A. Burd	2.00 on 21st of Apr 17 1847
A. Armstrong	1.00 on 21st of Apr 17 1847
W. B. Hopkins	2.00 on 21st of Aug 11 1847
S. D. Howell	2.50 on 21st of Dec 18 1847
J. R. Russell	2.50 on 21st of Dec 18 1847
P. Sprague	2.50 on 21st of Dec 18 1847
Mr. W. W. Jackson's letter and contents were received some weeks since.	

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head we publish, free of charge, the names, residences, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORK.

THE ADDRESS AND MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM WASHINGTON TO POLK; WITH A THOROUGH ANALYTICAL INDEX TO THE NAMES, SUBJECTS, NAMES AND DATES.

CONVENTS.

1. The Addresses and Messages of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Polk; with a thorough analytical index to the names, subjects, names and dates.

Maynards

ARE IN TOWN AGAIN!

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Groceries.

WANTED, in every town and village in the United States, reasonable men to procure subscribers, and engage in the sales of the above works, to whom a very liberal per centage will be allowed.

EPISTLE No. 3.

THE SUBSCRIBER SENDETH GREETING.

PERRY'S BOOK STORE, Opened anew at No. 1 Hawkins Block, next door to Hill, White & Co.'s Store Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Let this be a sufficient notice to all persons using Books, Paper, Blank Books, School Books, Stationery, Quills, Steel Pens, Pencils and gratifiers, of any kind, that at Perry's Bookstore in the place to buy.

LIBRARIES.

School Teachers and others interested, are requested to call and examine his assortment.—Also, Union School Books, a variety, and for superior to the \$10 Library both in binding and matter. Also, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and the like.

FOURTH BOOKS.

Moral, Religious, and other interesting such as may be procured in the hands of the author. GOLD PENS, with Gold and Silver cases, a popular article. The subscriber has made arrangements in New York which will enable him at all times to obtain any thing in his line direct from New York at short notice, by EXPRESS. It will be seen that his facilities for accommodating his customers with articles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to make his establishment such an one as an enlightened and discerning community require, and he hopes to merit a share of patronage. Persons wishing any article in a line will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for PERRY'S BOOK STORE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED FARMS.

For Sale on Terms EXCEEDINGLY FAVORABLE!

Three Hundred and Twenty acres in one body, or will be sold separately if desired.

Viz: S. E. 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 3 north range 4 W. N. E. 1/4 of 11 33

in Benton, Eaton County, next town but one to the east of Government.

The farm contains meadow, wheat and corn land of the best quality is well watered, the House is ample rooming through in, and some of early selection. Timber heavy. About 60 acres well cleared, fenced and under cultivation. In 10 acre lots with double log houses and frame of first rate barn erected. This unexceptionable lot and fee

W. R. PERRY. June 26, 1847. 233 of.

ALSO:

120 ACRES in Oneida, same Co., 10 miles from east of Government, viz:

W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 37, T. 4, S. 2, W. 7, R. 2, N. E. 1/4 of 11 33

Having Grand River on one side, and a State road from Battle Creek for one mile on the other.

The land is of the richest quality, timber heavy. Three streams and two springs run through it summer and winter.

WESTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM

Hall & Raymond, Detroit. Would respect to give notice that they have now received their entire stock of Sewing and Buttonhole Machines...

Ready Made Clothing. Consisting of every variety of a description of garments, too numerous to mention. All of which they are disposed to sell at...

Wholesale or Retail. Upon the most reasonable terms and prices. As on hand a selection of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, CASHMERE, TWEEDS, SUMMER CLOTHS, PLAIN AND PLAID, LINES, &c. &c.

"Clothing Emporium," DETROIT. Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues. Detroit, May 31, 1847.

Robbery! The subscribers are well in Market, on 1st of May, 1847. GREAT BARGAINS. IN YELLED CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SATINETS, BROAD CLOTHS, and in about nearly all dry goods & GROCERIES.

Wool. The subscribers are well in Market, on 1st of May, 1847. GREAT BARGAINS. IN YELLED CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SATINETS, BROAD CLOTHS, and in about nearly all dry goods & GROCERIES.

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Wool. The subscribers are well in Market, on 1st of May, 1847. GREAT BARGAINS. IN YELLED CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SATINETS, BROAD CLOTHS, and in about nearly all dry goods & GROCERIES.

New Goods

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