

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T FOSTER, Editor.

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VARIETY.

Relics.—The tearing down of the old buildings of the Bank of North America at Philadelphia, has brought to light several relics of the olden time. The Evening Bulletin has been furnished with a copy of the American Weekly Mercury dated Nov. 23, 1778, found in a corner of the garret, from which it extracts the following advertisement:

"Just arrived from London, in the ship Borden, Wm. Herbert, commander, a parcel of young lively men servants, consisting of Husbandmen, Joiners, Shoemakers, Weavers, Smiths, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Sawyers, Tailors, Staymakers, Butchers, Chairmakers and several other trades, and are to be sold very reasonable either for ready Money, Wheat, Bread or Flour, by Edward Horne, Philadelphia.

The Daily Chronicle has been shown an ancient French carriage box, found in the vault where the specie was deposited that was sent over to this country from France during our Revolution, and on it is blazoned very conspicuously the French coat of arms, with the 'fleur de lis' &c., in gilded stamped work. It is an antiquated rusty affair, but very curious.

The Bank of North America was one of the earliest banks established in the country, and at the time of the Declaration of Independence was the principal monetary institution in the colonies.

Shocking Murder.—Mr. Thomas Jefferson Green, an old resident of this county, says the Vicksburg Sentinel of the 30th ult. was murdered on Tuesday last by two of his own negroes. It appears that he was held by one, while the other despatched him by repeated blows with an axe. They then took the body to a suitable spot, and cut a tree so that it fell directly across it, and came to the house with the report that the tree had so fallen without design. A little examination elicited the true facts, and a confession from both the murderers.

No cause is assigned. Mr. Green was a kind master and a most estimable citizen. The negroes were brought to this place, and lodged in jail for trial on Wednesday.

Religion in the South.—Rev. Mr. Backus, a Baptist minister, attempted to stab Rev. M. Du Bose, at Bradford Springs, S. C., on the 10th ult. with a pocket knife, and nearly succeeded.

Cost of War in India.—A Bombay correspondent of the London Morning Herald estimates the gross charges of the three great Indian wars between 1827 and 1847, at thirty-nine millions of pounds sterling; or nearly one hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars.

A FAITHFUL MESSENGER.—Mr. Solomon Hays, who is in the service of Messrs. Livingston & Wells, Express forwarders, has travelled on railroad and river since 1829, without accident, 482,560 miles! He has never missed a trip, and has carried safely for his employers, at a moderate calculation, during those 19 years of service, 558 millions of dollars without the loss of a single cent.—N. Y. paper.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DECREE.—At the recent Roman Catholic Council held in Baltimore it was decreed that no member of the Romish Communion should belong to any secret society whatever, under pain of excommunication. The Romish Council is the highest ecclesiastical tribunal of that church in the United States, and its decrees are of course binding upon all their members.

POETRY.

Never Say Fail.

BY D. C. COLLEWORTH.

Keep pushing—'tis wiser
Than sitting aside,
And dreaming and sighing,
And waiting the tide,
In life's earnest battle
They only prevail
Who daily march onward,
And never say fail.

With an eye ever open,
A tongue that's not dumb,
And a heart that will never
To sorrow succumb—
You'll battle and conquer,
Though thousands assail;
How strong and how mighty,
Who never say fail!

The spirit of angels
Is active, I know,
As higher and higher
In glory they go;
Methinks on bright pinions
From heaven they sail,
To cheer and encourage
Who never say fail.

Ahead then keep pushing,
Elbow your way,
Unheeding the envious,
And seeing that way;
All obstacles vanish,
All enemies quail,
In the might of their wisdom
Who never say fail.

In life's rough morning,
In manhood's fine pride,
Let this be the motto
Your footsteps to guide;
In storm and in sunshine,
Whatever assail,
We'll onward and conquer,
And never say fail.

MISCELLANY.

An Olive Leaf for the English people.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE—NO. 3.

We may find, in the constitution of the English race, the first element of the argument, by which it was proposed to prove, that upon England alone devolves the duty of giving the world an Ocean Penny Postage. The English race is the result of a remarkable elements, on a remarkable theatre of amalgamations, and at a remarkable time in the world's history; and for the purpose, it would appear, of making, in a new sense, of one blood, and of the language, all nations of men. These elements are the Celtic, Saxon, and Scandinavian, combined on the island of Great Britain, just before the discovery of the New World. Each of these is as essential to the integrity and vital energy of the English race, as any other of the three. If emigration had commenced to the Western or Eastern World, before this combination, or from either of these elementary races, the condition and prospects of mankind would have differed seriously from those that distinguish the present day. What would a colony of pure Celts, or Saxons, or Danes, have done on the American continent? Would the Celts have launched forth into commercial and manufacturing enterprise, and have set the streams of the new world to the music of machinery? Would not the Saxons have followed their old predilections, and have settled down upon the fertile lands, as mere agriculturists, and left the rivers and intervening ocean scarcely whitened by a yard of canvas, as they did in England when the Danes surrounded the island with nearly a thousand of the little ships? And would not the Danes have overrun the new continent, as they were wont to overrun the seas; without ever stopping to settle, or tarrying longer than to gratify their reckless spirit of adventure, by playing the Nimrod in the wilderness, or by waging perpetual war with the Indians? An answer to these questions may be found in the experience of every elementary race, that has sought to colonize itself on the American continent, or any other foreign land. The French is essentially an elementary race; and it had the first and best chance of colonization in North America; and this it attempted in the choicest localities on the continent. Some of the best families of France settled on the St. Lawrence, Ohio, and Mississippi. But what has been the result? The Canadian French, may be a fair answer. So with regard to Spain. She colonized her best blood in Mexico and Peru; and what came of it, but a listless race, without energy or enterprise? Such, probably, would have been essentially the experience of each of the elements of the English race, had it attempted the colonization of America. But combined, they have given the world a race, not only distinguished by the Celtic faculty of cohesion and endurance; by the Saxon faculty of conformity to all climates and conditions of life, and by the hardy Scandinavian or Yankee spirit of adventure and migration, but also by a

prodigious faculty of self propagation unknown to any portion of the human family. In evidence of this latter quality, the French savans themselves assert that the population of the United States doubles itself once in 25 years; of Great Britain, in 44 years; of Germany, in 76 years; of Holland, in 106; of Italy, in 135; of France, in 138; of Switzerland, in 227; of Portugal, in 238; and of Turkey, in 555 years. The statistics of population in Asiatic and African countries are too lame to afford a trustworthy basis of calculation. But we know that there are many nations of men that do not increase at all in population; that there are others gradually wasting, like morning dew, before the rising sun of civilization. And perhaps we may safely assume, that the aggregate population of all the other nations, besides those mentioned above, doubles itself in 1000 years. Then, taking the average increase of all these nations, the population of the globe, exclusive of the English race, would double itself in 310 years; and, if now 750 millions, would be in the year 2157, if the world endure so long, 1,500,000,000. But the English race, would double itself in 35 years; and, putting in now at the very low estimate of 50 millions, if it should increase as it has done, it would amount to 21,940,000,000 in 2157; or more than twenty-seven times the present number of the inhabitants of the globe! and more than fourteen times the number of all the rest of the human family 310 years hence! Can there exist a reasonable doubt, then, of the ultimate prevalence of one blood and one language over the earth? Is it not inevitable, that these sluggish streams and stagnant pools of human vitality, must be absorbed into that gulf-stream of population, which takes its head and impetus in England?

Great Britain is not only the heart in which that blood of this wonderful race is elaborated, but the heart that propels it, by organic pulsations, to the world's extremes. During the ten years ending with 1846, under the pressure of a common necessity, she propelled 745,309 of her children across the Atlantic, to seek a field of labor and life in North America alone;—and 125,778 of these during the last year. And this is only one direction in which she has propelled the blood of the English race, to promulgate its kind among the distant tribes of men. America, with its 25 millions, of English lineage, language and genius is but a senior plantation. The whole globe is already sown with the like in kind; and each an evidence of the prodigious fecundity of the stock. Sail the wide oceans over, and you will find one of these plantations striking its vigorous roots deep and broad into the soil, whereon the aborigines are melting away like unsuited exotics. The island-heart of Britain beats on; and its blood acclimates itself to every climate and condition of vitality. And now its pulsations are quickened and strengthened by the pressure of a new necessity, which has long been gathering force.—Her sea-girt home is too contracted for her landless millions, who are annually increasing in number, and relentless importunity for bread, and freer life and labor. And she must let her people go—go by hundreds, where they have gone before by scores—to all lands, where labor can meet the exigencies of human life. During the last year, the official register numbers 120,851 emigrants, who went out from her on this mission of existence. But what is this number compared with the host that will leave the United Kingdom the present year! If nearly a million have gone to distant lands during the last ten, will not a million more follow them in the next five years? And these will go, as their predecessors went, with as strong home affections and love of kindred as ever bound human hearts and habitations together. If any one doubts this, let him stand by and witness the scene that is enacted when an emigrant ship unmoors for the Western World; or let him go to America and try the strength of the home-feeling with which the emigrant clings to the remembrance of his native land, and of those he has left behind.

Now, then, it is with these millions of emigrants, and with the millions of their poor kindred left behind, that we have to do, in asking England to give the world an Ocean Penny Postage. We will say nothing now of the convenience of Commerce. The merchant can pay a shilling for the business letter he sends or receives across the ocean. But there are millions in the United Kingdom who cannot do this, without pinching their means of subsistence. And there are a million abroad, born in these two islands,—and soon there will be millions of them,—scattered far from the Atlantic sea-board, who can write home scarcely once a year, at the present rate of postage. Why should England expatriate these necessitous

myriads of her children, and then cut them off from all communion with their old homes and their kindred? Why, setting aside the humanity and justice of the measure, the home affection of those millions of emigrants might be made a source of revenue to England, with an Ocean Penny Postage. But we reserve this department of the subject for future consideration.

Let England apprehend her destiny and duty now, when world-wide measures are requisite for the well being of mankind. Unless some great physical revolution supervene, to arrest or check the propagation of the English race, in 145 years it must number 800,000,000 souls; outnumbering the present population of the globe! Shall England be the centre, the soul, and seat of moral and commercial legislation of this mighty race, at such an epoch of its history? Then let her establish an OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE now. Rowland Hill has stated publicly, that nearly half of the entire correspondence of the United Kingdom passes through the city of London. Let him expand the Penny Post to the compass of the Ocean, and he may live to say, that half of the entire correspondence of the world passes through England and England's ships, to all the sea-divided habitations of men.—Let the testimonial of England's debt to his beneficent genius be deferred, until the people of every clime, color and country, beyond the sea, and the inhabitants of the far off ocean islands, may add a world's tribute of gratitude for an Ocean Penny Postage.

ELIHU BURRITT.

London, May 9th, 1847.

Sincerity.

Do it in earnest, what you will do, not with a faint faltering that holds its purpose as a sick man holds a cup; and above all strive to be what inwardly you would seem. Many weaknesses men have, many faults, but the least thing in a character is insincerity. That flaw lets out all virtue from all actions. Smoothest oil of saffron will not slip, down wise throats, the smallest ounce of pretension from the convicted insincere man. Once know him, and he has lost all power, and his best deeds have a crack run clear through them; we'll not accept his piety for religion, his kindness for humanity, or his truest statements for fact.

On his knees is he, in church? Aye, as the hunter kneels to bring down game, or as the camel kneels, to take great loads of treasure, with this difference, the camel takes them for another, he for himself.—What luck he shall find, thus trying to thread the needle's eye of heaven, we will not hint, only suggesting that he may find in the end that the wax notes and fingers of his most spotless marble images will melt off in the heat, and there is a place where veneering and varnish fail—cracked and spoiled by the hot air.

Thin plates of truth, spread over great faces of falsehood, serve a little while, but they will not stand the fire; very luckily they will not, since nature would not be blameless if in all her work there was a corner to hide the false man. He is a failure, a canker bloom that comes to no sweet, no fruit. Even more extravagant in show of good fruit, than the sound of heart, his very extravagance betrays him.

Boys have seen large and premature berries in the pastures, where a little insect has pierced the blossom, and the sap goes to feed a monstrous pulpy overgrowth. They know it well enough from the rich whortleberry, but a stranger to the appearance, might think it genuine fruit till he had tasted. Such a mal-fruited is the insincere man. That little reptile of dissimulation has let out the life-sap from his fairest blossoms, to waste its force in over-hasty, overgrown appearances, but never a ripe seed fruit to bless the hungering. A little berry in its prime, is better than all such abortions. A little honest service is better than volumes of guilt-bound profligacy. Nay, even out and out ill use is better than false favor. A chestnut burr full of fruit is no flatterer, yet a soft yielding mushroom is not so desirable a thing.

But there is a kind of insincerity which is rough and burry without nuts. We have thistles as well, and some deep double dealers put on blunt carriage to throw the easy off their guard. Such an one is a devil who carries his hoofs and horns boldly out, with a nonchalance, and air of frankness, that you think they are assumed to hide uncommon truthfulness under extreme modesty. Such an one is a sleight of all, for he veils his very slowness. When you see him, fail not to give his horns a desperate tweak to try if they are rooted, inspect him keenly, for indeed honest men have no cause to do as themselves extremely, and such frank unprossing may be the truest thing about one. Charter Oak.

Cheap Shower Bath.

WHO WOULD BE WITHOUT ONE?

Among the various improvements of the age, we notice one in the shape of a shower bath, invented by a student of Yale College, which surpasses all others both in cheapness and efficiency. It is very simple and very easily made by any one of common tact at tinkering. It consists in a common wooden pail, with its bottom thoroughly perforated. Then a new second bottom is put in about 1-2 or 3-4 of an inch above the perforated one, which has in it a hole as large as a dollar, to be covered with a common bellows-valve, i. e. one made of a piece of thin board about 1-2 or 2 inches square, with the under side covered with sheep skin.—A string from this valve to a lever fastened on the brim of the pail raises the valve when pulled. The whole is then suspended by cords and pulleys. A curtain made of common cotton cloth is then fastened up to the wall in such a way as to allow the apparatus to raise and fall freely. The cloth may be sewed to a common barrel hoop, ingress and egress being where the edges meet. This last is necessary both for concealment and to keep the water from splashing off on other articles. The other and only other thing is a tub, (one half of a barrel if you like,) in which the operator stands, and the lower end of the curtain is carried directly into the tub. The expense will of course vary with the taste and fancy of individuals, but I have learned from some of my acquaintances in college who have them, that it is only \$1.50 for the whole. They declare it superior in some respects to the patent ones. It requires no more room than for the tub to stand on, and if put up snug in your sleeping apartment, so far from being a troublesome appendage, it is very convenient and salutary in its effects. I made one for myself in a few hours, and would not part with it for any money. Before retiring to bed I lower the pail, fill it with water, and raise it to its place, where it remains till I pull the string. I need not tell you of the exhilarating effects of this practice, for that has been told you before. Every farmer, mechanic, or man of whatever calling, ought to have and use one of these same things, so cheap and convenient for all. I take a bath uniformly every morning throughout the year, and (what was not true before) I am neither troubled with colds or cold feet since I began the practice.—Such is my experience, and yours will be the same if you will try it. Numbness, paralysis, rheumatic pains and colds, all yield to this treatment.—Albany Cultivator.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Clover Amongst Corn.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I have just witnessed the following management of Corn land, which appears about the best that can be adopted as it secures the rotation of crops peculiarly suitable to the growth of wheat, affording additional pasture for the dairy, of all others the best and the most reasonable; and increasing the mowing land on a farm to the extent that must add immensely to its winter resources—the mode of arrangement is as follows:

On a very fine farm in the neighborhood of Columbus, N. J., the proprietor sowed amongst his corn the last year, at the time of the last clearing of the crop, red clover broadcast; affording a full allowance seed and it is worthy of remark its present appearance is fine, beyond comparison, the land so clean, and the plants so thick. In early spring, the young crop was dressed with plaster and it is the intention of the owner to feed off the crop with his dairy cows, keeping them, until the mowing land affords them a bite; after being cleared of its first crop of hay when they will be removed; the second growth of clover, with the refuse of the first, being afterwards carefully turned under by the Prouty plough, for wheat. By that time, the corn stubs will be so decayed and trodden down and mixed with the droppings of the cattle, as to form no impediment to the working of the plough; and upon this highly manured and compost seed bed, it is his intention to sow wheat after a shallow furrow on the first days of September, with, there is no question, the best prospect of success. Now, although, it is customary to sow wheat after corn, it is acknowledged to be a bad practice, as grain ought not to follow grain—this, and the late season for sowing, rendering the results peculiarly uncertain, and oftentimes unsatisfactory and unprofitable. The question, therefore, has often been asked (the growth of oats being generally troublesome and uncertain) what crop could be substituted, which would derive benefit from the fallow process of the growth of corn, and afford it to the following crop in rotation? which is here in my opinion fully answered. At the same time, if the corn

was cut close to the ground, the first clover might be cut and made into hay, the second growth being devoted to manuring the wheat crop by turning it under, but in this case, it would be desirable that the young clover should be dressed with compost very early in the spring—the best mode I am inclined to think of expending our means of manuring, even on the largest scale; as I too, am an advocate for surface dressing. W. D. Burlington, N. J.

Americans in Russia.

The Emperor of Russia has recently visited the splendid establishment of Messrs Harrison Winans & Eastwick, (for the construction of railroad locomotives for the use of the Russian Government. He was delighted with the triumph of American genius and skill, and ordered the Cross of St. Anne to be conferred upon Maj. G. W. Whistler, the American engineer, and diamond rings to be presented to the contractors, Messrs Harrison, Winans & Eastwick. The establishment employs at present 1920 workmen, including 1618 Russians, 121 Germans, 164 Swedes, 17 English, and 5 Americans,—which number embraces the whole number of foremen and workmen. The contracts of Messrs Harrison, Winans & Eastwick embrace 164 twenty-five ton locomotives and tenders; 5506 iron trucks for eight-wheel cars; 2500 eight-wheel freight cars, 70 passenger cars, and two improved cars on sixteen wheels, eighty feet long. Out of which are now finished 108 locomotives with their tenders, 5200 iron trucks, 906 freight and two passenger cars.

Good Society.

The following article, from the Portland Tribune and Bulletin, is well worthy the perusal of every young man;—
"It should be the aim of young men to go into good society, we mean not the rich, the proud and fashionable, but the society of the wise, the intelligent and the good. Where you find men that know more than you do, and from whose conversation you can gather information, it is always safe to be found. It has broken down many a man, by associating with the low and vulgar—where the ribald song was inculcated—and the indecent story to excite laughter or influence the bad passions. Lord Charendon attributed his success and happiness in life to associating with persons more learned and virtuous than himself. If you wish to be wise and respected—if you desire happiness and not misery, we advise you to associate with the intelligent and the good. Strive for moral excellence and strict integrity, and you never will be found in the sinks of pollution or on the benches of retailers and gamblers. Once habituate yourselves to a virtuous course; once secure a love for good society and no punishment would be greater than by accident to be obliged for a half a day to associate with the low and vulgar.

Beef Steaks and bad Grammar.

There is, says the Boston Chronotype, a highfaluting waiter in the new eating-house on Congress street, and the following dialogue occurred there a few days since, between the waiter and an old country chap?

"Waiter, I say, is my chicken broiling?"
"No sir; the cook is."
"But I didn't order the cook, he is too tough."
"How will you have it done, then, sir?"
"How will I have it done? Why I want it broiled to be sure."
"That he is doing, sir."
"But you said he was broiling himself."
"So he is, but he is not being broiled."
"Well; Mr. Waiter, (rising and bowing reverently,) may I ask your high grammatical proficiency, is my chicken being broiled?"
"Yes, sir-ee!"

A Presbyterian clergyman has been suspended from the exercise of his clerical functions, by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania, for having committed the carnal act of kissing the cheek of his sister-in-law.—A case of extraordinary longevity is reported on Long Island in the person of a man said to have been born in the 17th century, being now one hundred and fifty years of age!—so says a letter in the Express.

A fatal rencontre took place last week at Marietta, Ga., between John Park and J. P. Harris, a couple of youths belonging to that place, in the course of which the former received a pistol shot in the groin of which he died shortly after.—Savannah Rep.

Streets under a Glass Roof.

They are about to construct at Paris, another of those galleries couvertes, or streets protected from the weather by glass, and the plan is one of magnificence hitherto undreamed of. It is to stretch the immense length from the Boulevard St Denis to the Place de Chatelet, and the highest architectural talent of France has been employed in the design. It will soon be of no consequence, in Paris whether it rains or shines—the caprices of the sky being entirely cut off from the public promenades by a sub-sky of glass, and the walking and shopping dry in the most wet and foggy, snowy and drizzly seasons. As carriages cannot enter these covered streets, of course the rich are there obliged to be on a footing with the poor, and the splendor is eminently republican. Paris before all the world for the art of happiness!—Home Journal.

Glass.—It is difficult to see to what perfection the manufacture of glass may be brought, and to what purposes the article may be applied. The balance spring of a chronometer is now made of glass, as a substitute for steel, and possesses a greater degree of elasticity and a greater power of resisting alterations of heat and cold.

The farmer's life is shunned by many because it seems one of endless drudgery. It ought not to be so. If our farmers would study and reflect more, they might do less hard labor, and yet accomplish more in the course of a year. Ten hours work in summer, and eight in winter, ought, with good management, to give to any man a good living. He who works so hard that he cannot read or reflect after the labors of the day are over, because of fatigue, does not plan wisely. Let no man shun work when work should be done; but delve, delve forever, is not the end of man's life. The farmers' evenings should be devoted to mental acquisition and rational enjoyment. To sip and tumble into bed is a hog's fashion, and highly injurious to health. But let a farmer have about him the choicest works of his own auxiliary avocations; let these form the subject of study and conversation at least two evenings in a week, while, the newest and oldest volume, each have their allotted seasons. Two or three dollars contributed by each in a neighborhood or school district, would go a great way in the purchase of standard books at modern prices. These are but hints which each reader will modify as his judgment will suggest. I plead only for the essential thing of making home pleasant, and its hours of relaxation hours of instruction also.—H. GREELEY.

Overland Expedition to the North Pole.—Capt. Ross, who is a nephew of the celebrated arctic navigator, has recently submitted to the English government a plan for a new polar exploration beyond Spitzbergen. He proposes to have the crew arrive there towards the end of summer, and await the winter.—

For five months in the year the Arctic sea is covered with thick ice, and Capt. Ross proposes crossing it on a sledge, in quest of the archipelago, that is supposed to exist at the pole. The plan is an exceedingly bold one, and presents many material difficulties, especially in the means of supporting the animals who will drag the sledges. But Capt. Ross seems to have taken all these matters into consideration, and the British government, not prone to encourage chimerical undertakings, has sanctioned the enterprise and directed Capt Ross to be furnished with what ever may be deemed useful for its successful prosecution.—Buff. Express.

Revolted Murder.—A worthy young man by the name of Carpenter, who lived a few miles north of Mt. Pleasant, was murdered on Saturday morning last, in the most shocking manner, by a slave whom he was attempting to chastise.—The negro was armed with an axe, and our informant states that Carpenter was literally "chopped to pieces" by the demon—receiving many heavy blows from the edge of the axe, on the shoulders, back and other parts of his person, any one of which would have produced death. The murderer was immediately apprehended and would have been burnt at the stake by the exasperated citizens, had he not belonged to a widow lady, whose circumstances are such, that she cannot sustain the loss with serious injury to her means of support, unless compensated by the public authorities. He was therefore taken to the Somerville jail.—Holly Springs (Miss.) Caz. May 23.

The sum of \$8000 was recently raised by subscription in the city of Providence for the purchase of forty-two pews, containing room for 210 persons, in Grace Church in that city, to be forever free!

A Good Wife.

A good wife is one who regulates her disposition according to the fortunes of her husband, who, when he is depressed in spirit, exercises all those peculiar properties for which women are distinguished, endeavoring to lighten the burden of his melancholy, and prove to him that whatever may go wrong in the outdoor world, in her, he may always expect sympathy and support. A good wife is one who, at all times and upon all occasions, is willing to share the destiny of her husband, provided that husband has not forfeited every claim to her respect and affections by the brutality or unmanliness of his conduct. She must bend over him in patient attention, in his hour of sickness; wipe the feverish drops from his brow, and smooth the pillow of his anguished moments. She must repel the most remote approaches to a libel of his character, watch carefully over his worldly goods, and preserve from waste and spendthrift all that he hoards up with patience and toil. She must as far as in her lies, meet him with kind feelings and outstretched arms from his daily vocation; be equally guarded of her person as if the sacred knot had not been tied—treat with becoming reserve the insidious familiarity of the licentious and the depraved—and ever act in the company of others with the fondness of a wife, yet with the dignity of a high-souled woman. The preservation of her husband's affections must be a matter of paramount importance to the enlargement of his fortune. She must study his disposition, and never irritate his irritable parts—she must love her children, & teach them so to conduct themselves as to shed honor on their father's name. She must walk in such a way before the world that calumny may never reach her, for in her preservation of an unsullied name, she not only contributes to the happiness, but the honor of her husband. If her disposition is naturally violent, its violence should all be turned into the channel of affection, and above all, she should never give way to momentary anger, nor be warped in her opinions as to the fidelity and honor of her husband, by the representation of another. These are what we should deem some of the qualifications of a good wife.

Love and Crime.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Philadelphia that Wednesday developed a sad case of unlawful—but it is not believed criminal—love, jealousy, and attempt at murder. Michel Bassford & Henry Dorsey were previous to last spring, residents of Louisville, and both paid their addresses to a young lady of much beauty—Miss Louisa Jenkins. Dorsey was the preferred suitor of the lady, but Bassford had money, and was favored by the parents. The result was that she was persuaded, or rather forced, to marry Bassford, who immediately brought her to Lancaster, in this State, and set up business.

A short time since, Mrs. Bassford, upon entering the dining room of the hotel where they boarded, encountered Dorsey. She prevailed upon him to leave her, and he subsequently signed a paper promising to leave the city on a visit, and molest them no farther. A few days ago, Bassford and his wife came to this city on a visit, and put up at Mrs. Nugent's, in Market street. On Tuesday evening, returning home, about nine o'clock, Bassford found his wife's room door locked—and breaking it open, he entered and saw Dorsey conversing with his wife and sister. Instantly seizing a stick, he commenced beating Dorsey over the head, and broke his jaw, and the bones of his face, before he could be taken off. Dorsey was taken to the Hospital, where it was decided that he *may* recover, and Bassford is in prison. The wife remains in town, and has admitted that she has received upwards of thirty letters from Dorsey, since her marriage, urging her to leave her husband. Two of these are in possession of the authorities. In looking over the record of this tale of civilized horror, it is difficult to say whether the parents of the girl, the husband, or the lover, should be most censured—while we cannot withhold our profound commiseration from the victim of such a merciless combination of atrocities.

Be Economical.—No matter if your parents are worth millions, it is not less proper that you should understand the value of money, and the honest, honorable means of acquiring it. What multitudes of young men, particularly in our cities, make shipwreck of reputation and health, and eventually of property, by neglect of this maxim. They are aware that their parents obtained their wealth by habits of industry, but they are ashamed of the name. They forget that the wealth in this country passes rapidly from one to another, and that he who is rich to-day, may be poor to-morrow; and that he who relies on wealth amassed by his father, may end his days in a pauper-house. It is for the young man to say, whether by industry and economy he will secure competence and respectability; or by idleness, become worthless.—*Exchange paper.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, July 17.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHESTER GURNEY.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
HORACE HALLOCK.

Last week the issue of our edition was delayed one day beyond the usual time by the sickness of several of our hands. The Editor having been seized with sudden illness, he has not been able to oversee this number; and the readers must be content to take it just as the printers have made it. Next week we anticipate that Editor and all hands will be able to do duty as usual.

Disagreements

Since the time of holding the National Liberty Convention has been discussed, our readers are aware that the Liberty papers have been about equally divided, one half, headed by the Emancipator, being urgent for a convention this fall, while the others, of whom the Era was prominent, have been for a postponement six months longer. During the discussion, the Emancipator, perhaps unintentionally, has assumed what appeared to us a forward and dictatorial air, and indicated a readiness to impute bad motives to those holding opposite views. Immediately upon receiving the approval of six of the eleven members of the committee for a fall convention, Mr. Leavitt published an official article in the Emancipator, that it was settled that the convention should be held in October, as a majority of the committee had so decided. The next Era came out in an article complaining of the extraordinary mode of this decision: that Mr. Leavitt, "without awaiting the opinions of the rest of the members of the committee, publishing them in the Emancipator, and then allowing some little time for himself and the whole committee to compare the opposing views and reasons—an act of deliberation certainly required where consultation is impossible—instead of proceeding in this deliberate, respectful manner, so that the decision, whatever it might be, should be divested of anything offensive to the numerous Liberty men who have opposed an early Convention, the chairman *pro tem.* treats the ten Liberty editors who differ from him, and the five members of the committee, representing the entire west, (with a single exception,) who have not had time yet to signify their views, as if they had no existence."

The Editor of the Era further says he shall not throw a single obstacle in the way of the meeting of the National Convention at any time, and that he does not regard a Convention as a matter of much importance, as it is now ascertained that Gerrit Smith will accept the Macedon nomination. On this he speculates as follows:

"Suppose, then, the National Nominating Convention of Liberty men assemble next fall, as resolved by the seven members of the Central Committee. How is this Macedon nomination to be disposed of? It is not reasonable to underrate the importance of a movement headed by such men as William Goodell, James G. Birney, Gerrit Smith, and Elihu Burritt. Already we notice a disposition on the part of some Liberty papers to sustain the nomination. The Boston Chronotype and Young America, the organ of the Land Reformers, too, have come out in its support. We fully expect to see many other journals doing the same. The question then recurs, how will the Liberty Nominating Convention dispose of it? If it adopt the Macedon nomination, the Liberty party, to all intents and purposes, will be merged in the Liberty League. If not, and it proceed to make a nomination of its own, what can be expected from such a demonstration? The names of Gerrit Smith and Elihu Burritt, on another ticket, would be a host against us."

"In either contingency, there will be great perplexity and difficulty. Meanwhile, we feel disposed to retire from these divisions; and our readers will excuse us, if henceforth we take little part in the controversies growing out of them. It is to be hoped that the time may come when the great mass of anti-slavery men, of all parties, dissatisfied with confusion of tongues, will be prepared to co-operate more effectively."

"For one, while we shall not support Mr. Smith, in view of the circumstances under which he was brought out, we shall not oppose him, in any contingency which we can now imagine probable."

Whereupon Mr. Lovejoy, one of the Editors of the Emancipator, in reference to Dr. Bailey's remark that he "felt disposed to retire from these divisions," and neither support nor oppose Gerrit Smith, replies:

"Very well, no one can complain of this, but if so we entreat you to retire from the editorial chair which was placed for you by the hands of Liberty men, and the funds contributed by them to advocate their principles. If you have made up your mind to wait for Thomas Corwin or any other Whig to come out on the Wilnot proviso, and then go with Mr. Gid-

dings and Mr. Hamlin for him, then say so. But we solemnly protest against this arguing for a postponement till spring of the Liberty Convention, when you seem to have no purpose of being guided by its action, either in spring or autumn."

We have inserted this memorandum of facts, that those of our readers who do not see other Liberty papers may have an idea of the state of feeling now developing itself, and try to stay its progress. We only observe that if this spirit progresses among us, we shall exhibit another instance of the truth of the maxim inculcated by the great Teacher, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

Conservative Folly.

Somebody has said that great men are not always wise. It was a true remark. We are reminded of it just now, by reading in the paper a notice of Daniel Webster's speech at Savannah, upon the Constitution. The report makes him speak thus:

"He must be a presumptuous man indeed who would venture to think that he could suggest any new features of improvement, or in any way add to our present form of united Government—by its provisions and compromise, I stand as I ever have stood, and ever will stand; and we to the meddling politicians who would assail them, in the hope of getting surer and safer guarantees for State Rights and State Institutions. In itself it is already perfect and complete; any change can only result in marring the perfect harmony of its separate parts."

Again:

"Our duty is to be content with the Constitution as it is—to resist all changes from whatever quarter, to preserve its original spirit, and original purpose, and to commend it, as it is, to the care of those who are to come after us."

How ridiculous is this worship of the Constitution with which Mr. Webster would bedevil his countrymen! The Boston Whig justly observes that the framers of the instrument were very far from participating in the sentiments here expressed. They expected the Constitution would need amendments in future times, and inserted a clause for the express purpose of making them. Besides, he disagrees with the entire State which he represents. Massachusetts, says the Whig, has declared by her Legislature again, and again, and again, unanimously—invariably, as often as the subject has come up,—that there was crying need of the exercise of the amending power in one momentous particular. "Resolved," says Massachusetts, (1844) without a dissenting voice, "that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and hereby is, recommended to the consideration of Congress, to be acted on according to the 5th article. The third clause of the second section of the first article shall read in the words following: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which are or may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, excluding Indians not taxed;" and "Resolved, that the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealth be requested to use their best exertions to procure the adoption of the amendment now proposed, by the Congress of the United States."—"Our duty," says Mr. Webster, according to his reporter, "is to resist all changes from whatever quarter."

Taylor Meeting in Detroit.

A meeting to nominate Gen. Taylor for President, was held in Detroit a few evenings since. It seems to have been productive of any quantities of fun. John Norvell presided, and D. E. Harbaugh was Secretary. Among the speakers were Geo. C. Bates, H. H. Emmons, David Stuart, and Mr. Ellis. We find but little that will interest our readers. We will observe, however, that Mr. Emmons has been known in this State somewhat extensively as an anti-slavery Whig; yet the report before us states that he declared in this meeting that he was in favor of Gen. Taylor's nomination: that the General was a good Whig, and he would support him as a Whig. We wonder if Mr. Emmons still keeps on hand those facts and documents formerly used by him, showing the ascendancy of the Slave Power, and the extent of Southern domination. At this meeting, Mr. E. wished to introduce a resolution declaring that Gen. Taylor was opposed to the Polk doctrine on River and Harbor improvements: yet the views of Gen. Taylor on the "Polk doctrine" of extending the area of slavery, and carrying on wars of conquest for its aggrandizement, seem to have exerted no especial interest in his mind, as we do not find the Wilnot proviso principle even referred to by him.

All kinds of rumors and statements respecting the Mexican war come to us, often in the same paper. No one can tell which is certainly true. The best we can do is to give them as they come.

A story is going the rounds that Gen. Taylor told somebody lately in Monterey, that he should not advance on San Luis Potosi, but should positively resign on the first of September.

Gerrit Smith's Nomination.

Mr. Smith has a letter in the Liberty Press, justifying his acceptance of the Macedon nomination. We extract a paragraph, illustrative of the relation which Mr. Smith intends to hold to the Liberty party.

"Am I to turn contemptuously from the nomination, because the new party, which gave it to me, is made up, in part, of seceders from the Liberty party? I answer, that members of the Liberty party have the right to withdraw from it—as good right as the members of other parties have to withdraw from their parties, and that I trust there is no element of tyranny or popery in the Liberty party to forbid the exercise of this right. Emphatically true is it, that members of a party have a right to secede from it, when the object of the secession is to form a better party than that they left. Now, much as I love the Liberty party, and tenaciously as I cling to it, I am obliged to confess, that the 'Liberty League,' is a better one; and that it is your and my duty to labor to bring up the Liberty party to the high, every where open, and honorable ground, occupied by this new party. To imitate this new party—not to disparage and condemn it—is the appropriate work of the Liberty party. And such is my persuasion of the discernment and integrity of the Liberty party, that, I believe, it will promptly enter upon the work—will promptly yield to the demands of developing truth. By so doing, it will effectually call back those who have left it;—and they will return, accompanied by thousands of Antislavery free-trade men, peace-men, land-reformers, &c. &c., who will precede, by only a little space, tens, and, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of persons of like faith. The Liberty party, if it shall be so true to itself, as to carry out, in all justly called for directions, its great one idea of the equal rights of all men, will be no loser, but on the contrary, a great gainer by the organization of the Liberty League. Thus true to itself, it would quickly absorb this bold and honest little pioneer. Thus true to itself, the nominations made by the Liberty League would get no votes; and those to be made by the Liberty party would get double the number of votes ever yet obtained by the Liberty party candidates. The Liberty party has the power to turn to its own candidates every vote which now tends to Elihu Burritt and myself. Happy, thrice happy, if it shall be so wise, as to avail itself of this power. Even Brother Burritt and I, clean shorn of our honors, as we should thereby be, would, nevertheless, be quite too joyful in the cause of our loss, to make the loss itself the subject of very deep or protracted sorrows."

Theodore Parker.

The Editor of the True Democrat thus speaks of a sermon by this celebrated preacher:

Yesterday I listened to a very singular sermon from the celebrated Theodore Parker. He is one of the Independents, and preaches entirely upon his "own hook." He is a sort of transcendentalist, and his religious theory, if religion it may be called, to me was new, and such as a fanciful and poetic mind might weave for itself, having first disposed of all scripture restraints.

His subject was Human Progress. He began by rejecting the traditions of Moses, in regard to the age of the world, and the creation of man. He asserted that man, at the creation, must, from the very circumstances of the case, have been ignorant and far more debased than now. He regretted the idea of man's ever having fallen from goodness, but, from the day of his first existence, said he had been progressing in virtue and knowledge. He then traced the improvements of mankind from the early ages until the present day, and in doing this, gave a great mass of very valuable informations, and clothed his views in the finest language of the scholar, and delivered his remarks with great gracefulness and force.

He seemed to believe fully, in the existence of God, and in his communion with man. As the body had eyes with which it looked out upon the world, so, he said, these were windows to the soul, through which it could look out upon God, and spiritual things. All men were inspired, to a greater or lesser extent, and by following virtue and goodness, they might in the process of things, excel the Prophets and Apostles, and even Jesus himself. The idealism of perfection might be realized by all.

He closed by denouncing all the evils and sins that stand in the way of human progress, such as intemperance and slavery, which he pronounced the greatest curses of all, and exhorted his hearers to walk uprightly, to perfect their own natures, and labor constantly in works of benevolence and love, that the world might advance in holiness, happiness and truth.

His morals were all good, for they were taken from the Bible; but he rejected entirely all those provisions which Infinite Goodness has made, by which alone man can be absolved from the guilt of sin, and his heart imbued with that love of the Divine nature, which only can enable him to live blameless. Under his preaching, man might be led to resolve

and re-resolve, but still he would die the same.

For the Signal of Liberty.

The Mexican War.

It may not be untimely, at this moment, to take a brief view of the infamous and treasonable war in which the United States are now involved, and for the support of which we are paying our hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of lives. I perfectly understand and appreciate the ground assumed in asserting that the war is treasonable and infamous.

It is infamous because it is an offensive war of conquest, begun and prosecuted avowedly for the unholy, detestable, anti-republican, anti-Christian purpose, of conquering territory from a free, but feeble, distracted sister republic, on which to feed the area of AMERICAN SLAVERY—and thereby perpetuate the worse than despotic power of an oligarchy, compared with which the worst days of Nero or Domitian, or the bloodiest scenes of the French Revolution, form scarcely a parallel. When I say it is an offensive war, I mean what I say, and here throw down the glove to any person who is desirous to enter the lists, in a discussion of that assertion.

It is treasonable, because, 1st. Its object and tendency is to overturn the Constitution of the United States, by defeating the great fundamental principle of equality of suffrage and representation, in adding to the area of property representation in one part, while excluded in others: 2d. Its every step directly verges to the prevalence of despotism, through standing armies and the increase of ignorance; but above all, by familiarizing the people to the principles of reckless, uncontrolled licentiousness and lawless power, which, as a patriot of revolutionary days justly said, is calculated "to destroy that reverence for Liberty, which is the vital principle of a republic."

Perhaps some persons will expect, from the commencement of this article, that I will give a detail of the progress of the war from its commencement. Not so—the heart of benevolence sickens at the thought of the thousands, not only of American citizens, but also of Mexican men, women and children who have been murdered! butchered!! by American women-whippers, cradle-robbers and land-pirates, for the very benevolent purpose of converting the free soil of Mexico into a vast slave prison—an almost interminable extent of moral desolation, amalgamation, vice and tyranny.

Does any one yet doubt, (after the avowals of Tyler, Polk, Calhoun, Walker and others, prior to, and at the time of the consummation of the Texas annexation villainy and outrage) what was the object of that annexation, and the war which they intended should, and which has grown out of it? If there be one yet so verdant, let him examine the Wilnot proviso discussions last winter in Congress, and the gubernatorial letters and documents from Virginia, Mississippi and Georgia, the resolutions of some dozen slaveholding state, district and county conventions, and some thirty editorials from leading papers of the slave states during the last three or four months. He will thus be convinced, despite all his unwillingness, that this war, is a scheme expressly concocted and carried out for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, and for the purpose of robbing northern hard handed industry of her millions, to be squandered by southern recklessness and extravagance.

He will be convinced of another most important fact—viz.: That there is now no issue between Whigs and Democrats in this nation, except a mere scramble for the loaves and fishes of office and place—and that in favor of slavery the southern States, (that is the power, being the slaveholders) have already determined to abandon all other issues, in favor of what they rightly assert to be the only important question—SLAVERY!! Alas! that so many should be found in this land of professed republicanism, North as well as South, to take the side of despotism, licentiousness, ignorance, outrage and wrong?

I may examine this and kindred subjects more at large hereafter, if you can allow me a corner in the Signal.

C. GURNEY.

Troublesome.

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

Runaway Slaves.

The Virginia papers say that quite an unusual number of slaves have absconded from that State during the past four weeks. This seems to be the case, for we scarcely open a paper from the Old Dominion, that we do not observe an unusual number of rewards for a certain species of locomotive property, for which of late, there seems to be but little security to its possessor. A Staunton, Va. paper, now before us contains advertisements for four or five boys, (all slaves are boys, even if they have arrived at the age of fifty,) for whose recovery one and two hundred dollars are freely offered. It is curious to see the reasons some of these slaveholders give why their 'boys' have left them. One Grey, in the paper above alluded to, says he knows no cause of Sam's elopement, unless it be to get rid of servitude, and supposes he will aim for a free State. Why, man, to be sure he will, and if he misses his 'aim' it will only be because some pimp of the slaveholders stands in his way. Another advertises Adam, and says he purchased him in Louisiana county, and he may make his way there, as his wife is in that county. Very likely Adam desired to see his wife—it is natural that he should, but the great probability is, that he has taken passage on the underground railroad, and is ere this out of the hands of his persecutors.—*Del. Co. Republican.*

The Richmond Times, a whig paper, which was among the first to support Gen. Taylor's pretensions, says:

Gen. Taylor's Position.—The letter of General Taylor to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal, which we published yesterday, seems to be intended by the writer as a more formal declaration than any that has yet appeared of his views in regard to the Presidency. He states, without equivocation, that in no case can he permit himself to be the candidate of any party. If Gen. Taylor adheres to this resolution, we are constrained to express an opinion that the Whig party cannot be expected to surrender their organization and their principles for the purpose of elevating him to the Presidency.

The Cleveland Democrat says of Gen. Taylor's letter to the Editor of the Cincinnati Signal:

"But the most remarkable part of this letter, is the announcement by the writer, that in no case can he permit himself to be the candidate of any party." Here a great scheme is divulged. Upon this the action of the southern slaveholders is based. Mr. Calhoun and the leading spirits at the south, who are urging forward the movement in favor of Taylor, know that their only hope of success depends upon his coming up as a party candidate, and thus wheedle the north into his support. He is to be put up as the people's candidate, when in fact and truth, he is the slaveholders' candidate, pledged to them and their institutions by every conceivable tie, not the least among which is the large ownership of slaves himself; besides being opposed to the Wilnot proviso. The South know their man, and no matter what he may write, or others may say, he is their man. This is the game, then, of the South—a game to which Taylor is a party—to raise the cry of no party candidate—the 'peoples' candidate'—and under this false guise, run him into the Presidency. It is a bold, and at the same time, a cunningly devised game.—Let the North beware, and before it be too late, block it in its first stages."

American Bravery!—In order rightly to appreciate the gasconade and bragging of a portion of the people of this country about the bravery and the glorious victories of our army in Mexico, it is well to know what sort of men they have to contend with, and also their condition. Hear, therefore what Waddy Thompson of South Carolina says about them,—and then say whether a war against them does not rather indicate meanness and cowardice on our part.—*Lib. Press.*

"I do not think," says Waddy Thompson, "that the Mexican men have much more strength than our women. They are generally of diminutive stature, and wholly unaccustomed to labor or exercise of any sort. What must be the murderous inequality between a corps of American cavalry and an equal number of Mexicans? The American corps, from the superior size of their horses, would cover twice as much ground, and the obstruction offered by the Mexicans on their small and scrawny ponies, would scarcely cause their horses to stumble in riding over them, to say nothing of the greatest inequality of the men themselves; five to one at least in individual combats, and more than twice that in battle."

The article on the first page by Elihu Burritt will be found to contain some interesting statistics.

Getting Nearer to England.—Mr. F. O. J. Smith, Director of the Boston Telegraph Company, says that in a short time he expects to have the wires in operation between Boston and Halifax, N. S., thereby bringing England nearer to us by two days. The Cunard steamers make the passage from Liverpool to Boston in about thirteen days. Deduct the two days detention between Halifax and Boston, and with the telegraph in operation, we will have intelligence from England in the incredible short space of eleven days.

From the War.

According to accounts by way of Vera Cruz, extensive preparations were making for the defence of the Capital, and was the intention to attack Gen. Scott at three points, between Puebla and the City of Mexico.

Alvarez, with 5,000 men, and more constantly arriving, is said to be this side of Puebla, with the design of attacking the train under the escort of Gen. Cadwallader. Gen. C. will probably be joined by Gen. Pillow, so that he will have over 3000 men to meet Alvarez.

The defeat of the Guerrillas by the troops under Cadwallader and Pillow is confirmed. Cadwallader is said to have killed 50 and wounded 40, and taken several prisoners.

The guerrillas are growing bolder every day.

Kendall says that the prospects of peace are farther off than ever.

The New Orleans took on board at Vera Cruz 176 sick soldiers; 7 of them died on the passage.

From Mr. Armstrong, who came over in the Orleans, the Delta learns that news had been received at Vera Cruz on the 24th, which was positive in its nature, that the large train which had left that city on the 18th, strongly guarded, and under the command of Gen. Pillow, was suddenly attacked on the 21st by a large party of rancheros, who lay in ambush awaiting their approach, about 15 miles beyond the National Bridge.

The attack, though sudden, did not disconcert the command. Gen. Pillow immediately ordered the dragoons in his party to charge the assailants. The order was promptly and gallantly executed, which caused the enemy to make a precipitate retreat leaving thirty of their assassin companions dead on the field, and some fifty wounded. Their strength is not known, as they made their attack from an ambush.

It is to be regretted that seven or nine Americans lost their lives in the encounter—some twenty were wounded. The fight over, Gen. Pillow ordered forward the train, and had the wounded men conveyed back to the city. The energetic and able manner in which he conducted the whole affair, is the theme of universal commendation in Vera Cruz.

We also learn that Gen. Scott was within 25 miles of the Capital.

The course pursued by Capt. Walker towards those desperadoes who fell into his hands, is said to have been highly approved of by Gen. Scott. We have been asked if Gen. Cadwallader adopted Walker's plan and shot those who fell into his hands, but we are unable to answer.

CRIMINAL ACTIONS.—We find a general regret among the people, that the Revised Statutes have not given to the County Courts jurisdiction over criminal actions as well as civil. We have now in our county jail some 4 or 5 persons to be kept at a heavy expense to the county, until the next session of the circuit court, to be held in December next.—Would not it be better for all concerned to have them tried immediately, than to be so long kept. If guilty, the quicker they are at the State Prison the better; if innocent, the quicker that fact is ascertained, and they set at liberty, the better. The county court, meeting once a month or oftener, when necessary, could dispose of those cases at once, without any delay, whilst the circuit court meets but twice a year, and witnesses are often kept waiting the whole week, and at the end of the week the suit is put off for the want of a witness, making another delay of six months, whilst if put over in the county court it would be but for one month.

We understand that a bill giving the county courts jurisdiction over criminal actions passed both Houses near the close of the last session of the Legislature and was pocketed by the acting Governor.—*St. Joseph paper.*

MORE CRUELTY.—A fresh story is going the rounds, of savage murders in Mexico, by Americans, from which a common savage would turn pale with horror—a hundred prisoners shut up in a house and murdered in detail as they attempted to escape, except five or six who discovered themselves to be females to save their lives! The letter-writer appears to claim credit for laboring a whole day and greatly fatiguing himself in killing Mexicans and burning houses! He says they put all the weak and infirm, who could not escape, into one house (to starve and die,) which they left standing and burnt all the rest for many miles!

Dreadful will be the retribution, when the avenger of blood shall pass over this land. Vain then will be our boast of power and wealth and numbers, as the poor Indian long since found his boast, that they were 'too many for God to kill.'—*Haverhill Gazette.*

It is said that Mr. Polk is appointing Mexicans to subordinate offices in the Customs &c., in Mexico, and that his action in the premises produces a good deal of excitement among the Loco-Foco expectants of such places. Is not this giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," and will it not elicit a chapter on "Moral Treason" from the Union?—*Tribune.*

VARIETY.

The Feet.—For upwards of 20 years, as a boot-maker I have made the feet my study, and during that period many thousand pairs of feet have received my attention. I have observed with minute care the cast from the antique as well as the "modern instances," and I am obliged to admit that much of the pain I have witnessed, much of the distortion of the toes, the corns on the top of the feet, the bunions on the side, the callosities beneath, and growing of the nails between, are attributable to the shoe-maker. The feet, with proper treatment, might be as free from disease and pain as the hands.—Their structure and adaptation to the wants and comfort of man, as we have seen, is most perfect. Thirty-six bones and thirty-six joints have been given by the Creator to form one of these members, and yet "cramps, cabins and confines" his beautiful arrangements of 144 bones and joints, together with muscles, elastic cartilage, lubricating oily fluid, veins, and arteries, into a pair of shoes or boots which, instead of protecting from injury, produce the most painful as well as permanent results. Many volumes have been written on the cause of corns, and it has been my lot to wade through many of them, without gaining much for my pains. I have therefore arrived at the conclusion, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, that corns are in all cases the results of pressure.—*Half's Book of the Feet.*

Preserving Tomatoes.—A correspondent of the Cultivator, in a late number, intimates that preserving tomatoes is a humbug. Doubtless untried experiments may be frequently published. But we should always remember that a single failure does not prove that success is impossible. I have known persons failing repeatedly in making soda biscuit, and give up in despair; and yet afterwards become accustomed to the process so as to make soda biscuit with more ease and certainty than any other kind of bread.

My wife has been in the habit for several years, of putting up tomatoes for winter use, and has kept them good for a year and a half. She says they must be stewed a long time—five or six hours at least. They are then well seasoned with salt and pepper; bottled and corked tight, and kept cool. Ours are usually set in the earth in the cellar bottom. My family are very fond of it, either cold or warm, with beef steak or roast beef.—*Cultivator.*

The democratic State Convention which met at Milledgeville last week, re-adopted the Virginia resolutions, to resist the Wilmot proviso, even if it should become a law and passed the following additional resolution:

Resolved further by this Convention, That the democratic party of Georgia will give their support to no candidate for the Presidency of the United States who does not unconditionally, clearly and unequivocally, declare his opposition to the principles and provisions of the Wilmot Proviso.

It is not known where he that invented the plough was born, nor where he died; yet he has effected more for the happiness of the world than the whole race of heroes and of conquerors, who drenched it with tears, and mangled it with blood, and whose birth, parentage, and education, have been handed down to us with a precision precisely proportionate to the mischief they have done.

The age when man should cease to be a Dressing-maid.—The *France-American* copies an advertisement from an old number of *Le Moniteur*, a French paper of New Orleans, of which the following is a literal translation:—

"For Sale, a very handsome negro lad nineteen years old. He is a tolerable cook, has been instructed in tailoring, is an excellent in-door servant and errand boy, and has no fault whatever. His mistress parts with him because, having bought him when a child, she has used him principally as a dressing-maid, and he is now too old to do this service for a lady. Enquire at this office."

Early Rising.—The famous philosopher, the really great Czar Peter, of Russia, whose memory will ever be the admiration of Europe, always arose two hours before day, and when he saw the day break, would express his wonder that any man should be so stupid as not to rise every morning, and behold one of the most glorious sights in the universe.—"Men take delight," said he, in gazing on a picture, the trifling work of mortal, and at the same time neglect one painted by the Deity himself. "For my part," added he, "I am for making my life as long as I can, therefore sleep as little as possible."

It is calculated that, in London, £50,000,000 sterling worth of goods are now in dock, occupying no less than 190 acres.

Wilkinson who poisoned the wedding party in Texas, not long since, has been hung in due form by the people under the Lynch code.

Good Advice.—If you have "an eighty" of solid land, with a title that goes down to the centre of the earth and up to the sky, stay on it. Go three miles to mill, five miles to meeting, and ten to market, but when you are at home, let it be on that eighty. Sell your corn for fifty cents if you must, seventy-five cents if you can; but don't exchange it for city lots or bales of cloth, or cases of silks, unless it be a dress for your wife, and a coat for special days and Sundays. Plough, dig, toil, not too hard, but hard as you can; and if your "brow is wet with honest sweat," the poet's other line will also be true, "you fear not any man." With breathing room and elbow room, with nobody's brick house hiding the sun from your garden, and nobody's hens writing their names in your melon patch, you can wear your own cloth, clipped from sheep raised on your own plains, and wrought by the hands of your daughters in your own looms. In a word, you can be what the poets say does not exist, almost "an independent man," co-worker with the God of the season, looking to every sunshine and rain for a dividend, liberally dispensed, had without usury, at the "bank of good soil," the only institution of the genus banks that thrives the best to the longest run. "Why don't you practice as you preach?" perhaps somebody says. The reply is obvious; we have not got the "eighty." Give us a respectable patch, only let it not be like the "Frenchman's water-lots," and we'll go to digging for dear life.—*Brooklyn Advertiser.*

Henry Clay Baptized.—We learn from a correspondent of the Baptist Banner, that the Hon. Henry Clay was baptized on the 22d ult, in one of the beautiful ponds on his own estate, near Lexington. He united with the Episcopal church, but demanded immersion.

Life, to the young, is a fairy tale just opened—to the old, it is a tale read thro', ending with death.

Be careful how you get crossed in love. The way to prevent it is, to love very moderately till you have made sure of your object, and then let in all you know.

The Philadelphia Sentinel says it is a "standing law of Providence that the poor should always be amongst us." A country editor says he has found the rule reversed in his case—having been always among the poor.

To Cleanse the Teeth and Improve the Breath.—To four ounces of fresh prepared water, add one dram of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning and evening, before breakfast and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth and remove the offensive smell arising from those that are decayed.

Prince Jerome Napoleon, eldest son of the former King of Westphalia, the last surviving brother of the Emperor, has recently died, in Florence, at the age of 33. The father of Prince Jerome, and his uncle, the King of Wurtemberg, solicited permission for the unfortunate young man to visit the south of France, for the sake of certain medical springs, which Dr. Lallemand had prescribed, with some hopes of their beneficial effects. The permission was refused. This proceeding, which is justified by no political necessity, says the *Siecle*, is so foreign to our manners and feelings, and is so universally odious, that there can be no doubt the Ministry will be called upon to justify it before the Chambers.

Barrels will be Cheaper.—A machine has been invented, and is in operation at New Haven, for dressing barrel staves. It will make 7,000 such staves, or 4,000 hoghead staves in ten hours.

A Mother and Son on the Scaffold.—A mother and her son were recently executed at Poitiers, (France,) upon the same scaffold, for the crimes of theft, assassination and parricide. The mother incited the son to the crimes which they publicly expiated. The hardened and depraved character of the wretched woman was manifested up to the last moment when she impiously exclaimed, "that the Almighty would be astonished at seeing her."

New Hampshire.—A resolution in favor of the "Wilmot Proviso," and approving the vote of the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress thereon, has passed the New Hampshire House of Representatives, by a party vote. The Whigs proposed a different series of resolutions upon Slavery in general, which were voted down.—*N. H. Courier.*

The Editor of the *Chronotype* had several of his teeth extracted while under the influence of ether. He is now convinced that there is no humbug in this pain preventer. He suggests that people in debt might avoid the pain of being dunned by keeping a vial of ether in their pocket and inhale a little when they see a creditor approaching.

Coming down a Peg.—The Lieutenant Governor of the State of Connecticut is now a convict in the Norwich jail, for keeping a grog shop and selling liquor contrary to law. That's right—save 'em all alike—don't make flesh of one and fish of others.

Homely.—What if you are homely as a log hut. Don't cry about it. Let goodness of heart make up for outward looks. A lady with eyes that resemble peeled onions, and as crooked as a politician's creed—a nose like a hoe, and a mouth that stretches from ear to ear, and opens like a jack knife, will be more respected and beloved, by those whose good opinion is worth one's pains to secure, if she possesses a kind disposition—than if she was as beautiful as Milton's Eve, with a coruscating disposition and a heart of lead. The wise never judge from the complexion of the skin or the symmetry of the form, but the virtues of the heart and a corresponding life.

Loafers.—The following story, told of Franklin's mode of treating the animal called in those days "Lounge," is worth putting into practice occasionally, even in this age and generation.

One fine morning, while Franklin was busy preparing his newspaper for the press, a Lounge stepped into the store, and spent an hour or more in looking over the books, &c., and finally taking one in hand, asked the shop-boy the price.

"One dollar," was the answer. "One dollar," said the Lounge; "can't you take less than that?"

"No, indeed,—one dollar is the price."

Another hour had nearly passed, when the Lounge asked.

"Is Mr. Franklin at home?"

"Yes, he is in the printing office."

"I want to see him," said the Lounge.

The shop-boy immediately informed Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was in the store waiting to see him. Franklin was soon behind the counter, when the Lounge, with book in hand addressed him thus:

"Mr. Franklin what is the lowest you can take for this book?"

"One dollar and a quarter," was the ready answer.

"One dollar and a quarter! Why, your young man asked only a dollar!"

"True," said Franklin—"and I could have better afforded to take a dollar than, than to have been taken out of the office."

The Lounge seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parley of his own making, said,

"Come, Mr. Franklin, tell me what is the lowest you can take for it?"

"One dollar and a half."

"One dollar and a half!—why you offered it yourself for a dollar and quarter."

"Yes," said Franklin—"and I had better have taken that price then, than a dollar and a half now."

The Lounge paid down the price and went about his business—if he had any—and Franklin returned into the printing office.

Lightning travels with a velocity twice as great as that of light, being at the rate of 24,000,000 miles a minute.

The moon is 230,000 miles distant from the earth. With an instrument that magnifies a thousand times, she appears but 230 miles off. The moon is but the fiftieth part of the bulk of the earth.

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

Frederick Douglass has given up the project of publishing an anti-slavery paper in this country.

The extraordinary fact of a black woman turning white, has recently occurred at Cairo.

The Fishing Vessels seized on account of a violation of the revenue laws, and carried into Newport, have been libelled in the U. S. District Court for Rhode Island.

The wheat crop in Arkansas is said to be very fine, and the farmers were reaping it the last of May.

A hermit was once asked how he could venture to live alone in a single cottage, on the top of a mountain, a mile from any habitation? He replied that Providence was his next door neighbor.

Never marry without love, nor love without reason.

The Scramble for office.—The N. Y. Sun says the Collector of the port has on file over fifteen hundred applications for office, or more than three candidates are applying for the place of every officer or employer in the Custom House.

The company of Capt. McReynolds, from this State, lost one private killed and two wounded. Combs, of Tecumseh, was killed. The names of the wounded are not given, though it is said they were doing well. Capt. McReynolds, and Lieutenants Brown and Williams were in good health and spirits.—*Free Press.*

Conscience.—Neighbor Jones has a conscience that looks forward and keeps him from doing wrong. But neighbor Smith's conscience is of the ex-post-facto order, never manifesting itself till after the wrong deed is done, and then acting as a terrible avenger. How many there are of this kind, always sinning and always repenting! No class of men, in a moral point of view, suffer so much as they.

Railroads in the United States.—According to the tabular statement giving in the American Railroad Journal, it appears that there are 147 railroads in the United States, measuring 5392 miles now finished and in use. There are 20 more now being constructed, measuring, 2557 miles, and 12 more, measuring 715, which have been commenced and abandoned. Among these last, there are 4844 miles in Alabama and Florida; the Hiwassee Railroad is also included here, though a strong movement is now being made to complete it. Of the unfinished roads, 1414 miles are in Illinois, mostly State work.

The longest road in the United States owned by one single company, is that from Savannah to Macon, 190 1/2 miles; the next is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the third on the list is the Georgia Road, from Augusta to Atlanta, 172 miles long.

The first railroad ever built in the U. States, was the Quincy, 4 miles long, finished in 1827; the second was the Mauch Chunk Road, Pennsylvania, 9 miles long, having a track but 3 feet 6 inches wide.

The highest grade of any traveled road, (80 feet in a mile,) is on the Springfield and Albany, where it crosses the Green Mountain chain. That from Cleveland, Ohio, to the quarries has a grade of 264 feet to the mile.

There are 19 roads with inclined planes requiring stationary engines, and on the Portage Road, over the Allegheny Mountains in Pennsylvania, there are ten inclined planes, in a distance of thirty-six miles.

There are 15 tunnels on 12 different roads, the longest being on the Long Island R. d., under Atlantic street, in Brooklyn, which is more than half a mile in length. There is a tunnel 600 feet long, through solid rock on the Harlem Road, near New York. On the Reading Road there are three tunnels, 960, 1600 and 1933 feet long. This road, though only 93 miles long, cost \$10,338,530.

Marshal Grouchy.—The French steamer brings the intelligence of the death of Grouchy, at the advanced age of 82. If he had died before the battle of Waterloo, it is possible that the result of that terrible battle might have been different. It was he who commanded the French corps d'armee, which was destined to employ the Prussian army while Napoleon attacked the Duke of Wellington, at Waterloo, but failing to execute the commands of the great captain, Blucher effected a junction with Wellington, and Napoleon lost the empire. The Emperor died at St. Helena in the belief that Grouchy had been operated upon by corrupt appliances.

The following order has recently been adopted by the Postmaster General.

Sec. 244. It is ordered that Regulations 549 which authorizes persons to subscribe for newspapers, depositing money with postmasters &c. be and the same is hereby repealed. This order to take effect from and after the 1st day of July 1847.

There arrived at Quebec, during the four days up to 6th inst., over Six Thousand passengers, in 25 ships, namely—956 from Bremen, 953 from Liverpool, 851 from New Ross, 774 from Newry, 446 from Dublin, 393 from Glasgow, 474 from Belfast, 274 from Waterford, 243 from Southampton, 110 from Denaghal, and 25 from Youghall.

New Hampshire.—Tuck (Independent) is elected to Congress by 2000 majority. Gen. Wilson (Whig) is elected by from 300 to 600 majority, according to the Tribune's despatches from Boston.

The second child born in Cincinnati still lives, and has not seen the middle age of life, while Cincinnati contains 80,000 inhabitants! The old pioneer who first settled where Cincinnati now "stands, when Ohio was a wilderness, walks among us, healthy and strong, amid a throng of two millions of souls!"

"And the first child born of American parents West of the Allegheny Mountains, who knew Washington as a surveyor on the banks of the Kanawha, when the whole North West, with immaterial exceptions, was in possession of the savage, is yet alive, and scarce numbers more than four score years and ten; yet, in her day, she witnessed the growth of an empire—the peopling of the mighty valley between the base of the Blue Ridge and the Rocky Mountains!—*St. Clairville Gaz.*

Value of Newspapers.—An idea may be formed of the value of newspapers—of some newspapers we mean—by the subjoined statement, shows what 'good will' may bring in the market, it having been decided that the good will of a newspaper comprises the chief part of its value.

"The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette recently sold for \$45,000; one half of the Boston Atlas has been purchased at a cost of \$35,000; the Boston Daily Advertiser is valued at \$90,000—40,000 has been refused for one half of it; one-third of the New York Courier was sold a few months since for \$30,000; and one quarter of the New York Tribune for \$25,000.

Cranberries on Upland.—In addition to statements heretofore published in the papers, the *Prairie Farmer* gives figures showing the relative size of fruit grown wild and on cultivated ground, showing the great superiority of the latter. In the cultivated cranberry the color was much more uniform approaching at the blossom end to deep purple or black.—"Most men in comparing the latter, would pronounce the cultivated fruit at least three times larger than the wild."

Preserving Green Currants Fresh.—M. S. Wilson, of Lenox, Mass., preserves green currants in dry glass bottles, corked and sealed tight, placing them in a cool cellar. Green gooseberries may be preserved in the same way. He adds, "In this manner green currants have been preserved in my cellar for years. I have green currant pies on my table at all seasons of the year."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says that a little girl in that city died on Monday evening from over-exertion in "jumping the rope." It seems there was a trial of skill going on with a party as to who could jump the longest without resting. The deceased, flushed with a desire to excel, took the rope, and sprang lightly over it for some minutes, and, though her companions begged her to stop, continued until she sank to the ground and expired.

Independent Post Office.—James W. Hale, so well known as an independent letter carrier between New York city and Boston, previous to the reduction, in the public rates of postage, is about to resume business on his old route. He will take letters for three cents.

Of all the tricks a man's passion play him, that is about the cunningest when he is persuaded that he is governing, even at the same time that he is gratifying them.

The Go-Between.—There is, perhaps, not a more odious character in the world than that of the go-between—by which we mean that creature who carries to the ear of one neighbor every injurious observation that happens to drop from another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By his officiousness he makes that poison effective which else were inert, for three-fourths of the slander in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of the go-betweens, who, under the mask of friendship, act the part of double traitors.

The late learned Dr. W., having married a lady by the name of *Experience*, who was very tall, on being asked some time after the event, how he liked the married state, replied that he found by long Experience, that it was not good for a man to be alone.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, JULY 16, 1847.

We have had a heavy shower of day, which was very much needed by the growing crops. There is scarcely enough doing in wheat to establish a price, but 75 cents is as near as may be stated. Wheat in Detroit yesterday, 88 cts. One load Flour sold at \$4.50. Some farmers in this country, we hear have commenced harvesting.

DIED.

In the village of Dexter, Mich., on the 28th day of April last, Mrs. HARRIET N. WARNER, wife of Mr. Dennis Warner of that place, in the 31st year of her age.

She was an active and useful member of the Congregational Church in Dexter, and her loss is deeply felt in that church and in the community generally.

She was violently attacked by that distressing disease, the Erysipelas, which held a firm grasp upon her for about three weeks, when her spirit departed, we doubt not, to "that land of pure delight, where saints immortal reign." She expressed her firm conviction, when first attacked, that she should never recover, and up to the time of her death manifested at entire resignation to the will of God in thus calling her away from the earth in the prime of her life, and apparently the midst of her usefulness. She left an affecting message to the church of which she was a member, and up to the last seemed to feel a deep interest in the prosperity of Zion, for which she had long labored—and although she is dead, "she yet speaketh."

She has left a circle of friends to mourn her loss, among whom is her deeply afflicted husband, but he finds some consolation in reflecting that his loss is her gain.

They had buried six lovely children, and were left childless, but while he feels as if he was almost alone in this world, he has a hope which is an anchor to the soul, that she shall again meet his departed wife and the infants they loved, in a world where parting and sickness will be known no more.

"Cease, then, mourner, cease to languish, O'er the grave of those you love: Pain and death, and night and anguish, Enter not the world above."

G. M.

A bear, weighing 300 pounds, was killed in Tuckahoe, New Jersey, on Monday last. Three dogs were killed in an encounter with the bear, and it fell after receiving fifteen bullets in its body.

NOTICES.

Concert and Elocutionary Entertainment.

Mr. E. Foote, Elocutionist, of New York city, Mr. J. Drew, and Mr. F. W. Peppard, have the honor of informing the citizens of this place that they will give an entertainment of Vocal and Instrumental music as well as a series of recitations, chosen from among the choicest pieces that can be obtained. At the Court House, Monday evening.

For particulars, see small and large bills.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

H. KRAUSE, Oak Park, Ann Arbor.
MAYNARD, Druggist, Ann Arbor.
T. A. HAYLAND, Machinist, Ann Arbor.
W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER & Co., Manufacturers, Seco.
E. H. GROVE, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.
Wm. VAGNER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor.
C. FLETCHER, Gold Pinner, Detroit.
S. W. FOSTER, Thrashing Machines, Seco.
COMSTOCK & SETHUM, Merchants, Jackson.
T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hais, &c., Detroit.
BECKLEY & THOMAS, Merchants, Ann Arbor.
R. B. GLAZIER, Farm for Sale, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER, Thrashing Machines, Seco.
COMSTOCK & SETHUM, Merchants, Jackson.
T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hais, &c., Detroit.
J. GIBSON & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor.
C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.
G. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit.
E. G. BERGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
F. J. B. CRANE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.
W. F. SPAULDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.
D. BAILEY, Temperance House, Detroit.
COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.
W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.
J. M. BROWN, Stoves, Ypsilanti.
M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
H. W. WELLES, Hardware, Ann Arbor.
D. B. BERNET, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
STEVES & ZIGLER, Upholsters, Detroit.
Wm. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor.
S. FELCH, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor.
J. W. TELMAN, Cabinet Ware, Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit.
ISAGALLA, LAMB, & FISHER, Steam Mill, Ann Arbor.

FARMERS! ATTENTION.

20 DOZ. Blood's Cradle Sythes, 20 " Wadsworth's " 30 " Blood's Grass " 30 " Junk's " 100 Burdett's, Rogers' & Curtis' Cradles, 100 Lamson's Grass Sythes, 10 doz. Tower's Hoes, 1000 lbs. Coal Chain from 3-16 to 5-8 in. 40 Log Chains, Hay Knives, Bush Hooks, Hay Forks, and Manure Forks, and all other Farming Utensils, just received and for sale at Detroit prices at the Anvil Store, Upper Town. HENRY W. WELLES. July 1st, 1847. 325

5 TONS "Swedes" IRON, 10 " Junia's " do, 3 " Perc's " do. Together with a full and complete assortment of Iron, Steel, Carriage Trimmings, Blacksmith's and Wagon Maker's Tools, just received at the Anvil Store, Upper Town. HENRY W. WELLES. July 1st, '47. 325

Call and Settle!

THIS is to notify all persons indebted to the late firms of Harris, Partridge & Co., and H. B. Harris & Co., that their notes are left in the hands of James B. Gutt, Esq., Justice of the Peace, for collection. As these firms are now dissolved, it is absolutely necessary that their outstanding matters should be settled as soon as practicable. H. B. HARRIS. Ann Arbor, July 12th, 1847. 325 Sm

Temperance House!

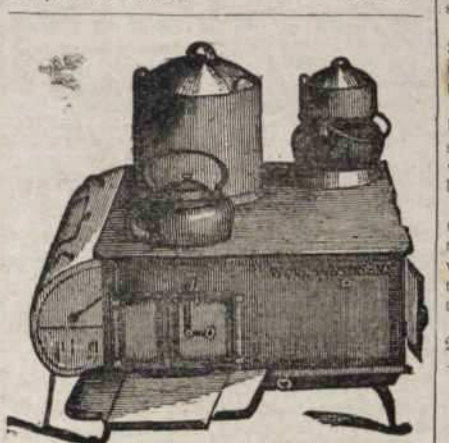
BARNEY'S STEAMBOAT HOTEL. DETROIT, MICH.

60 to 80 persons can be accommodated with clean beds and comfortable fare.

A FIRST CLASS COOKED DINNERS with RAGOUT WAGONS always on hand for 15 cts. MEALS 25 cts.

NOTE.—The name of the house is marked on the omnibus in gilt letters. DON'T MISTAKE.

THE STEAMBOAT HOTEL in Detroit has been kept more than a year on the strictest temperance plan, and a goodly number of patriotic Temperance men have patronized it. But, we are called to say that many, very many, Temperance men, when they have visited Detroit, have not even called it so much as once, to see whether our house was worth patronizing. In most cases we are inclined to believe this neglect has not been intentional; but they have not considered the important bearing such a course would have on the great cause of Temperance—Does not responsibility rest somewhere? Is it not the duty of Temperance men to patronize Temperance Houses? 325 6 n



NEW COOKING STOVE, AND STOVES OF ALL KINDS!!!!

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to

WOLSON'S NEW HOT AIR 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 unrivalled. 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. 76 Woodward Avenue 324

JAMES BIRNEY. JOHN W. SHIELDS. BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, AND 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 Shelf 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, toys, 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 to their interest to call, as they will find the best assortment in the city, and at the lowest prices.

GOLD PENS. with silver holder and pencil \$2.00. Price 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 Sythes, Rakes and Sythe 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. MAYNARDS. 324

TEAS.—Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas, all fine and fresh, at 324 MAYNARDS.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Pow'd, St. Croix, and Porto 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. MAYNARDS. 324

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

WESTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Hallock & Raymond,
DETROIT.
WOULD respectfully give notice that they have now received their entire stock of Spring and Summer goods and are fully prepared to supply their old customers and the public with any amount of new and fashionable.

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

Wholesale or Retail,
upon the most reasonable terms and prices. Also on hand a splendid assortment of **BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, CASHMERE, TWEEDS, SUMMER CLOTHS, PLAIN AND PLaid** LINENS, &c. &c. &c., are fully prepared to make to order upon the shortest notice, and most fashionable manner, at their well known

"Clothing Emporium,"
DETROIT.
corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues Detroit, May 21, 1847.

No. 2 or three of our Tailors may find employment upon immediate application to the subscribers, cor. Jefferson and Woodward avenues. 318-11

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

GREAT BARGAINS.
IN FULLED CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SATINETS, BROAD CLOTHS, and in short nearly all kinds of

WOOL GROWERS.
than any other establishment in the county.

NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN
Those who wish CASH, Dry Goods or Groceries for their Wool, or produce of any kind should be sure to call on the Subscribers before purchasing elsewhere.

WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING
done in order on the shortest possible notice.

Call and see!
318-11 BECKLEY & THOMAS, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, May 20, '47.

SPLendid PROPOSAL!
\$2500 FOR WHAT COST
THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS!!

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS
in Washtenaw County for sale at only \$20 per acre.

Said farm is three miles from Ann Arbor, on the Saline road and consists of 128 acres of the choicest land in Washtenaw County, 60 acres of which are under good cultivation. The remainder is heavily covered with valuable timber, \$25 per acre in Cash was paid for this property only a short time ago, and since then a large farm has been created, well dug, and additional clearings made.

Only a part of the purchase money will be required down.

Enquire of D. H. Mills, or of S. Mills on the farm adjoining, at Ann Arbor, Upper Town.

MARIA PARMELEE.
Ann Arbor, June 17, 1847.

Farming Transils.

LOG, Cable, Trace and Halter CHAINS, Wadsworth's, Veddler's, and Tower's HOES, Hay, Barley, and Minute FORKS, Griddles and Grass SCYTHES, Lemons and other Sausages and Cradles, from Cast Steel Shovels and Spades, Drag Teeth, Crow Bars, Peck Axes, Chopping Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Hay Rakes, and all other tools for the Farmer, cut to order low at the Anvil Store, Upper Town.

HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, 22d May, '47. 292-1y

CASHMERE AND TWEEDS—A beautiful article for Gentlemen's summer wear, just received and will be manufactured in the latest style and best possible manner, at the Western Clothing Emporium.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.
Cor. Jeff. and Woodward avenues. 318-11

Steel Cultivator Teeth.

THE subscriber is agent for the Patent Steel Cultivator Teeth, and has just received a fresh supply, which will sell at a very low price. This article is coming into general use wherever introduced, and has received the approbation of the first agriculturists in the United States. Ann Arbor, Upper Town.

HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, 22d May, '47. 292-1y

Building Materials.

OF EVERY KIND. Nails, Glass, White Lead, Lined Oil, Locks, Latches, window blind and sash Trimmings, Brads, Butts, Screws, Finishing Nails, and all articles necessary for completing a building, can be bought at Detroit prices at the Anvil Store, Upper Town.

HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, 22d May, '47. 292-1y

COOPER'S TOOLS.

JUST received at the Anvil Store, Upper Town, a complete assortment of the celebrated **Wheeler's** tools, made by **Wheeler**, and the **Ohio Carr.** made by **Wheeler**, which will be warranted and sold at greatly reduced prices.

HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, 22d May, '47. 292-1y

A LARGE caldron kettle for sale by **BECKLEY & THOMAS.**
Ann Arbor, Lower Town. 310

OAK BARK!

THE subscriber is prepared to pay Three Dollars per cord for Yellow Oak Bark, and \$2.50 for White Oak Bark, delivered at the Upper Village of Ann Arbor, near the River. One half cash and one half Barter will be paid for the same.

HIDES delivered as above.

HENRY KRAUSE.
Ann Arbor, June 1, 1847. 310-3w

New Goods

HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY
Wm. A. Raymond,
Proprietor of the

MANHATTAN STORE.
Cor. of Jefferson Avenue and Bates St. Detroit.

LET every body call and look at the stock of Ltry Goods which may be found at the Famous

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

BONNETS, BONNETS!
A very large assortment of all kinds. Tuscan, Straw, Felt, Open Work, English, Braid, Albertine, &c. &c., from the coarsest to the finest. Also a great assortment of ribbons, tabs, flowers, &c.

GINGHAMS,
LAWNS, BARAGES,
MUSLIN DELAINS,
Balzorines!

and all other sorts of Dress Goods.

BEAUTIFUL DRESS SILKS,
PARASOLS AND SHAWLS,
of all kinds!

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

WARP
by the country will only give us a call, and look round among our nice goods, it is all we ask. The goods will speak their own prices, and in nine cases out of ten secure a trade.

First rate Young Hysen Tea for four shillings and sixpence per pound.

Geese Feathers, Paper Hangings &c. for sale at the Anvil Store, Upper Town.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,
FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROO'S STORE, JANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK, 261-11 ANN ARBOR.

GESE FEATHERS!
PAPER HANGINGS!
FIRST RATE YOUNG HYSYEN TEA AT ONLY FOUR AND SIXPENCE PER POUND.

By the way no one buys this tea once but buys again, and becomes a customer. None better for the price can be had in Detroit.

WILLOW WAGGONS,
TRAVELING BASKETS, AND BIRD CAGES.

as well as lots of other goods besides Dry Goods may be had very cheap at the "Old Manhattan Store," Detroit.

W. A. RAYMOND.
317

REMOVAL.
W. A. RAYMOND
WOULD inform his Customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

from the Paper Mill building, where it has formerly been, to the new building, where it is now located, opposite the Anvil Store, Upper Town.

W. A. RAYMOND.
Ann Arbor, May 13, 1847. 316-11

TO BUILDERS,
200 Kegs Albany and Troy Cut Nails 3d to 6d.

50 Kegs Wrought Nails 6d to 12d.
20 Boxes "Belleville" Glass from 7 X 9 to 10 X 14.

50 Kegs pure Lead in Oil.
500 Lbs. dry.

300 Gallons Lined Oil.
20,000 Feet Pine Lumber, seasoned, clear stuff.

Together with a full assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Window Blind Fittings, &c., for sale at within a fraction of Detroit prices, at the

BIG ANVIL STORE, UPPER TOWN.
HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, March 13, 1847. 308

TO THE FARMER.
200 Lbs. Superior Wool Twine.

10 doz. Sheep Shears,
and a full assortment of Farming utensils of all kinds, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Manure and Hay Forks, Log and Cable Chains, Drag Teeth, Straw Knives, Crow Bars, Peck Axes, Hoes, &c., for sale at the Anvil Store, Upper Town.

HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, March 13, 1847. 308

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.
ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth edition of this highly popular work are for sale at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or \$4.50 per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for Liberty choice to supply themselves.

WM. S. BROWN,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
OFFICE WITH E. MEXEY, Esq. 207-1y

TO RENT.
THE ROOM over the store of Beckley's & Thomas. Possession given immediately.

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

J. W. TILLMAN.
302-11

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.
With a small, well-selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
All of which they offer to their old friends and new customers at unusual low prices. Anything sold at their store is warranted to be of first quality. They intend hereafter to keep all most every article wanted for family use.

Ann Arbor, June 30, 1847. 323-11

THE CIRCUIT COURT for this county is adjourned to the 25th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the petit jurors will be required to appear.

By J. M. WILLCOCKS, Deputy.
Dated Ann Arbor, June 21st, 1847. 322-3w

THRASHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES, AND SEPARATORS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to manufacture the above machines at the old site of Knapp & Haviland, at the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, near the Paper Mill. The Machines are of approved models, have been thoroughly tested in this vicinity and worked well. They are made of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They will be kept constantly on hand, and also be made to order at the shortest notice. They will be sold on very reasonable terms for Cash, or for notes known to be absolutely good.

The above Machines can be used by four, six or eight horses, and are not liable to be easily broken or damaged. They are well adapted for the use of either Farmers or Jobbers. The Separators can be attached to any geared or strapped machine of any other kind. The subscriber would refer to the following persons who have purchased and used his Machines:

Michael Thompson, Salem,
Alexander Doane, Salem,
James Parker, Pittsfield,
Alva Pratt, Pittsfield,
M. A. Gravel, Pittsfield,
Chas. Alexander, Milford,
Wm. Potts, Hinkley & Vinton, Pittsfield,
M. T. & N. D. Hadley, Canaan,
Wm. Smith, Canaan,
Isaac Burlingame, Northfield.

Particular attention will be paid to REPAIRS. Cash will be paid for Old Castings.

Persons desirous of purchasing machines are requested to call and examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

Old Castings.
T. A. HAVILAND.
May 17, 1847. 317-11

EPISTLE No. 3.
THE SUBSCRIBER SENDS THE FOLLOWING GREETING.

PERRY'S BOOK STORE,
Ann Arbor, Upper Village.

Opened anew at No. 2 Hawkins Block, next door to Hill, White & Co.'s Store Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

1500 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS, Bordering, Fine Boards, and Sand Paper, which will be sold cheap for cash, Standard and Miscellaneous goods, suitable for District, Town and Family.

LIBRARIES.
School Inspectors and others interested, are requested to call and examine his assortment. Also, on Sub's School books, a large variety, and far superior to the \$10 Library book in binding and matter. Also, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer books and Hymn books.

YOUTH'S BOOKS.
Moral, Religious, instructive and amusing, such as may easily be put into the hands of the young. GOLD RESS, Gold and Silver cases, a superior article. The subscriber has made arrangements in New York which will enable him at all times to obtain any thing in his line direct from New York at short notice.

By EXPRESS. It will be seen that his facilities, or accommodating his customers with articles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to make his establishment such an one as an enlightened and discriminating customer will require, and he hopes to merit a share of patronage. Persons wishing any article in his line will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for

PERRY'S BOOK STORE,
Ann Arbor, Upper Village. It is desirable that it should be understood that persons in the Country, sending any order, may depend upon receiving books or stationery on as favorable terms as though present to make the purchase.

W. R. PERRY.
June 26, 1847. 323-11

VALUABLE IMPROVED FARMS,
For Sale on Terms EXCEEDINGLY FAVORABLE!

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

Viz: S. E. 1-4 Sec. 2, T. 3 North range 4 W. N. E. 1-4 " 11 " 11

In Benton, Eaton County, next town but one to the seat of Government.

The farm contains meadow, wheat and corn land of the best quality; is well watered, the Thorn Apple running through it, and was of early settlement. Timber heavy. About 60 acres are well cleared, fenced and under cultivation, in 10 acre lots, with large double log house and frame of first rate barn erected. The land is exceptionally and in fee.

ALSO:
129 ACRES in Oneida, same Co., 10 miles from seat of Government, viz:

W. 1-2 of S. E. 1-4 Sec. 3, T. 4 S. N. 4 W. W. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4 of " 3 "

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

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

The surface is level except where it slopes gradually and beautifully to the River. One of the streams gives a fall of 16 feet, on which is a first rate stone dam, and new Saw mill in complete running order. Close by is a Miller's house built of logs, new and of the best kind.

Twelve acres are well cleared, fenced, cultivated and subdivided. On them are a frame dwelling, story and a half high, log and 30. A large and excellent log house, log stable &c. On the premises are also two first rate corn cobs, appearing in two places on the side of a ravine, in strata about two feet deep, and ten long. Extent not known. Several tons have been used, and found to be first rate sulphuric coal. The improvements on the property cost about \$1,700 in cash.

A lumbering business of the best kind can be done on this property, it being in the midst of the most valuable timber; and possessing, in Grand River, a ready way of conveying lumber, coal or produce to a profitable market.

The terms of the above farms will depend on the kind of pay. For cash they will be sold on reasonable as to afford a bargain rarely met with. Without cash and on a long credit, well secured, the first farm will be sold for what it cost the owner, the second for the advance of a shilling. For part cash and part credit, satisfactory terms will be made.

For the second farm a payment in advance will be required. In terms depending on the amount of this payment. But it can be sold at a great bargain. An equal undivided half, or the whole can be sold.

Apply to **CHARLES H. STEWART, Detroit.**
Or, **LEVI TOWNSON, Don't Clinton Co., 123-3m.**

TERMS.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between GARLAND & LEVY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling up the outstanding business. All persons indebted to said firm are expected to make immediate payment, as by so doing they will save cost.

C. J. GARLAND,
B. D. LEVY.
Ann Arbor, May 1, 1847. 315-2w

NEW TIN SHOP.
THE subscriber has commenced the manufacture of

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper.
In all its various branches, in connection with the "Anvil Store," and is prepared to furnish Country Merchants and Farmers with every thing in that line.

JOBS WORK AND REPAIRING
Neatly and expeditiously done.

HENRY W. WELLES.
Upper Town, 1st June, '47. 292-1y

TWO Horse Wagons and a Buggy 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, and offers them for sale cheap, such as

Broadcloths of all description; Satinets and Cassimeres, and every thing in the FANTALON and VESTING line, and every article usually found in a Merchant

TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT.
He is now prepared to make and fit all kinds of gentlemen's garments, and would under his thanks to his old customers and the public generally, and solicits their favors.

GARMENTS cut to order at all times.
WM. WAGNER,
DRAPER and TAILOR, Huron Street, South of the PUBLIC SQUARE.
Ann Arbor, April 28, 1847. 31w

WOOL, WOOL!

CLOTH, CLOTH!!

THE undersigned would inform the public that they will continue to manufacture Filled Cloth, Cassimere and Flannel, at their Factory, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor, on Huron River near the Railroad.

TERMS:
The price of making cloth will be for Cassimere, 44 cts. per yard; for Filled cloth, 37 cts. per yard; for white Flannel, 20 cts. per yard. We will also exchange cloth for wool on reasonable terms. Wool sent by railroad accompanied with instructions will be promptly attended to.

We have done an extensive business in manufacturing cloth for customers for several years, and believe we give a good satisfaction to any Establishment in the State. We therefore invite our old customers to continue, and new ones to come.

Letters should be addressed to S. W. FOSTER & CO., Seio, April, 1847. 313-11

New Establishment.
CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Detroit and vicinity that he has opened a shop in the above place, in the corner store, formerly known as "Shepherd's"; where he is prepared to do ALL kinds of repair id in the line of clocks, watches, jewelry &c., on the shortest notice. Having had about twenty years experience in some of the best Eastern shops, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their work. He has and is constantly receiving, clocks, watches, and jewelry of all descriptions, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO GROCERIES
of all kinds: such as, Tens, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Coffee, Peppers, Spice, Fish, Candies, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. And in fact everything usually kept in such an establishment (14 cts. excepted) constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

W. W. DEXTER & Co.
DEXTER, March 6, 1847. 312-11

Hat, Cap, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

T. H. ARMSTRONG,
HAVING taken the Stand No. 55, Woodward Avenue, 3 doors south of D. H. Mills, and a Hat Store; and added the stock of the latter to his own, and also engaged in manufacturing every description of

HATS & CAPS,
He is now prepared to offer to the Public every article in his line at the lowest price, and of eastern manufacture, twenty five per cent less than have been offered in this market. In his stock will be found Fine Nuts, Sash Beavers, Beaver, Otter, Brush and Sporting Hats, Fine Cloth, Silk, Felt, Oil Skin, and Velvet Caps; also, Rich Silk Cravats, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs; Kid, Thread, Silk, and Buckskin Gloves; Collars, Bosoms, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c.

TAILORING.
The Subscriber has also secured the services of a first rate Practical Cutter, by which he will be enabled to furnish garments of every style and description, and in the most approved and fashionable manner. He is constantly receiving the latest fashions, and, employing the best of workmen, he is confident that he will give the best of satisfaction to all that may favor him with their patronage in this branch of his business.

ON HAND AGAIN!
THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he is located once more in the village of Ann Arbor, and is prepared to accommodate the community with a choice and well selected assortment of

NEW GOODS.
consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, &c. &c., which he will sell for READY PAY as cheap as the lowest quality of Goods can be had at any other store in town.

Persons who wish to make purchases for Cash, at Cash Prices, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

By keeping the first quality of articles, by selling at small profits, and by a fair and honorable course in business, he expects to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in payment for Goods.

Don't forget the place,—on the East Side of Main street, a few doors south of the Public Square, in the same store with C. Bliss, Jeweler.

M. WHEELER.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1846. 293-11

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between GARLAND & LEVY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling up the outstanding business. All persons indebted to said firm are expected to make immediate payment, as by so doing they will save cost.

C. J. GARLAND,
B. D. LEVY.
Ann Arbor, May 1, 1847. 315-2w

NEW TIN SHOP.
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JOBS WORK AND REPAIRING
Neatly and expeditiously done.

HENRY W. WELLES.
Upper Town, 1st June, '47. 292-1y

TWO Horse Wagons and a Buggy for sale by
BECKLEY & THOMAS.

Ann Arbor MARBLE YARD.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he will continue the business at the old stand, in the Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, and manufacture to order: