

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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VARIETY.

A NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE.—Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, has just discovered a new source of revenue. It is stated that he has determined to have the catacombs worked like mines, for the purpose of having the linen in which the mummies are wrapped, first converted into rags, then paper, and then, by sale, into money. It is estimated that from the year 2097 B. C. to the year I of our era, four hundred and twenty millions of Egyptians have died in the course of nature in the "Valley of the Nile." All these millions were embalmed, and all wrapped more or less fully in linen; and there they lie at this hour, stored up in the crypts excavated in the Arabian and Egyptian chains. Think of the mass!

Only estimating it at the rate of 2 kilogrammes per mummy, there would be found, of the cloths employed to envelop them, a total quantity of 840,000,000 kilogrammes, or 8,400,000 metrical quintals of cloth, which may be used for the manufacture of paper.

Ethiopia, though anciently a land of embalmers, is left out of the calculation; so are the three centuries that elapsed before Egypt was Christianized, and began to bury its dead without spices, papyrus and painted cases. The speculator did not wish to "over state the quantity," so he takes only half the amount as his basis, and fixes it at \$420,000 metrical quintals. Then comes the great question, what will be the value of these resuscitated wrappings? It is thus answered:
The cloth which encloses the mummies is of the finest linen; and everybody knows how superior the paper manufactured from yarn is to that made from other substances. The rags that serve for the preparation of paper are now sold in France at the rate of 200 piastres (50¢) per metrical quintal. Subtracting from this sum 100 piastres for expenses, or rather more, to keep always below an impossible minimum, there will nevertheless remain a total of 420,000,000 piastres, or 105,000,000 \$21,000,000 dollars, (about \$4,000,000 sterling.) Only admitting the half of this result, viz: 10,500,000 dollars, every one will agree that this industrial resource, reduced to its very lowest proportions, would, nevertheless, yield an immense profit to the Government of his Highness, the Pacha of Egypt.—*English Paper.*

The Milwaukee Sentinel says:
We are indebted to D. T. TILLOTSON of Ithica, New York, agent for the contractor, Col. SPEED, and the trustees of the company, for full information in relation to this very deeply interesting subject. The whole line from Detroit to Milwaukee will be opened and in use at least by the first of Feb. 1848, and the contractor has some reason to anticipate even earlier. The stock is so far taken that the completion of the whole line is in any event ensured. It is to be built in the very best manner, of iron wire, 330 pounds to the mile. By the contract they are only obliged to put down 20 posts to a mile, of oak, ash, chestnut or tamarack. The batteries are to be of sufficient power to operate the whole line from Detroit to Milwaukee. This is a very important consideration, as in some of the routes in this country the batteries fail when pressed with business. The length of the whole line from Detroit to Milwaukee is 400 miles. The stock for the eastern division from Buffalo to Detroit, having been secured, arrangements are making at the east to press forward that portion of the line and get it completed simultaneously with the western division.

POTERY.

From the Boston Times.
Get Up Early.

Waste it not in bed;
Get up early! while the dew-drops
O'er the fields are spread;
Get up early! when the red sun
First begins to rise;
Get up early! when the darkness
Fades from earth and skies.
Get up early! It is sinful
To be wasting time;
Get up early! while the dear birds
Sing their morning strains;
Get up early! while the flowers
Blush upon the sod;
Get up early! if a nature
Blesses Nature's God.

Get up early! And prepare you
For the long day's toil;
Get up early! if ye labor
To improve your soil;
Get up early! if a rhymelet
Be your task to write;
Get up early! oh, ye law,
And feel as do, right!
Savise, Monday morn'g,
May 10th 1-47.

MISCELLANY.

Changes of Society.

In modern times, the emancipation of the laboring classes, through the influence of religion and the extension of information, has, by means of the press, opened the means of elevation to the great body of the people. Individual ambition, the desire of bettering their condition, have thus been let in to affect the progress of freedom. The elevation of popular discontent becomes most powerful in the later periods of society, because it is then that the accumulated wealth of ages has rendered the lower orders most powerful. The progress of opulence and the increase of industry thus becomes favorable to the cause of liberty because they augment the influence of those classes by whose exertion it must be maintained. The stride of freedom is set with the most severity in those periods when the increasing pressure from below strains the bands by which it has been compressed, and danger or example has not taught the great necessity of gradual relaxation. If they are slowly and cautiously unbent, the Reformation; if suddenly removed, either by the fervor of innovation or the fury of revolt, it is Revolution.

The operation of these causes may distinctly be perceived in the frame of society in every free country in modern times. Universally the chief spring of prosperity is to be found in the lower classes; it is the ascending spirit and increasing energy of the poor, when kept within due bounds by the authority of government and the influence of the aristocracy, which both lays the foundation of national wealth, and secures the progress of national glory. Ask the professional man what occasions the difficulty so generally experienced in struggling through the world, or even maintaining his ground against his numerous competitors; he will immediately answer that it is the pressure from below which occasions all his difficulty; his equals he can withstand; his superiors overcome; it is the efforts of his inferiors that are chiefly formidable. Those, in general, who rise to eminence in every profession, are the sons of the middling or lower order; men whom poverty has taught to hardship, or necessity compelled to exertion, and who have acquired in the early school of difficulty, habits more valuable than all the gifts which fortune has bestowed upon their superiors.

So universal is the influence of this principle, so important its effects upon the progress and prospects of society, that it may be considered as the grand distinction between ancient and modern times; all others sink into insignificance in comparison. The balance of power in a free country is totally altered in consequence of the prodigious addition thus made to the power and importance of the lower orders; a spring of activity and vigor is provided in the humble stations of life, which proves a rapid remedy for almost every national disaster except those arising from their own licentiousness; a power developed in the democratic party in the commonwealth which renders new bulwarks necessary to maintain the equilibrium of society.

Without some advantages to counteract the superior energy and more industrious habits of their inferiors, the higher ranks in a prosperous, opulent, and advancing state must in general fall a prey to their ambition. The indolence of wealth, the selfishness of luxury, the pride of birth, will prove but feeble antagonists to the pressure of poverty, the self-denial of necessity, the ambition of talent. The successive elevation of the more fortunate or able of the lower orders to the higher ranks of society is no sufficient antidote to the danger, for it is

rare that energy survives the necessity which gave it birth; and nowhere does the enervating influence of wealth appear more strongly than in the immediate descendants of those who had raised themselves by their exertions. The incessant development of vigor in the lower orders, indeed, if kept within the bounds, and directed in its objects by the influence of religion and the habits of virtue, will always bring a sufficient portion of talent and industry to uphold the fortunes of the state, but not to maintain the ascendancy of one class within its bosom; and in the strife with domestic ambition, the aristocracy will find but a feeble support in the descendants of those whom recent wealth has enriched, or recent services ennobled.

The enervating effect of wealth upon national character, and its tendency to extinguish the love of freedom, so justly and so feelingly complained of by the writers of antiquity, has not hitherto been so strongly experienced in modern times from the influence of the same cause. Corruption uniformly follows in the train of opulence; if those who have raised themselves by their exertions withstand the contagion, it rarely fails to affect their descendants. But the continual rise of citizens from the inferior ranks of society for a time strongly counteracts the influence of this principle. How feeble or ineffectual soever the higher ranks may become, a sufficient infusion of energy is long provided in the successive elevation of classes whom necessity has compelled to exertion. It is by precluding their elevation, or in consequence of corruption extending to their ranks, that an age of opulence sinks irreversibly into one of degeneracy.—*Alison's Europe.*

Shocking Case of Torture.

The following sketch of a case of torture which may appear as incredible, is true in all its particulars. A short time since a lady who moves in the higher circles of society in this city, thought she had reason to believe that a colored girl employed in her family as a domestic, had pilfered various articles about the house. One morning, the lady drew from the Philadelphia Bank the sum of \$22, in four five dollar notes, and the rest in silver. She carefully wrapped the money in her handkerchief, and fastidiously pinned it inside the bosom of her dress, and returned to her domicile. Having ascended to her chamber, she divested herself of her walking dress, which she carefully placed in her ward robe, and put on her dishabille, and proceeded to look after her household. Several hours elapsed, when she bethought herself of her twenty-two dollars, which she had laid upon her bureau top, and in breathless haste ascended to the chamber to get it, but it was not to be found. "That black jide has stolen the money," ejaculated the suspicious woman, and hastening to the landing of the stairs, called out at the top of her voice:

"Hetty! Hetty! come here, you black huzzy."
In the twinkling of an eye the half-frightened daughter of Ethiopia was on the stairs.
"What did you do with that money, you black imp of the devil?"
"I didn't take no money," replied the little girl, trembling from head to foot.
"Will you tell me a lie, you huzzy? I'll learn you—walk into that nursery, there."
The little girl obeyed the will of her mistress, and presently both were in the nursery. The girl was stripped of clothing, from head to foot, and the mistress, with all the fury of a maniac, scarified her back with the thin end of a corkscrew.

Tortured to madness, the girl made several desperate though vain attempts to jump from the window, to escape the lash of her cruel tormentor. Finally she said she stole the money, and being afraid that she would be found out, threw the silver down a well and put the notes in a rat hole in the vault. The rat hole was searched but the notes could not be found.

The husband now arrived home, and after patiently hearing the statement of affairs spoke at first kindly to the little girl, and she told him a different story. He became vexed and applied the lash to her quivering back.

The blood ran freely and the sufferer employed for me cry. She was afraid to deny the theft, but obduracy in telling so many lies to hide it was a matter of great surprise. Night at last came, and a young man, a relative of the family, returned to supper. He was made acquainted with the facts, and he thought of a plan which would bring the incorrigible delinquent to a proper sense of her duty. After the family had taken their evening repast, he ascended the room where the

half-naked bleeding girl was imprisoned, and asked her what she had done with the stolen money. "Why," said the crying child, "I threw part down the well and gave the notes to a poor woman, who lives over the way, in street."

A messenger was despatched, but that woman had been very sick for three weeks, and she, as well as her attendant, denied all knowledge of receiving the money. The young man then took a bed-cord, and making a slip-knot on one end, put the noose around the girl's neck, and said, "come along, you black devil, you—you shall be hung."

She followed after him, like a sheep going to the slaughter, and while he was fastening the rope to the hand-rail of the stairs, preparatory to pitching her over, she said she had but one request to make.

"What is that," replied the pretended hangman.

"Why that you will let me say my prayers before I die," responded the delinquent.

This unaffected response, operated very feelingly on the nerves of the young man, and he relinquished his undertaking.

Some time after, on the same evening, it was thought expedient to send for an Alderman. The worthy functionary came and heard the complaint, but there being no positive evidence that the girl was really guilty, refused to send her to prison. The next morning the lady of the house resolved to proceed to the Mayor, to ask his advice on the subject, and in taking her walking dress from the wardrobe, she discovered her handkerchief with the money in one corner dangling from the part where she had pinned it the day before. Her visit to the Mayor of course was suspended.—Thus, it will be seen, that a poor little friendless colored girl, honest as the sun which darkened her skin, was almost tortured to death—prompted to admit herself to be a thief—induced to tell many lies respecting the disposal of the money, and all, too, by a woman, whose elevated position in society, and whose general character for piety, should have at least induced her to adopt less objectionable measures for the sake of honesty and truth.—*Daily Sun.*

Santa Anna's favorite Retreat.

The New Orleans National states that twelve miles beyond Cerro Gordo, is the hacienda of Santa Anna.

As this distinguished functionary owns pretty much the whole country between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, he finds it convenient to have two other residences; but the hacienda near Cerro Gordo was his favorite retreat. Here it was he lived in dignity previous to the disastrous battle that lost him his Presidential office and his popularity among his people. It was a bold dragoon major who, first of our army, entered this princely abode; he gazed with astonishment at the surrounding splendor, and had not proceeded far to examine, before the name of *el General Santa Anna* met his sight and informed him where he was. The residence was characterized by a species of Oriental splendor; fourteen large rooms crowded upon each other, filled with costly ornaments, from the walls of which were suspended rare works of art. Everything had been precipitately abandoned; upon a centre table in one of the principal saloons, lay an unsealed note, in the writing of the Dictator. It stated that "he left everything to the mercy of a generous enemy."

The Major peered about as if he had got into an Arabian enchantment; he examined attentively the pictures, and coveted a saddle with costly trappings and stirrups of gold inlaid with silver; he peeped into a little recess, and his heart throbbled—there was a couch for a princess. Upon the adjoining tables were scattered costly perfumes, and on the floor, as they had abandoned two pretty Spanish feet, was a pair of elegantly wrought, yet tiny slippers. The Major was a gallant man and an honorable one; dragoon as he was, he could forego the saddle and stirrups, glad though they were—but he wanted a trophy, and he placed the slippers in his pocket with a thrill at their feel that would have done honor to a powerful galvanic battery. Yet his heart smote him and he placed the treasures back, and walked into the more exposed parts of the house. He went into the neighboring pounds and viewed the splendid cattle and horses that were luxuriating at ease; when, presently, there dashed up an aid of Gen. Scott, ordering the dragoons to pursue the retreating Santa Anna. In an instant the Major was mounted, and his men followed with a yell of delight. A few hours elapsed when he returned to the splendid hacienda.

What a change! the fine cattle had been driven off, the saddle still remained but the gold and silver was gone. The pictures were destroyed and hung in fragments from their frames; the splendid cushions had been cut open, and the mirrors broken into a thousand fragments.—So ended an incident in the drama of the Mexican war.

The Two Processions.

The news of the Revolution of the Three Days in Paris, and the triumph of the French people over Charles X and his ministers, as a matter of course, acted with great effect upon our national susceptibility. We all threw up our hats in excessive joy at the spectacle of a King dashed down headlong from his throne, and chased out of his kingdom by his long-suffering and oppressed subjects.—We took half the credit of the performance to ourselves, inasmuch as Lafayette was a principal actor in it. Our editors, from Passamaquoddy to the Sabine, indulged paragraphs for a thousand and one newspapers, congratulating the Parisian patriots, and prophesying all manner of evil to Holy Alliances, Kings, and aristocracies. The National Intelligencer of September 27, 1830, contains a full account of the public rejoicings of the good people of Washington on the occasion. Bells were rung in all the steeples, guns were fired, and a grand procession was formed, including the President of the United States, the heads of Departments, and other public functionaries. Decorated with tri-colored ribbons, and with tri-colored flags mingling with the stripes and stars over their heads, and gazed down upon by bright eyes from window and balcony, the "General Sympathizers" moved slowly and majestically through the broad avenue towards the Capitol, to celebrate the revival of French liberty in a manner becoming the chosen rulers of a free people.

What a spectacle was this for the representatives of European kingscraft at our seat of Government! How the titled agents of Metternich and Nicholas must have trembled, in view of this imposing demonstration, for the safety of their "peculiar institutions!"

Unluckily, however, the moral effect of this grand spectacle was marred somewhat by the appearance of another procession, moving in a contrary direction. It was a gang of slaves! Handcuffed in pairs, with the sullen sadness of despair in their faces, they marched wearily onward to the music of the driver's whip and the clanking iron on their limbs.—Think of it! Shouts of triumph, rejoicing bells, gay banners, and glittering cavalcades, in honor of Liberty, in immediate contrast with men and women chained and driven like cattle to market. The editor of the American Spectator, a paper published at Washington at that time, speaking of this black procession of slavery, describes it as "driven along by what had the appearance of a man on horseback." The miserable wretches who composed it were doubtless consigned to a slave jail to await their purchase and transportation to the South or Southwest; and perhaps formed a part of that drove of human beings which the same editor states that he saw on the Saturday following, "males and females chained in couples, starting from Robey's tavern, on foot, for Alexandria, to embark on board a slave ship."—*Nat. Era.*

GERMANY.—JENNY LIND AND THE STUDENTS.—At a certain German town, last autumn, there was a tremendous furor about Jenny Lind, who, after driving the whole place mad, left it on her travels early one morning. The moment her carriage was outside the gates, a pack of rampart students, who had escorted it, rushed back to the inn, demanded to be shown Jenny's bed room, and swept like a whirlwind up stairs into the room indicated to them, tore up the sheets, and wore them in strips as decorations. An hour or two afterwards a bald old gentleman of amiable appearance, an Englishman, who was staying in the hotel, came to breakfast at the table-d'hote, and was observed to be much disturbed in his mind, and to show great terror whenever a student came near him. At last he said, in a low voice, to some who came near him at table, "You are English, gentlemen, I observe? Most extraordinary people these German students: as a body, raving mad, gentlemen." "Oh no," said somebody, "only excitable, but very good fellows, and very sensible." "By heavens, Sir!" returned the old gentleman, still more disturbed, "then there's something political in it, and I am a marked man.—I went out for a little walk this morning, after shaving, and while I was gone;—he fell into a terrible perspiration as he told it—"they burst into my bed-room, tore up my sheets, and are now patrolling the town in all directions with bits

of them in their button-holes." In the confusion the students had gone into the wrong room.—*Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper.*

The War and its Victims.

Since the commencement of the war with Mexico, we have killed and wounded at least 10,000 of her soldiers, and taken possession of immense tracts of her territory. Nevertheless there are no indications of peace. It is estimated more over by a Washington letter-writer, that our loss in killed and wounded is 3,000, and that there have died of the climate 2,500—making together 5,500 men who have been either wounded or lost to the country in the battle or by sickness.—Amongst those who have been killed and wounded are some of the noblest spirits of the land—men who were calculated to be ornaments to the country. The writer above referred to thus sums up our losses:

	MEN.
In operations around Matamoros, killed and wounded,	500
At Monterey,	500
At Buena Vista,	600
In incidental skirmishes within the line of Gen. Taylor's operations,	200
Operations in New Mexico, killed and wounded,	200
In California,	250
At Vera Cruz and neighborhood,	50
At Alvarado in the attack of Com. Conner, say	100
At Cerro Gordo, including the march there,	500
Total Americans killed and wounded,	3,000
do. do. died of the climate,	2,500
Total American loss in the war, so far,	5,500
Mexican loss in killed and wounded,	10,000
Total loss by the war,	15,500

Fifteen thousand fellow human beings slaughtered and maimed or perished by starvation in this horrible war! Where and when shall it terminate?—*Spy.*

A Peep at the Olden Time.

Workmen are now busily employed in pulling down the old edifice in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, recently occupied by the Bank of North America, preparatory to the erection of a new structure. Among the papers stowed away in the garner of this venerable pile of brick and mortar, (says the Philadelphia Bulletin) some old newspapers have been found, which, compared with the large sheets of the present day, are quite a curiosity.—We have been furnished with one of these relics of the olden time. It is entitled "The American Weekly Mercury," published at Philadelphia by Andrew Bradford, and bearing date November 28, 1728. In order that our readers may form an idea how some things were managed in this city just one hundred and nineteen years ago, we extract the following advertisement from the paper before us:

Just arrived from London, in the ship Borden, *William Harbert* commander, a parcel of young likely Men Servants, consisting of Husbandmen, Joiners, Shoemakers, Weavers, Smiths, Brick-makers, Bricklayers, Sawyers, Taylors, Stay-makers, Butchers, Chair-makers, and several other trades, and are to be sold very reasonable, either for ready money, Wheat, Bread, or Flour, by *Edward Horne, Philadelphia.*

Our contemporary is perhaps too young to have seen, what many Philadelphians yet living can remember to have seen, vessels loaded with cargoes of such live stock as the above, lying in the stream of the Delaware, off Passanasas and Callowhill streets, waiting for customers to come off and buy. If he will look into the file of Franklin's paper in the Library of the Philosophical Society, or indeed into any Boston or New York paper of the same date, he will find frequent advertisements for runaways of the above class of white slaves, with marks and clothing described and rewards offered for their apprehension and commitment to any jail so that their owners may get them again. As recently as since the war of 1812 a vessel so freighted found her way up to Annapolis, and there disposed of her freight; a number of the men having been bought by Members of Congress (then in session here) and sent to the Western country. In that country, however, we fancy they were not long in servitude. We hazard little, indeed, in the conjecture that some of them were soon able, by the reward of their free labor, to buy out the whole possessions of those who were once their masters.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

"The true principle for a nation, as for an individual, is to suffer wrong, rather than to do it."—*Channing.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Creighton in Brooklyn.

"Nothing replete, or set down aught in malice."
Mr. Edron:

On my way to and from the Convention last week, I witnessed some strange doings in this

"Land of the free, and home of the brave." A brief account of which I herewith send you for publication, if you approve. I left this place on the 22d, and stopped at Brooklyn, where I have some acquaintances. I there learned that an anti-slavery Lecture was to be delivered in the evening, by a person formerly a slaveholder, and brought up in a Southern state. I therefore determined to stop and hear him.

At the time appointed the people met, but in such numbers that it was thought unsafe for them to occupy the room provided for the occasion; it being a school room up stairs in an old building. I understood that the Presbyterian a House was applied for, but was refused. At length, after a long delay arising from the scruples of the tender consciences of the resident Trustees, fearing a denunciation, &c., the Baptist house was opened, and at nine o'clock, the lecturer, (Mr. Creighton) began by observing that his fame had arrived before him, that attempts had been made to excite prejudice against him, that nevertheless he hoped the audience would hear him patiently, and bear him through (as he proposed delivering three lectures,) before they condemned him. He said he was a Southerner—should state nothing but facts of which he had the documents to prove, or was himself a witness to. He also said he would tell them what Slaveholding religion was; and in doing so should call things by their right names, but at the same time he wished it to be understood that he revered religion, and was a professor himself. It was the religion of slaveholders and their apologists that he spoke against.

During his address, there was an attempt to cheer him, but he promptly put a stop to it. There was also a feeble hiss from some of the "serpent" tribe as I suppose, but it did not amount to much. It was so feeble the performer, I suppose, was ashamed of himself. The lecturer, at his conclusion, announced that he should commence his second lecture at eight o'clock the following evening.—The people dispersed, some approving, others disapproving.

On the next day, I attended the Convention at Jackson, but had heard in the morning before I left for Jackson that there would be an attempt made to prevent the lecture; I therefore hastened back to hear and see what would be done, and how it would end. Accordingly, at eight o'clock, the Baptist bell rung, and the people convened, a goodly number. A third or more were females, but the house was shut, and no admittance could be gained. It was stated that a Mr. Butterfield, a Trustee, had locked the door, and had the key in his pocket. This produced strong expressions of disapprobation, and some tumult. Finally, it was resolved to appoint a Moderator, and discuss the matter orderly. There were several speeches made, some for and some against the lecturer and his course. I notice two or three. "Mr. French," "Mr. French," was called for. The gentleman came forward with loud professions of his abhorrence of slavery, and his admiration of the glorious country which he characterized frequently as "the land of the free and the home of the brave." The people of the enlightened village of Brooklyn knew what an evil slavery was, they did not want the lecturer to inform them. But the question was how to get rid of it. He repeatedly called upon the lecturer, to tell what party he belonged to, whether he was a Garrisonian or a Birneyite, and generally rounded his periods off with "Define your position—define your position." Another speaker, a stranger, in a very sarcastic way, expressed his wonder at the anxiety of Mr. French to get the lecturer to "define his position," and undertook to satisfy him. He said he thought the lecturer's position was manifest to every person there that evening—that he was a stranger who had come there to give them some information of vast importance, and that they had shut him out of doors—that was his position. Mr. Butterfield came forward and made what I call a "what care we" speech, from the very frequent use he made of the phrase "What care we?" "What care we who the lecturer is?" "What care we who the man's relations are?" It is evident he is a political abolitionist. He stated that he had been a trustee for that house for some years—that his co-trustees had been with him that day: that in consequence of the lecturer's abuse of the clergy, and his political character, he had

repaired the lock, shut the door, and had the key in his pocket.

Finally, a motion was made and carried that the lecturer be invited to deliver a lecture in the grove at five o'clock to-morrow afternoon. How it came off I cannot say, not being able to stay.

Censor obliges me to add, that I disapprove of the manner and language of the lecturer, and think he would do a great deal more good if he would convey his ideas differently. But I hate tyranny, from the Autocrat of all the Russias down to the Trustees of a little Baptist meeting house in Brooklyn. But I am pleased to hear that these proceedings will turn to good account. Several told me the day after, that they never had voted the Liberty ticket, but that they would now. I believe that neither of the trustees nor members of the church or professors of any kind of religion. Is this right or wise?

I remain yours, for universal Liberty,
HENRY TRIPP.

Brooklyn, June 28, 1847.

NOTE.—We have inserted the communication of Rev. Mr. Tripp, omitting only a few sentences referring to personal particulars respecting some individuals.—We have always differed with many anti-slavery friends respecting the obligation of churches to open their doors for the use of lecturers whose principles or views they deem injurious to the community. The house belongs to the owners, and may properly be opened by them for purposes of which they approve, and closed against those they deem decidedly detrimental, without such a course justly subjecting the proprietors to a charge of "tyranny." Others however think differently—all have a right to their opinion.—Ed. Sig.

Great Emancipation in Russia.

A number of the Democratic Pacificator received by the Cambria, contains a highly interesting letter from its correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated 13th of May, from which it appears that the abolition of slavery in Russia has just taken a vast step, thanks to the generosity, as noble as it was unexpected, of M. Ruminn, one of the principal proprietors of that country. Yielding to the impulse of a noble heart, this wealthy individual has suddenly given complete enfranchisement to eight thousand serfs of both sexes, who belonged to him in the Governments of Nijni and Riazan, and what is more admirable in his conduct is completing his work of charity; he has abandoned to this population restored to liberty by him, for a trifling rent, the enjoyment of the domains over which they are diffused. This double deed of charity was moreover accomplished with the simplicity which still further enhances its merit.

On the departure of M. Ruminn from the domains which he had just so generously ceded, all the liberated serfs, with the exception of the sick, rushed in a mass to accompany him whom they lately called their master, but whom they now called their father, even beyond the territory in which his domains are situated.

When the hour of separation length arrived, it was not to eight thousand persons merely that M. Ruminn had to address his thanks and adieu, but to twenty thousand persons, belonging to the population of other villages, who all aroused by the echo of this great deed of humanity, had come to crowd around the generous benefactor.

If we join this new fact to the efforts already made for the abolition of bondage in Russia, by the prince Woronzoff, the Count Protassoff and M. Kologrieff, and especially to the powerful encouragement given by the Sovereign himself, may we not at last hope shortly to see the day of liberty dawn for so many thousands of men who still furnish the odious spectacle of slavery in the bosom of a Christian and civilized nation?

War Scene.

April 24. As our regiment followed and entered the works, we had a complete view of the scene of conflict. On my left I saw the body of a Mexican General, who was shot through the head.—Wherever the eye fell, there were seen bloody corpses; here lay a Mexican soldier with his hands clasped, as in the act of prayer; close by him was another who had fallen upon his knees, his head resting against a stone, his hands clasped together, as in supplication, and thus had died. No doubt the poor fellow had felt that his hurt was mortal, and addressed his last thoughts to Heaven. Under my feet lay the remains of one whose head had been entirely carried away; and indeed in every direction were to be seen these sad evidences of battle. The hill side was covered with the bodies of the fallen. We occupied the field of battle, engaged in burying the dead, bringing in and succoring the wounded, and gathering the arms which had been left. In the course of the day, I came across two Mexican officers who were very badly wounded; they were colonels, and one of them aid to the General whose body I had seen on the hill. Fortunately, one of them spoke French, and thus I was enabled to converse with them. I had

water brought to refresh them, procured flannels and carried them to the hospital, where their wounds might be dressed, though I much doubt if both of them will recover. They suffered great pain, and in lifting them from the ground to be placed in the bier, their groans were heart-rending. Close by them lay several of their men, torn and mangled by shot. How I pitied them! They made signs for drink, which I caused to be given them; further aid I could not render. Water at this place was difficult to procure, and very muddy; but of this I caused some to be brought, and went about the field hunting for the sufferers, that I might in some degree relieve them or alleviate their pain. Among these objects of sympathy, it was delightful to see how soon the fiery passions of our soldiers had subsided after the battle, how they were intent upon assisting the wounded of the enemy, whom but a few hours before they met in deadly combat. With expressions of kindness and by signs, they manifested their better feelings; they brought water; they divided their provisions, they made a covering from the sun of fougles of tress, they assisted in every way to give comfort to the poor and helpless beings before them. Many of these unfortunate men were left exposed to the sun and dew of night for thirty or forty hours, before assistance could be given.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, July 3.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHESTER GURNEY.

1st LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
HORACE HALLOCK.

Liberty National Convention.

The last Emancipator has a further correspondence of members of the National Committee on this subject. Alvan Stewart, of N. Y., is for holding the meeting at Buffalo, this fall, by all means. S. P. Chase, of Ohio, replies in a different manner: from the other members; and as he seems to speak for the Liberty men of his State, we subjoin the material portion of his letter, that our readers may have an idea of the course they are contemplating.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the sense of the Liberty men in Ohio, is in favor of deferring the nomination until May or June, 1848, and such also is the inclination of my own judgment. Upon a comparison of advantages, and disadvantages—and the question is one of expediency only—the balance seems to me to be in favor of that course. Were it otherwise, however, in my judgment, I could not with propriety, without different information as to the state of opinion among our friends in this State, concur in calling a Convention at an earlier period.

I would, however, cheerfully unite in a call for a convention to be held this fall, to take into consideration the present aspect of the Anti-Slavery cause, and to adopt such measures, either by the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, or otherwise, as shall, upon full consideration and comparison of views, be deemed best adapted to advance the cause of Freedom. Such a Convention assembled from all parts of the country, would best denote the true sentiments of the Anti-Slavery masses, and its decisions would, possibly, be received with confidence, and acted on with vigor.

Such a Convention, in my judgment, should be composed of all honest opponents of Slavery, willing to exert the power of the ballot for the overthrow of the great evil. The place for its assembling, recommended by considerations which seem to me weightiest, is Pittsburgh, where no great general convention has yet been held, and where the most numerous delegations may be expected from Western Virginia, Kentucky, and other States in similar circumstances. The time should not be later than the first week in October. Questions of great importance, and all if thought best, might be determined by the majority of votes, the delegates from each State, or a majority of them, casting its votes equal in number to the number of its electors, or therein as the convention itself should determine.

Gen. Hoyt, of New Hampshire, is for a Convention early next May, a little previous to the other National Conventions, at Buffalo. He says, in favor of this.

The issue of the present war, and the policy of the next Congress will be better known, and we shall be prepared to act more understandingly, and perhaps more in harmony than we could in the coming autumn.

This was the unanimous opinion of a convention held at Concord, in this State, last week, or week before, as I am advised. Indeed, I am unwilling my name should be affixed to a call at an earlier time.

The following letter from Charles H. Stewart appears in the correspondence, in behalf of Michigan.

DETROIT, June 22, 1847.
My Dear Sir:—Our friend, Judge Stevens is dead some years. I have sent your letter to Chester Gurney, Esq., Centerville, his law partner, an active and devoted Liberty man, now Chairman of the Central Committee, and likely to be our candidate for Governor.

As for myself, I was last year Chairman of the Committee, and got such a money, and other pealing, that like a snail I am glad to draw into my shell. For myself, I say next spring the time, and Buffalo the place. A Mass Convention for deliberation but the States to vote by delegation, equal to Congressional representation.

Next spring is early enough: we want the enlightenment of three things—of the fall elections—of the next Congress—and (to use a bull) of the shadows (!) of coming events—i. e., some intimation what the other parties may do. We want also to witness what may occur in this eventful period—what Br. Goodell may do, &c. I feel that the spring is full early.

Buffalo is about central in fact.—The bulk of Anti-Slavery men are east. They can easily get to Buffalo. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois, have also easy access to it, and cheap. In spring they will all be going to it on their way east.

Never was a time we so much needed deliberation—a full and frank interchange of opinion; and a seeing of one and another, a taking by the hand, &c. For this, a Mass Convention is necessary. Yet it may be that, to satisfy all, especially the young West, she would be better pleased to vote on the democratic principle of an equal representation, especially as at Buffalo, the New York members alone would swallow up the other members. For myself, I love order and good democracy, and deem it essential to a fair gathering of the real sentiment of our party, that the vote should be on the delegation principle—otherwise the acts of the body would be the acts of a section, and would fail in their due weight. I say then, invite in all to deliberate and to consult, and to say their say, and then let the delegations, or other proper body, or the members from each State designate the voting delegates. But in this, in all else, I cordially say, my voice is but one—and amen to the decision of the majority.

Use the name of Chester Gurney, of Centerville, St. Joseph's Co., Michigan, in place of Stevens, and for so doing this be your warrant.
Yours, &c.,
CHAS. H. STEWART.
REV. J. LEAVITT.

Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, is for a Convention at Cleveland, next September or October. He does not desire to wait for any party "developments", and expects no candidates will be nominated unless they be persons now in the party. No official call for a Convention has yet appeared. We presume it will be shortly forthcoming, as eight of the twelve members of the Committee are in favor of an early nomination.

Letter from General Taylor.

As the following letter from Taylor is exciting considerable interest among the politicians, and is the first hint of the definition of his political position afforded by that gentleman, we give it entire. It is addressed to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, May 18, '47.
SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the 'Signal' of the 13th of April. At this time, my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty to enter into the few and most general subjects of political policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are over at the will and call of my country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration; a much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me. I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes. With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself, Most truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.
Jas. W. Taylor, Esq., Cincinnati, O.

Several points are distinctly brought to view by Gen. Taylor in the preceding letter: 1. That he is not disposed to tell what his politics are till the war is over. 2. That he has no insuperable objection to being made President, if the people will elect him. 3. That in no case will he consent to be a party candidate. His course in these particulars strikes us as sensible. Especially is it important for him at present not to appear as a party candidate, while his friends at the South are coalescing in his behalf without respect to party. We shall see what the Northern Whigs will now say about supporting him as the Whig candidate. It may be they will conclude to "go it blind" for Taylor, "without a why or wherefore." But we have some faith to believe that the more sensible of the Whig leaders, if they have any regard for their party interests, will now open their eyes to the trap they were just stepping into, and look around for a candidate of avowed Whig principles.

The Carlisle Slave Case.

It seems that all the proceedings by which the fugitive slave in Carlisle, Pa., was recently surrendered to his master, were illegal, and directly contrary to the statute of that State passed last winter. But neither lawyers, judges, or constables in Carlisle had ever heard of the enactment of that law, although Carlisle is less than 25 miles from Harrisburgh. However, the prosecutions commenced will tend to refresh the memories of all the parties concerned. The Washington Patriot informs us that the slaveholder was considerably injured, his head being much bruised, and the cap of his knee broken. Several of the negroes were also injured. Prosecutions for riot have been commenced against the negroes who participated in the rescue. Prof. McClintock is charged with inciting them to the work, telling them to "go on," "they would see them through," "they were doing right," &c. This his friends deny, and the Professor asks a suspension of opinion until a legal investigation is had.

The magistrate who committed the negroes for riot, has been prosecuted, for committing them illegally; and Judge Hepburn has also been prosecuted for taking cognizance of the case, in violation of the law passed last winter, which forbids judges to entertain any application for a warrant to remove fugitive slaves. Such are the natural consequences of attempting to enforce the law of slavery in a free community. Violence, strife, law suits, contentions, blood-shed, and maiming for life, were the results of the accursed institution in this single instance.

A contemporary informs us that there are 54 newspapers published in this State, of which 30 are democratic, 14 Whig, one Liberty party, and the remaining nine are neutral. The Whig and Liberty men together comprise one half the voters of the State, and yet they have but one third the number of papers.—The reason of this is found, not in the superior reading propensities of the Democrats, for, in that respect, they are behind both Whigs and Liberty men; but in the fact that many publishers, in establishing newspapers, find it their pecuniary interest to give their political support to the Democratic party.

The Detroit Advertiser has a notice of the erection in Newburgh, Lapeer county, of an extensive starch factory, 200 feet in length, by a company of gentlemen from Vermont. The business was commenced last fall. The starch is made from potatoes. The rot in the potato crop last season, was a serious detriment, the factory being under the necessity of throwing away some 30,000 bushels. Considerable starch, however, was made and carried to St. Clair through the winter for shipment east. The company now have contracts with the farmers in the vicinity, for raising 100,000 bushels at 10 cts a bushel, which they will turn into starch as soon as the crop ripens.—The soil in that vicinity is well calculated for this root.

OBSELETE ISSUES.—The truth is, we do not know how a very active party feeling could be produced just at present—seeing that (the name of Whig and Democrat aside) there is very little difference between the two parties in the South. In a national point of view, we are all opposed to the Wilmot proviso—all, generally speaking, think the war a just one, and that it ought to be prosecuted with vigor until an honorable peace be reached. Mostly, too, the Tariff question is pretty well settled in the South. The present law is found to work so well, that, even in the East, opposition to it has in a great measure ceased. In this section, the subject is rarely mentioned.

The same may be said of the great Bank question. It is obsolete. Thus parties, in the South especially, are beginning to unite in opinion.—Mobile Herald.

Chicago Convention.

We have but very brief minutes of the doings of this body. The Detroit Free Press has the following item. It will be seen that one of the first acts was to elect A SLAVEHOLDER for President of the Convention! Of course. Who can govern as well as they? Were they not "born to command?"

Mr. J. L. Barton, of Buffalo, was appointed chairman temporarily. In the afternoon of the first day the convention was addressed by Dr. Allen, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Corwin and Greeley.

The permanent President was Edward Bates of Missouri, assisted by 16 Vice Presidents and 10 Secretaries.

Mr. Schenck of Ohio reported a set of resolutions which were under debate when the convention adjourned to Tuesday.

TUESDAY.

The convention met and letters from Governor Wright, T. H. Benton, Martin Van Buren, General Cass, Henry Clay, R. McClelland were read. The letters of Wright and Benton are long.

A letter says at the end of the second day, all was harmonious.

The number present is said to be TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

The Chicago Democrat says: "The letter of Gov. Wright, in the most comprehensive style, covers the whole ground in a few words. He tells us how far we ought to go, and where we should stop, in such plain language that even those of the least advantages for education can plainly understand them. It is the sum total of his letter that there is a mean between the two extremes of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, and that he would veto when Gen. Jackson did, and would sign the bills that he and Mr. Van Buren did. This letter embodies in full the Democratic creed upon the subjects of Internal Improvement; and it has added largely to the number of Governor Wright's friends in this State, and will make his previo ones more devoted."

Mr. Van Buren writes a brief letter concurring generally in the objects of the Convention.

Gen. Cass declines without expressing any opinion.

From what we hear of Col Benton's letter, it is but a concurrence in the views of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren and Gov Wright. He thinks a harbor at St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, &c., &c., just as worthy of Government appropriations as a harbor at Boston or Charleston. He believed that Lake and River Improvements, so far as they are matured, stand on the same ground with Atlantic Improvements, and he has voted for all and will continue to do so."

Hon. Levi Woodbury, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, has recently written a letter to the American Society, for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, in which he says:

"The success of your effort to abolish Capital Punishment is, in my view, highly desirable—because it appears to me in conformity with the more humane spirit of the age in other matters and with what may prove useful in our improved state of civilization, however it might have been inefficient in periods more barbarous.

Laws should be moulded to the changeable and changed condition of society.—If there be an excellency in superior arts—superior religion—superior intelligence—brute force and cruel severities have certainly become less necessary in penal codes.

At all events, and in the worst result, the experiment of getting on here without capital punishment, can do but little injury—under the authority which exists to restore it whenever found to be judicious.

While if successful, the experiment will call down blessings on its authors through all coming generations."

The statement we published recently from the Cincinnati Herald respecting the maiming and mutilation of distinguished authors, by striking out and altering passages from their writings, in a series of educational works got up by Wm. H. McGuffey, is acknowledged by that paper to be erroneous, it having been misled by statements of others.

The Editor of the Albany Patriot says he has seen Gerrit Smith within a few days, and that he will not decline the nomination for President, made by the Macedon Convention. If so, it is probable that Burritt will also consent to the use of his name for the Vice Presidency.

The President and suite are on a tour to the North. They are to go as far east as Maine. In the English prices current, the reader frequently finds wheat quoted at so many shillings "per quarter," a term which all do not comprehend. The following explanation, which we find in another journal, may be to such persons not uninteresting: "A quarter of wheat is an English measure of eight standard bushels. If, therefore, one sees wheat quoted at 56 shillings, it is 7 shillings a bushel. A shilling is 22 1/2 cents: multiply by 7, and we have \$1.57 1/2 per bushel."

The Illinois Constitutional Convention have commenced their deliberations. Resolutions contemplating a General Banking Law, similar to that of New York, were laid upon the table by a vote of 99 to 60. A set of resolutions looking to an entire prohibition of the conferring of banking powers by the Legislature, was also laid on the table by a vote of 102 to 58. Among the nays were 6 Whigs out of 71, and 52 Democrats out of 91. A resolution in favor of provisions against the circulation of bank bills of less than \$20, was laid on the table, 101 to 58.

A Taylor meeting has been held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which was addressed by Gen. Tallmadge.

From the European Times. Death of O'Connell.

O'Connell is dead. The influence of this once potent name is to be seen in the columns of type devoted to his career, and estimates of his character, in every journal, British and continental, which we take up. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." Every writer, according to his country, his creed, or his prejudices analyses the deeds of the departed. No man of his day has caused more ink to be shed, more types to move, more paper to be blackened.

To reporters and editors he gave incessant occupation; the former by reporting his speeches, the latter criticising them. The disciples of Caxton have lost their best friend, and will mourn, in respective of politics. The uncrowned monarch of Ireland, he wielded more power for good and evil than monarchs usually possess. His splendid abilities all admit; their beneficial tendency many deny. But he was a great original, and his failings and his vices were those of his position and his race.

The exit of this extraordinary man is remarkable as his career. His light was extinguished in the darkest hour of his country's fate. Perhaps, the most beautiful trait in his character is the fact that Ireland's misfortunes killed him. That he loved his Green Erin is indisputable, and the hand of heaven that blighted her cross, and that mowed down her sons by thousands, severed in twain his big heart.

Whatever variety of opinion may exist respecting his sayings and doings, the energy of his character, the rareness of his wit, the extent of his legal knowledge, and his influence on society, all admit. A great spirit has departed—one of earth's most gifted sons. He found his country enslaved and he left it free—Rising superior to sectarian sympathies, he advocated liberty and equality for all, with out reference to clime, or color or creed.

The oppressed had in him a ready advocate, tyranny a stout foe. By his position he was compelled to flatter the defects of his countrymen, instead of endeavoring to correct them. Like all agitators, he lived on popular grievances; but, in acting as their exponent, he directed the popular passion into a peaceful channel. Balancing his good and his evil qualities, it may be fairly said that he left the world wiser than he found it. The same talents in any station in life would have commanded respect and insured competence.

Had he not been a great agitator, he would have been a great judge or a great statesman. His mind was essentially practical, and his application was as continuous as his intellect was powerful.—There is no instance on record—the history of the world affords no parallel to a popular leader commencing life and continuing to its close the idol of the people.

In noticing the progress of the U. States, one thing should never be forgotten. Where there is the most freedom, there there is the greatest prosperity.—Old Massachusetts, with her stony, barren soil, is still the garden of the Union. Here are the richest cities, the best manufacturing, the most cultivated farms, the most universal intelligence, the best schools, the best laws, and the most extensive, generally prevailing religious sentiment, of any State of the Union.—And here there is a perfect equality of civil, religious and political rights, and no distinction of color! Based on this rock, Republics can stand, and on no other. All other pretended Republics are sheer hypocrisy.—True Dem.

HALLO! JIM! You greet six footer, you, what are you beating that poor old crippled nigger for? Why, Lor bless your soul, massa, I is tryin' to conquer a peace! Ye see, dis old nigger kep up a fuss all de time 'bout me takin' his tater patch. I ax de ole fool if he didnt know 'twas my destiny, an' if he never hear 'bout de Angler Saxums, as how dey was bound to take ebery ting dey could. But he jus go on sayen it was his'n. Den I jis taks half his patch from him, an' tole um to help unself if he could. Den he did git mad un' tole me I better not. Den I gives um jesse a few times; an' he kicks back, an' now I is tarmined to conquer a peace, as Massa Polk sez, an' take de hull patch from him for his sass.—Hamilton Intelligencer.

GREAT STRAWBERRY BED.—Captain Culberston has a garden on the Licking, back of Covington, containing 60 acres, planted with the best kind of strawberries, and highly cultivated. He has now employed daily about 100 pickers, who gather at least 100 bushels a day from the single patch. This, tho' perhaps the largest, is only one among a hundred others equally well cultivated.—Cin. Atlas.

From the War.

From letters received in Detroit, it appears that in the skirmish with the Mexicans we mentioned last week, the company of Capt. McReynolds lost one killed, and two wounded. Combs, of Tecumseh, was killed.

It is stated that Gen. Worth on his way to Puebla, had a brush with the renowned Santa Anna, who, as usual, run. The affair took place at Amozqua. Santa Anna commanded his cavalry—supposed to be near 3000 in number—in person.—Col. Duncan gave them something like seventy round shot from his battery; and Major Bonnevill, with a detachment, was enabled to reach a position from which he gave them a severe charge of musketry. Near 70 Mexicans were killed or wounded, and the scampering of the rest is represented as amusing in the extreme.

The advices from the army of Gen. Scott, at Puebla are to the 23d ult. The immediate advance of our army upon the city of Mexico had been postponed until the arrival of reinforcements.

A rumor reached Vera Cruz on the night of the 24th, that Gen. Cadwallader's command had fallen in with a Guerrilla party a few miles beyond Jalapa, and by a movement unperceived by the Guerrillas, succeeded in surprising and killing about 30 of them without losing a man.

By a letter dated the 24th, we learn that a train under the command of Gen. Pillow was attacked at Caera, said to be 60 miles below Puenta Nacional. The Guerrillas were dispersed with the loss of 80 men. The Americans are said to have 30 or 9 wounded but none killed.

The letters from Mr. Kendall came to the 14th, and are long and interesting.—The prospect appears to be, that a stronger resistance is to be made to our advance than has been generally anticipated. An immense force has been concentrated, and the Mexicans have 70, some accounts say 90 pieces of cannon.

All the natives of the United States, were ordered to leave the City of Mexico, for the States of Jalisco or Monelia, or they would be dealt with according to the law of nations.

Generals Gutierrez, Noana, Martinez, and Palomino, are entrusted with the command of the lines of defence of the city.

Bodies of National Guards are said to be on their way, and constantly arriving from the adjoining States, and it is believed that, from seventeen to twenty thousand troops would be concentrated for the protection of the City. The papers are filled with accounts of great feats performed by the Guerrilla. The Mexicans have certain information that Gen. Scott cannot expect reinforcement to a greater extent than two thousand men, and money to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, and nothing more.

They therefore think it doubtful whether he will march to the Capital, and talk loudly in that city of marching out to meet him. There are but 6 thousand men they say from Vera Cruz to Puebla, who lord it over a population of a million of inhabitants, which the two States contain. 'It can be believed only because it is seen.'

GALVANIZED IRON.—We noticed an article in the Courier and Enquirer a few days since, which contains some very important facts; so important that they should be known. It appears that, by a newly discovered process, iron may be covered with a coat of zinc at a very moderate cost, and thus prepared it defies oxidation. Tin, shingles, slate, and pure zinc must yield their claims to durability to this new article. Roofs covered with it remain bright and untarnished through all kinds of weather and seasons, and we might almost say all time. Every thing that is usually constructed of iron, and is exposed to dampness may now be made almost imperishable. The process of manufacture is founded on electro chemical principles, and has been thoroughly approved by the greatest of modern chemists.—N. Y. True Sun.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA!

SLIGHT DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

At the sailing of the last steamer Flour was quoted in Liverpool at 42s. By the quotations below it will be seen that there is a decline of about 2s and Indian Corn about the same.

In Meal a slight advance.

The steamer Caledonia left Liverpool June 19. After the last steamer left, best Western flour reached 46s. per bbl. Indian Corn 60s. per quarter. Yellow 52s. Since the promising appearance of the coming crops, however, the decline of flour has been such as to bring rates down to 40s. 6d for best Western. American wheat 11s. 12s. 3d for 70 lbs. White Indian corn 45s. 52s. per quarter; corn meal 24s. 25s. per bbl. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 38s. 40s. Ohio 37s. 38s. Sour 33s. 35s. 6d.

Arrivals of wheat from Ireland very considerable. The rumors of the appearance of the Potato disease do not exert the smallest influence on the market.

Cotton advanced 1/4d per lb. Hams sold freely. Cheese, none in the market. Fine United States brought 52s.; middling, 45s. to 47s.; ordinary, 42s. to 44s.

Lard has advanced from 3s. to 4s. on fine sorts, and 2s. on ordinary qualities. The market is bare. Fine descriptions of butter from the United States are not in demand.

The monetary prospects of the country are of a more encouraging character.—The Bank of England discounts more freely.

VARIETY.

DEATH OF DR. CHALMERS.—He died of apoplexy quite suddenly, and just upon his return from a visit to London. The Edinburgh Advertiser in a notice of his death, says:

Dr. Chalmers was not an old man, nor had he suffered much, notwithstanding the wear and tear of a busy life, from the infirmities of age. He was in his sixtieth or seventieth year, and had been in the ministry about forty-five years.—Towards the beginning of the century (1802) he was assistant in the parish of Calvary, near Harwick. Afterwards, he was presented to Kilmany in Fif, and this rural parish became the cradle of his future fame; for it was whilst incumbent there that he wrote his celebrated article "Christianity," in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, which was afterwards expanded into his Treatise on the Evidences.

From Kilmany he removed to Glasgow, where his eloquence as a preacher, reached to the zenith of its fame. The next remove was to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, in 1823; and in 1828 he was appointed to the Professorship of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, which he continued to occupy until the secession of 1843. In that memorable secession he took a leading part, and we believe we are correct in saying that it derived no small portion of its influence from the weight and lustre of his name. Short time has he survived to witness its progress and effects. If his living eloquence gave it vitality and energy, his loss may well be regarded as one of its severest calamities. Peace be to his ashes! Many, who, like ourselves, differeed from him in the religious controversies of the day, will join his warmest admirers in offering their homage of respect and veneration to his memory.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.—There are at present 600 newspapers published in Great Britain and Ireland of which 230 are Libers', 187 Tory, and 183 neutral.

"Rob, is that dog of yours a pointer?" "No," he is half hunter and half setter. He hunts for bones when he is hungry, and sets by the stove when he is satisfied."

WINTER.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Eagle River, on the borders of Lake Superior, says:—"Thirty-five feet of snow have fallen at this place during the past season."

Both branches of the Connecticut Legislature have approved finally of an amendment to their Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to blacks. The House, which before rejected it, agreed to it on Tuesday, yeas 149, nays 50. The people have yet to vote on the question.

NECESSITY FOR ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY. The wife of the Rev. L. Riddle, of Newton, near Coventry, some time since presented her husband with four children, who are all living. Lately she presented him with three more—all alive and doing well.

Improvements are making very rapidly at Michigan. The other day we noticed an engine and other apparatus for steam mills, erecting there, passing through this place. A bridge across Grand River at the upper town is being built.—Ingham Dem.

MISS MARTINEAU ON EGYPT.—One impression has taken me by surprise. I used to wonder, and always did till now, at the stupidity of the Israelites which so angered their leader,—their pinning after Egypt, after finding it impossible to live there. It was inconceivable how they could long to go back to a place of such cruel oppression, for the sake of anything it could give. I now wonder no longer, having seen and felt the Desert, and knowing the charms of the valley of the Nile. One evening lately, just at sunset, the scene struck upon my heart, impressing it with the sense of beauty. A village was beside an extensive grove of palms, which sprang from out of the thickest and richest clover to the height of eighty feet. Their tops waved gently in the soft breeze which ruffled the surface of a blue pond lying among grassy shores. There were golden lights and sharp shadows among the banks where a stream had lately made its way. The yellow sand-hills of the Desert just showed themselves between the stems of the more scattered palms. Within view were some carefully-tilled fields, with strong wheat, lupins, and purple bean blossoms; and some melon and cucumber patches were not far off. Cattle were tethered near the houses; and on a bank near sat an old woman and a boy and a girl, basking in the last rays of the sun with evident enjoyment, though the magical coloring given by an Egyptian atmosphere could not be so striking as to English eyes. But what must it have been in the memory of the Israelites, wandering in the Desert where there is no color except at sunrise and sunset, but only glare—parched rocks and choking dust or sand? I will not attempt now for no one has ever succeeded in such an attempt, to convey any impression of the appalling dreariness of the d. plains of the Desert. I can only say that when it rose up before me in contrast with that nook of a valley at sunset, I at last understood the surrender of heart and reason on the part of the Israelites: and could sympathize in their forgetfulness of their past woes—in their pinning for verdure and streams, for shade and good food, and for a perpetual sight of the adored river, instead of the hateful sands which hemmed them in whichever way they turned.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says that a gang of 16 slaves, owned in Missouri, escaped from Uniontown, Maryland, not long ago, while their overseer was making a short stay there. They dropped off one by one, unobserved, till all were gone.

Fifty-two slaves have escaped from the portion of Kentucky adjacent to Cincinnati, and made their way safely to Canada within the past month. They went off in gangs of 19, 23, and 10. This is going it by wholesale.

THE MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE GALLIOWS.—An aged and venerable member of the Society of Friends in England, who had been in the habit of paying religious visits to persons sentenced to death for the crime of murder, declared that he had found, upon inquiry, that 163 of the 180 criminals he had visited had been present at public executions.

DISGRACEFUL.—The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer states that after Col. Yell fell in the battle of Buena Vista, he was robbed of large sums of money by a band of his own soldiers.

FIFTY-THREE MILES OF NEW BOATS. About 1,000 new canal boats are estimated to have been added to the New York canal the present season, making, with those previously registered, say 3,500.—These at 80 feet length to each boat, would make a line of boats over 53 miles in length.

HOW A FARMER PRESERVES HIS EGGS. A two gallon pot is filled with eggs, and one pint of lime, of the consistency of common white wash, poured in, and the pot filled with water. A board is then placed on the top, and the water, which is never changed, as well as the eggs, remains pure and sweet. This practice is the one most common in France, the inhabitants of which to their love of frogs and soup, add also, it appears, a very commendable taste for eggs.

TRAVELING BY TELEGRAPH.—A man named Ryninger, walked across the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, upon a wire. He was six minutes in crossing—resting about two minutes at a post—distance across the stream, four hundred feet—thickness of cord, half an inch. The man was engaged by keepers of dram shops in the neighborhood, and a crowd of tipplers cheered him on his passage.

AN INFIDEL CONVENTION is in session at New York. There are delegates from cities of varying shades of unbelief. The professed object of the Convention, is the promotion of "Universal mental Liberty." The liberty to think appears to be tolerably universal, judging from the various character, of the opinions that are put forth.

TELEGRAPH UNDER WATER.—The electric telegraph, from Portsmouth, England, to the Isle of Wight, has been found to succeed admirably, on a trial, with even one wire only laid down under water.

F. M. Foster, W. P. of Michigan Division No. 1., by authority of a special deputation, organized Dexter Division No. 21, at the village of Dexter, on the 19th instant, and installed its officers.—There were 15 members initiated. The following are the officers elected: Garry B. Noble, W. P.; James Litchfield, W. A.; Alexander D. Crane, R. S.; Francis E. Noble, A. R. S.; Amos Gray, F. S.; Lysander Morse, T.; John Crossman, C.; Henry Noble, A. C.; J. G. Brown, I. S.; Daniel Hosler, O. S.

The "Order of the Sons of Temperance," are steadily and silently progressing in public favor. A few months only have elapsed since Michigan Division, No. 1, was organized, and 21 Divisions have been organized, and charters granted for several more. But little more than two months have elapsed since the first Division was organized in this county, now there are four Divisions organized and rapidly going ahead, and a charter granted for another in the flourishing village of Marquette. The Division organized are located in Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Saline and Dexter.—Argus.

PEGGING BOOTS.—A machine has been invented for pegging boots by water or steam power. It is the production of a New York Yankee in Wolcott, Mass. where one of them is in operation.

CORN MEAL.—Iglehart & Co. of this city have sent four barrels of kiln dried corn meal to the Queen. It is packed in nice polished cedar barrels, covered with bage. We suppose that the company expect a small remembrance in return. Hope they may get it.—Cin. Herald.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—Mr. J. W. Hale, the indefatigable and independent mail carrier, is again upon the track, and advertises openly to carry letters between Boston and New York for 3 cents.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Boston Transcript says that Tom Thumb, following other illustrious examples, has "wood a little maid," who has agreed to "wed, wed, wed," and in a short time they are to be married. She is in her 16th year, and weighs 19 1/2 pounds and is thirty inches high. The united weight of the couple is fifty pounds.

A POOR MAN'S PATRIMONY.—Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," says "the patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a violation of his sacred property."

THE PRAIRIES.—Bryant has written a delightful poem—second only to this, "Thanatopsis"—on these "gardens of the desert." A poetical contributor to the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, has also apostrophized them, but in a more practical and familiar style. He says: Great western waste of bottom land, Flat as a pancake, rich as grease! Where gnats are full as big as toads, And skeeters are as big as geese! O, lonesome, windy, grassy plain, Where buffaloes and snakes prevail! The first with dreadful-looking face, The last with dreadful-sounding tail! I'd rather live on Camel's rump, And be a Yankee doodle beggar, Than where you never see a stump, And shake to death with fever'n' ager!

THE TELEGRAPH.—The Pittsburgh papers state that the Telegraph is to be completed from that city to Cleveland in sixty days; also to Columbus and Cincinnati.

CONGRESS OF NATIONS.—Dr. Bowring has proposed in the British House of Commons that a Congress of Nations be assembled, to agree on a scale of coins, weights and measures for all countries. The adoption of such a system would greatly facilitate international communication, and we hope it may be adopted. It would come in as an important auxiliary to Burritt's plan of ocean penny postage in the fraternization of the world.—These two measures would go far towards the abolition of war, to effect which a Congress of Nations has been proposed.

BRUTALIZED HUMANITY.—From recent disclosures, it appears that, inside and outside the dead-house in Bantry, Ireland, it has been the custom to pile coffins unburied, and leave them in that condition for several weeks; that as many as three or four bodies have been thrust into these coffins; while corpses utterly naked have been frequently thrown, for days together, on the floor of the dead-house, until the rats had partially devoured them.

The number of suits entered in the County Court of Wayne Co. up to the 16th inst., was 72, and the court seems to be gaining in public favor, there, as it is every where else, where they have competent Judges.—Journal.

Resolutions in favor of Mr. Whitney's Oregon railroad project, have passed both Houses of the Maine Legislature—unanimously in the Senate, and six only opposing in the House. The resolutions ask the grant of lands by Congress in aid of the work.

THE MORMON TEMPLE SOLD.—The Warsaw (Ill.) Signal of the 12th inst. states that the Mormon Temple has been sold to a Committee of the Catholic Church for the sum of \$75,000; and that the purchasers had also bought some considerable other property in the city.—The contract for the temple, however, was so far incomplete, requiring the ratification of the Bishop. It is understood that the building is to be appropriated to educational purposes connected with the church in whose hands it has passed.

WILMOT PROVISIO AT THE SOUTH.—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, in allusion to Gen. Taylor, remarks:

"If his views on questions involving State rights and constitutional constructions are democratic irrespective of all present party distinction, and he will permit his name to be used, the entire South will rally upon him. The Wilmot proviso has given the South a very thorough awakening, and has inspired a general conviction at the South, of the necessity of having a Southern candidate. The Northern Whigs are fully and fiercely committed against us on this subject.—We have no sort of confidence in them. The Northern Democrats are less inimical to the South, and to her constitutional rights, upon this slave question. Many of them are sound, and true to us. But we are not disposed to recommend a blind confidence even in them, after the alarming defection some of them have exhibited. The most prudent policy in us perhaps would be to test the sincerity of their respect for Southern rights, by placing before them a Southern man. One thing is very certain. It is, that no Northern candidate can get a Southern electoral vote who does not distinctly repudiate the atrocious outrage upon Southern rights which is embodied in the Wilmot proviso."

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.—We learn by private letters from Philadelphia, that in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the County Commissioners have paid to the Trustees of the Pennsylvania Hall Association, the sum of \$27,942.77. This amount, we understand, will pay the liabilities of the Association, and will leave, it is said, a small surplus to be divided among the stockholders. It is nine years this month since the Hall was burnt, but this partial justice, though tardy, is better late than never.

The editor of the Illinois Herald requests the publisher of Yankee Doodle to write "religious paper" on the outside of the wrapper to keep the P. M.'s from stealing it.

The Maryland Whig gubernatorial Convention last Wednesday, passed, among others, the following resolution: Resolved, That the high intellectual capacity, the noble and generous qualities of the heart, the cool, brave, extraordinary prudence, and strong practical good sense which have uniformly distinguished Maj. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, as a citizen and a soldier, "give the world assurance of a man" in whom the highest trust under our Constitution may be reposed with entire confidence.

OURAGEOUS.—James Crawford, who was captured by the police of New York on the charge of stealing two jackets, was sentenced to enlist in the army.

This was clearly a violation of the 8th article of the amendments to the U. S. Constitution, which declares that "cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted." None will deny that the infliction of such a punishment as that contemplated by the above sentence is unusual, and it is as unquestionably cruel.—It is hardly, if any better than cold-blooded murder, when we remember the risks to which this volunteer! will be exposed from the Mexicans and from the vomit, and consider the work which it is designed he shall do.

ELEGANT CARPETING FOR NINEPENCE (12 1/2 cents per yard).—We called on a friend the other day, and our attention was attracted to what was apparently a canvass carpet, of very fine texture of fresh colors, and with a handsome border. On inquiry we were surprised to learn it was what might be called homespun, and that it cost but ninepence per square yard. As no letters patent have been taken out for the invention we give the directions as we received them. Sew together strips of the cheapest cotton cloth of the size of the room, and tack the edges to the floor, then paper the cloth as you would the sides of a room, with any sort of room paper. The paste will be stronger if gum-arabic be mixed with it. After being well dried, give it two coats of varnish, and your carpet is finished. It can be washed like canvass carpets, without injury.—Such carpets of course will not bear the rough usage of a kitchen, but in chambers and sleeping rooms, our informant tells us he has seen them after being used for two years and frequently washed, retaining a most beautiful polish smoother than canvass.—Port Journal.

SAFETY.—Among 800,000 passengers that have been carried over the Troy and Greenbush Railroad not the slightest accident has ever happened.

STRAWBERRIES AND MILK.—The following extract of a letter from the superintendent of the N. Y. and Erie Railroad gives some interesting statistics:

"The milk train of Thursday night, 22d, took to New York 80,000 baskets of strawberries. These baskets are intended to contain one pint each, but say that three baskets contain one quart, which is quite within bounds. Then we had 25,000 quarts or 832 bushels. These strawberries will no doubt weigh 65 pounds to the bushel—but say 60—then we had 25 tons of strawberries alone.—The boxes and baskets weigh as much more, so that the freight was at least 50 tons. By the same train we had 25,000 quarts of milk, which weigh (a pint a pound) 25 tons, and including cans 35 tons, making a freight of 85 tons of strawberries and milk. The milk by both our trains equals 50 tons (50,000 quarts) daily and including cans, 63 tons."

AT LAST.—The Girard College is about to be opened for the reception of orphan children. The Board of Directors has been appointed and organized, and a selection of Professors and Teachers will soon be made. In the course of next fall the school is intended to be opened. The will of the testator directs that due notice of the intended opening shall be given, to give an opportunity to make suitable selections of instructors.

Three of the greatest projects in contemplation at present, are a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, another through the Isthmus of Suez, connecting the waters of the Mediterranean with those of the Red Sea; and the third, a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean. The completion of either of these would constitute an important era in the history of trade and commerce.—Bangor Courier.

THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES.—This distinguished General, the ablest rival of Napoleon, with the exception of Wellington, and pronounced by Napoleon himself as one of the ablest tacticians of the day, died at Vienna on the 29th of April last.

A NEW MOVE IN EMIGRATION.—The Liverpool Times says there are 100,000 female servants in London alone, and over a million in England and Wales!—The number of male servants is as great. The pressure of the times in England has operated very oppressively on servants. The London paper estimates the number of servants out of employ, at this time, at 300,000 and adds: 'a large portion of them are preparing to leave for Canada and the United States, where it is supposed they can get good places and high wages.—Dt. Free Press.

EMANCIPATION OF BOHEMIAN SLAVES. Here is a record worth recording, a princely act worthy of being written in letters of gold. The General Assembly of Wallachia, adopted on the 23d of March, a salutary and important law, in virtue of which fourteen thousand families, and sixty thousand slaves, belonging to the state, the clergy, and to all the public establishments, have been emancipated. This great act of philanthropy originated with the truly magnanimous prince Bibesco, the hospodar of Wallachia, and much honor is also due to the General Provincial Assembly, by which the favorite measure of the Prince was adopted. After a lengthy debate, in which the most noble sentiments were expressed in favor of the emancipation of the lower classes, the head of the church, notwithstanding the opposition which the law encountered on the part of the clergy, addressed an eloquent discourse to the assembled grandees, to induce them to follow his example. The only remains of slavery in Wallachia are about 48,000 individuals, who are private property. Prince Bibesco, the day following these proceedings, gave his formal sanction to the project of law, and addressed a rescript to the General Assembly, expressing his satisfaction at the result.—He also thanked the head of the church and the members of the assembly, for having passed a law, which, as he said, the spirit of the age and the progress of civilization had so long demanded. "This day," concluded the Prince, "will constitute an epoch in the annals of Wallachia."

A proposal has been made in England to light all the railways by means of gas lamps placed at intervals not exceeding forty-five yards.

The United States steamer Princeton is to be fitted for service forthwith, and despatched to the Mediterranean, in search of Spanish privateers under Mexican colors.

Farmers have succeeded in cutting their grain in some parts of Virginia and Maryland, and from all accounts the harvest will prove more than an average, and the quality to be very superior.

The farmers in Arkansas commenced reaping their wheat the latter part of May, and the crop is represented to be a very fine one. The editor of the Little Rock Gazette says the heads of the wheat grown in that region are as large and heavy as he has ever witnessed.

NOTICES.

St. Joseph Co. Liberty Association.

Ed. SIGNAL:—In the notice in your last paper for the meeting of the St. Joseph County Liberty Association, I observe a slight mistake. Our annual meeting regularly comes on the 1st of August, but as that occurs on Sabbath day this year it was thought best to hold it the day previous; therefore it is put on Saturday the 31st instead of the 21st, as you have it. Please correct accordingly.—Rev. William Dennison of Kalamazoo has consented to be present and address the Association. Other speakers and singers also will be in attendance, and we therefore hope our friends in this end of the adjoining counties will be present in large numbers. Let Old St. Jo. give a hearty start to the Liberty Ball this year. S. J. M. HAMMOND, Soc. Lib. Ass. Centreville, July 6, 1847.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, JULY 9, 1847.

The weather has been hot and dry for some time. Yesterday some much needed and refreshing showers fell. Reports of the growing crop of Wheat are more favorable. There is scarcely enough doing in Wheat to enable us to state a price: but 80 cents is the most we have heard offered since the news of the arrival of the Steamer was received. We perceive that in Detroit, Flour has fallen to \$5.00.

DIED.

In Superior, on the 3d inst, REUBEN, infant son of JAMES and EMILY MULLHOLLAND, aged 3 months and 20 days.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

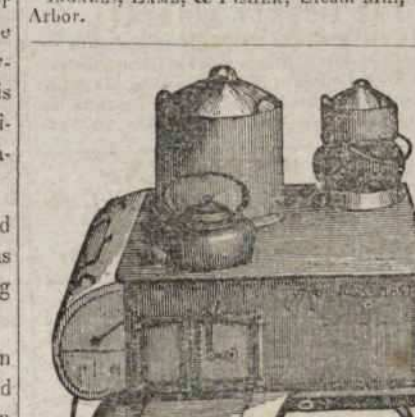
FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS.

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

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes subscribers like A. B. Cooper, D. Hager, J. H. Row, etc.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

- List of advertisers including H. Kruse, M. W. Williams, J. W. Williams, etc.



NEW COOKING STOVE,

AND STOVES OF ALL KINDS!!!! THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to WOODSON'S NEW PATENT COOKING STOVE, which they can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any cooking stove in use. For simplicity in operation, economy in fuel and for unequalled baking and roasting qualities it is unrivaled. The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of cooking stoves. Those desirous of getting a good cooking stove for family use, or a public house, would do well by calling and examining the above stove before purchasing elsewhere. B. B. & W. R. NOYES, Jr. 70 Woodward Avenue 324

JAMES BIRNEY. JOHN W. SHIELDS.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery, CORNER OF MAIN AND COURT STREETS, CINCINNATI, O. J. B. Commissioner of Deeds and Depositions for the State of Michigan.

Hardware.

THE subscriber has just received a large addition to their stock of Foreign and Domestic Sheet Hardware, which makes their assortment very complete. B. B. & W. R. NOYES, Jr. July 10th, 1847. 324

TOOLS.—Carpenter's, Cooper's and Joiner's Tools for sale by B. B. & W. R. NOYES, Jr. 324

NAILS.—150 kegs Eastern Nails for sale by B. B. & W. R. NOYES, Jr. 324

Cheap Jewelry Store

157 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT. Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, jewelry, tools, materials, musical instruments and fancy goods, which he will sell at wholesale or retail as low as any establishment west of New York. Country Watch Makers and others wanting any of the above Goods will find it their best interest to call at the lowest prices. GOLD PENS, with silver holder and pencil \$2.00. Prices Reduced. Gold Pens, Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED H. B. MARSH, 157 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, sign of the Gold Pen. 324

SHOVELS, Spades, Hoes, Cradles and Scythes, Rakes and Scythe Stones, for sale at 324 MAYNARDS.

GROCERIES.—We call particular attention to our stock of Groceries, which is the largest and best selected ever brought to this village, and will be sold at Wholesale or Retail very low for pay. 324 MAYNARDS.

TEAS.—Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas, all fine and fresh, at 3.4 MAYNARDS.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Powder, St. Croix, and Rigo Rico Sugar, all of superior qualities, extremely low at 324 MAYNARDS.

WINES.—And other Spirits warranted pure, a large supply for medicine only at 324 MAYNARDS.

OLD PORT WINE.—which we recommend particularly to invalids for its quality—a good supply at 324 MAYNARDS.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—The stock is now complete, among which may be found every article wanted by families or physicians. Please to recollect that every article sold by us is warranted to be genuine. 324 MAYNARDS.

100 OUNCES QUININE, for sale low. Physicians can depend on all times on finding a supply on hand at 324 MAYNARDS.

PAINTS, Oils, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Glaziers, Diamonds, &c. A large stock for sale low at 324 MAYNARDS.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. We have the Wholesale agency of this justly celebrated medicine. Two gross just received. 324 MAYNARDS.

SOAP, Sperm and Tallow CANDLES always on hand very cheap at 324 MAYNARDS.

BRICK.—We have on hand 300,000 6 ft quality Brick, and prepared to furnish any quantity wanted, very low for cash. 324 MAYNARDS.

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.

- 1. The Addresses and Messages of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Polk, with a copious analytical index to the same, of subjects, names and dates.
2. An account of the inauguration of each President, and a brief notice of the principal political events of his administration.
3. A Biographical sketch of each President.
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5. Articles of Confederation, with a brief history of the events and circumstances which led to the Union of the States, and the formation of the Constitution.
6. Constitution of the United States, with notes and references.
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8. Chronological table of historical events in the United States.
9. Tables of the Members of the Cabinets of the various administrations, Ministers to Foreign countries, and other principal public officers.
10. Statistical tables of commerce and population.
11. With portraits of the Presidents, and the seals of the 26 States.
This work is indispensable to the American Statesman, and every lover of his country, forming as it does an unbroken link of the history of this great Republic.
WANTED, in every town and village in the United States, responsible men to procure subscribers, and engage in the sales of the above works, to whom a very liberal per centage will be allowed.
Country Newspapers, copying the whole of this advertisement, and giving it six inside insertions, shall be entitled to a copy of the above works—all who may comply with the above terms will please send a copy of the paper, each time of insertion, to the publisher. Address, E. WALKER, 224 Gw 1.4, Fulton St. New York.

BLANKS

WARRANTY DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS, CHATTELS MORTGAGES, SUMMONSES, SUBPOENAS, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, LIASERS, FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. The above are printed on good paper, after the most approved forms, and can be had by the single, dozen, quire, or hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor, Lower Town. November 1, 1846

WEST ILL CLOTHING EMPORIUM. Hallock & Raymond, Detroit. Ready Made Clothing. Wholesale or Retail.

Robbery! THE Subscribers are all in Market, and are prepared to offer the Farming Portion of the community.

Wool Goods. THE WOOLEN FACTORY situated in this village is now in their possession, and is in successful operation.

SPLENDID PROPOSAL! \$2560 FOR WHAT COST THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS!! ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS.

Removal. WOULD like to see the Consumers and the public generally, that they have removed their Book Binery.

200 Builders. 200 Kgs Albany and Troy Cut Nails.

To the Farmer. 200 Lbs Superior Wool Twine.

Building Materials. EVERY KIND. Nails, Glass, White Lead, Lined Oil, Locks, Latches, etc.

Cooper's Tools. JUST received in the Anvil Store, Upper Town, a complete assortment of his celebrated LOCKPORT Tools.

Oak Bark! THE subscriber is prepared to pay Three Dollars per cord for Yellow Oak Bark.

New Goods. HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY Wm. A. Raymond, Proprietor of the MANHATTAN STORE.

Prints, Drillings, PANTALON STUFF, COTTON GOODS, COTTON YARN.

Wool Goods. THE WOOLEN FACTORY situated in this village is now in their possession.

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Maynards ARE IN TOWN AGAIN! HAVING removed to their new store, where they are receiving an extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Groceries.

THRESHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES AND SEPARATORS. THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to manufacture the above machines.

Old Castings. Desires to examine and purchase the above machines.

Epistle No. 3. THE SUBSCRIBER SENDS THE FOLLOWING GREETING TO PERRY'S BOOK STORE.

Valuable Improved Farms. For Sale on Terms EXCEEDINGLY FAVORABLE!

On Hand Again! THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public that he is located once more in the village of Ann Arbor.

New Goods. consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery &c.

Notice. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between GARLAND & LEVY, is this day dissolved.

Job Work and Repairing. Neatly and expeditiously done.

New Tin Shop. THE subscriber has commenced the manufacture of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper.

Two Horse Wagons and a Burgoyne for sale by BECKLEY & THOMAS.

NEW GOODS. BY EXPRESS FROM NEW YORK. Spring Fashions. THE subscriber has just received a fresh assortment of Spring and Summer Goods.

Wool, Wool! CLOTH, CLOTH! THE undersigned would inform the public that he will continue to manufacture Filled Cloth, Cassimere and Flannel.

Also Groceries. of all kinds such as, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Coffee, Peppers, Spice, Fish, Canned Goods, etc.

Hat, Cap, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM. T. H. ARMSTRONG.

Returned. FASHIONABLE TAILORING. THE Subscriber is desirous of informing his old customers and the public generally.

Steel Goods! Purse and Cuff Links, SLENDID FANS, and any quantity of other goods.

Gold Pens, PRICE REDUCED. IT is admitted by all who use them, that Iquett's Gold Pens are equal if not superior to any ever offered in this market.

County Orders. THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewin & Co. Exchange Bank, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit.

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

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

Ann Arbor Marble Yard. FIRE! FIRE!! HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Monuments, Grave Stones, Tablets, &c. &c. These wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has an assortment of White and Variegated Marble.

James Gibson & Co. No. 3 Exchange Block. Clocks and Watches!!

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c. &c. when he wishes to sell as low as any other establishment.

Returned. FASHIONABLE TAILORING. THE Subscriber is desirous of informing his old customers and the public generally.

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Gold Pens, PRICE REDUCED. IT is admitted by all who use them, that Iquett's Gold Pens are equal if not superior to any ever offered in this market.

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

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

Teeth! Teeth!! TEETH!!! MASTICATION AND Articulation, warranted by their being properly placed.

Peace Declared. TREATY FORMED, WHEREBY S. FELCH CAN HOLD HIS TRADE AND COMMERCE IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, and Findings.

Temperance House! STEAMBOAT HOTEL, DETROIT, MICH. DANIEL BARNEY, having taken this well known Stand, and although repaired it throughout, is now extensively prepared to accommodate his friends.

Constock & Seymour, Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery & Groceries.

Returned. FASHIONABLE TAILORING. THE Subscriber is desirous of informing his old customers and the public generally.

Steel Goods! Purse and Cuff Links, SLENDID FANS, and any quantity of other goods.

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