THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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Speech of Hon. J. R. Giddings,

Of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, Concord, New Hampshire, on the evening of June 29, 1847.

REPORTED BY HENRY M. PARKHURST.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The topic upon which I shall address you is the relation of the Free States to the institution of Slavery. In the comments which I may make, although I may say that which may be considered as relating to political parties, I appear before you not as a Whig, a Democrat, an Independent, or a Liberty man. I come to you, fellow citizens, in the character of an American citizen, and shall address you as such. I shall consider you as lovers of our country, admirers of the institutions under which we live, and in that character shall I address you.

It is our practice in the Western country, whenever a speaker addresses an audience, for any member of that audience who shall be dissatisfied with his statements and wish for further evidence, to call for that evidence. As I shall hurry through the subject as rapidly as I can, I shall not stop to give you all the facts in proof of my statements, and it is my anxious desire that if I am wrong, those who hear me may set me right, through the public press, or in any other mode which they see fit to pursue. I desire to be understood, and in the remarks which I shall make, it will be my highest aim to communicate my few ideas in a manner so as to be fully understood. Almost all prominent men are more or less misapprehended, and if I shall be more fortunate, my end will be attained. If my ideas are not correct, I desire that they shall be set right. If I am wrong, it is my prayer to God and my request to man, that I may be set right. I will now proceed to my subject; the relation which the free States hold to the institution of Slavery.

It is one of great and vast importance; and as its importance is becoming daily more and more apparent, and public attention more and more turned to this subject, I trust that my audience will all of them feel a disposition this evening thoroughly to investigate what shall be placed before them for their consideration. I want the particular attention of each partisan now present. For my own part, I believe there is very little difference of sentiment when we understand each other.

I lay down as a fundamental proposition, that the right of the free States in relation to the institution of slavery, is to be entirely exempt from all participation in its support, in its expense, or in its guilt. I wish to be understood on this point. I maintain that there is no power vested in the National Government to throw upon you any portion of its expense, any portion of its guilt, or any portion of its disgrace. I address myself to the Whigs of this House; I address myself to the Liberty men, to the Independent Democrats, and to the Democrats.—Do I speak your sentiments when I lay down this broad basis, that there is no power under the Constitution to involve you in the support of that institution to any extent or for any purpose?

It would be proper, perhaps, before proceeding further, to illustrate this portion of my subject, as it is the basis upon which my future remarks will be founded. In doing this, I wish to say to the people that at the formation of the Federal Constitution, the delegation from the North, or what is termed the Free States of the Union, went up to that Convention deeply impressed with the high and exalting principles of universal liberty.—They carried with them the doctrines promulgated on the 4th of July, 1776, to which they adhered, and to which they were ardently attached. In the Convention which formed the Constitution, they advocated these sentiments; they sustained these principles and were desirous of placing the government of the nation upon that basis. Not so with Southern members. They came with different views; they brought with them, particularly from South Carolina and Georgia, an attachment to slavery, and a determination to continue the slave trade. And the first difficulty was upon that vexed question, which from that day to this has never ceased to agitate the nation, and upon which the South and the North have stood pitted against each other. The North were the advocates of freedom, as their Pilgrim fathers had taught them; the South were descended from a different race, with views in favor of slavery.

Now comes the "compromises of the Constitution;" and what were they?—We hear of them at every turn. They meet us from every stump and from every deliberative body. What I understand by the compromises are the terms upon which they agreed to adjust that question and upon which they did adjust it; and these principles were that they would have nothing to do with it; that they would leave the institution of slavery where it was, with the State governments, and that the Federal Government should have no power over it; that the State government which held slaves should have the sole, exclusive, paramount power and right to dispose of it as they saw fit; and that there was no power vested in the Federal Government to interfere with it for any purpose whatever. Am I right? I want the attention of those gentlemen who are disposed to doubt this; I want any one, be he who he may, that denies my position, to rise and say so, and I will respectfully give him further illustration of my ideas. If I am in error, I beg of you, as you love your country, as you respect your fellow citizens, to set me right, to correct and expose my error.

I say then, the Federal Constitution left the matter with the several States.—The framers of that instrument stipulated with Virginia, for example, that there should be no power in the Federal Government to interfere with that privilege, no power to assail it. There is no power to involve you or to release the citizens of Virginia from that institution. They left it where they found it; they did not meddle with it. They gave to the Congress of the United States no power whatever to interfere in any manner with it. Am I right? If not, on the morrow, sit down, you of legal acumen, you who have studied the Constitution of your country, you who are jurists and lawyers, take your pens and expose my errors.

And here permit me to go another step, and say that the rights of the free States and the slave States were perfectly reciprocal and mutual, and that the people of New Hampshire hold their rights as fully to be exempt, to be free from the contamination of slavery, as Virginia her rights to sustain it. There was no power to involve you in support of that institution to the amount of one cent, or to involve your moral purity in its guilt. Am I right in this?—for if I am right, our government is in a most important error, and I will endeavor to show it to you before I conclude. Have you, the citizens of New Hampshire today, have you by the Representatives that framed the Constitution, given the Federal Government power to involve you in the moral guilt of that institution? Can they take your money? Can they involve you in war? Can they compel you to shed your blood and pour out your lives to extend and sustain it? Let me be understood. On this point hangs a question of immense magnitude. If I am right, here, then has the practice of this government from its commencement been wrong. But in order to decide that, I repeat, the Federal Government have no power whatever to involve you in the pecuniary expense, in the moral guilt, or the public disgrace of sustaining slavery in any manner or to any degree.

There are sometimes two exceptions made: which are in fact no exceptions, but are often considered as such, and to which I will allude. One is the power of the Federal Government to suppress insurrections. It is said that this power is given for the express purpose of surpressing slave insurrections. I deny the fact; and he who will refer to the history of the matter will find that the Shay rebellion, in Massachusetts, among the freemen of that state, gave rise to the provision. I say further that in suppressing an insurrection, neither you nor the Federal Government can inquire who it is that takes up arms: whether they are slaves or masters you cannot inquire.—The President of the United States when domestic violence exists, is called upon to suppress that violence, and when the military force goes, it is their duty to shoot down any man who may be found in arms against the government. The officer or soldier cannot stop to inquire whether the man is an owner of slaves or a slave himself; it is the *violence* with which they have to do, and which they are bound to suppress; and when they have suppressed the violence, though every slave should leave his master at that very moment,—should leave his master within gun-shot of them, there is no power in the President to command officer or man to seize an individual slave and take him back to his master. When the violence is suppressed, the duty of the President is finished and complete;—he has nothing further to do with it. He can institute no inquiry whether it has been an insurrection of slaves or masters. With this explanation, I pass to another "exception."

It is, as some have said, that the Federal Government have involved us in the recapture of fugitive slaves. Not so.—The Supreme Court have given a construction to the Constitution which I verily believe to be correct, although many eastern lawyers and abolitionists are dissatisfied with it. With all the reasoning I cannot fully coincide; but the general results I believe to be correct. The constitution, as all of you recollect, reads that, "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." The Supreme Court have declared that "delivering up" means the same as when we all deliver up our friends when arrested by the officer—means that we will not resist, but will leave the officer to take him. So you must leave the master to take his slave, but there is no power in the Government by which they can compel you, my friend, to leave your office or your shop and arrest a slave who passes in the street.—They cannot compel you to take the slave. The master may chase his slave through your streets and before your eyes, and you have stipulated that you will not interfere; but there is no power to compel you to assist him in the arrest of his slave. I therefore say that this is no qualification to the rule. You have a right to be entirely clear of all participation in the arrest of a slave, and by the Constitution you are.

I have sometimes run this out to a further extent, and I will this evening. The slave in passing through your streets, is pursued by his master. The slave knows it, and you know it. There is no obligation for you to say he shall stop. On the contrary, you may tell him, sir, that the master is on his track. You may tell him, There is the road to Canada: you may put your purse under contribution to assist him on his way; you may say to him, "Sir, you are a man, with a right to life and liberty, and on the soil of New Hampshire, if your master lays his hand upon you, if there is no other way, if you are "pushed to the wall," you may defend yourself by taking his life, and there is no law in New Hampshire that will punish you for slaying your master rather than surrender yourself up to him as his slave." This is the independence you have of it, and I take it upon myself to say, (and if I am wrong, expose my error,) that although the slave, here in front of your capitol, should strike down his master in self defence, should lay him a corpse before your door, there is no law of New Hampshire, there is no law of any New England States, or of Ohio, that will punish him for the act.—On the contrary, I would say to him, in all kindness and friendship, you are a good fellow.

These are the rights, the constitutional rights that you hold towards that institution, with these two exceptions to which I have alluded, but which are not exceptions; for in these respects the Northern States stand entirely free. I have now completed the first of my general propositions, which is, that we have a right to be entirely free from all participation in the expense, in the disgrace, in the turpitude of maintaining slavery. I am pleased to say that when I have laid down these doctrines in other places, and before slaveholders themselves, I have never been able to call out or provoke a slaveholder to contradict a single proposition. I have declared them frequently in the House of Representatives, and called upon the South to expose my errors, but never could find a man there to deny the propositions; excepting one. Mr. Levy of Florida, took it upon himself to say that we were bound by the Constitution to uphold slavery, but he was immediately contradicted by a slaveholder, and it passed off without any comment. Otherwise, I have never heard any opposition to that principle until the year 1843.

With this statement, bearing in mind the proposition which I have made, it follows that in every instance in which the Federal Government has involved you or me in the support of slavery, they have violated your rights and mine; they have violated the Constitution and taken upon themselves powers which have never been delegated to them. This follows as irresistable conclusion from the principles which I have laid down. I might stand here till the rising of the morrow's sun, repeating instances in which the Federal Government has lent its aid to the institution of slavery. This Government was scarcely formed before it became involved. Even the first treaty which was formed under it stipulated to give the Creek Indians a certain compensation for the slaves they should return to their masters. In 1793, when Knox was secretary, there was a command to pay the slaveholders of Georgia for slaves which had escaped to the Indians. In 1802, Congress undertook to legislate upon the subject, and they made it a duty of the Commissioner to retain a portion of the annual stipends for the same purpose.

In 1821, an express stipulation was made that $250,000 from the amount agreed upon in that treaty should be deducted as a compensation for slaves who had sought refuge among the Cherokee Indians. This money was found to be less than half due for slaves who had escaped, for we have it upon the authority of Wm. Wirt, that, although their price was fixed at two or three times their value, but one hundred thousand dollars was required, leaving one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars unappropriated.—After that had lain in the Treasury for some time longer, they petitioned that it should be given to them in further payment for their slaves. When that petition was referred to a southern committee, (with their usual artful manner,) to a Georgia committee, they reported that although they had been fully paid for their slaves, they had not been paid for the *children which those slaves would have borne to their masters;* and fellow-citizens, with shame be it spoken, that your Representatives and mine, *shamefully* voted to give them the remainder of the money, and it was paid over to the owners of slaves under those circumstances. That is the government that has no power to interfere with slavery? Why, sir, look at the Indian treaty of 1832, in which the express sum of $7,000 was stipulated to be paid to certain individuals for slaves which had run away and never been returned, and that sum was taken from your treasury and paid to them.

I would speak experimentally upon this subject. You all know in the year 1832, the brig Comet, loaded with slaves took her departure from Richmond, Va., took out her cargo and was wrecked at Nassau, New Providence. The wreckers took the crew to Nassau, and then went about their business. This Government has nothing to do with slavery; but these slaveholders, these dealers in the bodies of women, these traffickers in children, called upon—whom? The offscouring of the earth? No, they called upon the President of the United States to assist them, to be their attorney, and demand of Great Britain a compensation in dollars and cents for the bodies of those men, women and children;—and it was obtained. Twenty-five thousand dollars was obtained for those on board the Comet and the Encomium, which was lost two years afterwards.

The very men who now go through the whole land, in its length and breadth; I do not mean your Representatives in New Hampshire, I do not mean Democratic Representatives, but Whig Representatives of the Free States of all parties, stood in that Hall sacred to liberty, and deliberately commenced legislating to pay those slave-dealers, who according to our ideas, should have a resting place between heaven and earth suspended by the neck; for we have declared the foreign slave trade to be Piracy. It was done; we passed the law; and the shame and disgrace rests upon the escutcheon of this nation, and will rest there to all coming time. Such were the arrangements that no one upon that floor was permitted to say one word against the bill, and it was only by trick and finesse that I gained an opportunity, when they had called for the previous question and it was sustained, by voting for the bill and then moving a reconsideration.

It may be known to you that when a Whig administration held the reins of this Government in its power, and were negotiating a demand with Great Britain which threatened to involve us in a war with that mighty nation, while this was going on, and I, humble as I was, dared to throw in a series of resolutions denying the power of the Government to involve the Free States in the crime of the slave trade,—you know the result; Sir, I was driven, as it were by force of arms, from that Hall, to seek a refuge only in the integrity of my constituents, who re-elected me and directed me to continue the same as before, and I ever have. That is the Government, fellow-citizens, that has nothing to do with slavery, but will drive a man from its Halls who dares to deny its right to involve you and me and the whole North in slavery and its damning crimes.

It is not my intention to involve any party in particular; I will expose a Whig or a Liberty man if I can catch him, as quick as any other, and I will not altogether pass over the Democrat. I wish that I could blot from the history of this nation some of its deep and damning crimes committed for no other purpose than to sustain that institution. I will refer you to the time of the first Florida War. When a number of slaves had escaped from their masters in Georgia, gone upon the Apalachicola River, there erected themselves a fortification, gathered their families together, and planted their fields and gardens; were living in their solitude, interrupting no man, having sought liberty in the far recesses of that wilderness, the slaveholders of Georgia, instead of their going there to take them, called upon the Federal Government for an army to arrest the women and children who had there sought refuge.—The army was sent. Two gunboats went deliberately and commenced a fire upon that fort. It was for no crime, but because they had dared to harbor in their breasts that love of liberty which the God of Freedom has implanted in every human being. Therefore it was that our forces pointed their cannons, and heated their balls, and commenced their fire.—And when the missiles had penetrated the magazines, 273 human beings were sent at once to the bar of Omnipotence, for no other reason than because they loved liberty. Verily that wholesale murder rests upon this Government, and will descend to all coming ages branding it with everlasting infamy. I mention these things, fellow-citizens, to show you that what has been said with regard to the maintainance of the rights of the free States is not to be passed over or treated lightly.

It has been my misfortune to be bound under oath to look into these things, to examine them, and to expose them. I knew the shafts of calumny which have visited me on that account, but I blame no man for that. He who assailed me was honest, sincere, devoted to his country's interests, as I verily believe. It is because they do not know the facts, and now I say that when the truth shall be laid open before you, whether Whigs, Liberty men, Democrats, or Independents, there shall be but one sentiment among you. You shall need no division of parties then.—When every man shall know the truth, there will be no contention among the parties as to the maintenance of our rights. You all know that in the Florida War, forty millions were torn from the Free States and expended, squandered there, in butchering the Indians, because they refused to deliver up the slaves of Georgia and Alabama, who had shelter among them.

For another instance in which this Government has involved our national character, I refer to its attempts to obstruct the progress of freedom among other nations; its endeavoring to prevent the emancipation of slaves in Cuba, its correspondence with Spain. Nor is either the Whig or Democratic administration clear, for both administrations have been thus involved in the same crime of endeavoring to obstruct to the progress of liberty in foreign nations. The negotiations between our Government and Great Britain in relation to the slaves who had fled to Canada; the remonstrance against emancipation in the West India Islands, are instances in point; and I might stand till the rising of to-morrow's sun, citing instances in which this government has involved itself in the support of that institution. In every such instance in which this government has involved our interests, our moral purity, or our national honor, they have outraged their political comonact, and violated the Constitution of our country. I call your attention to these violations, to show you that we have cause to call upon our fellow countrymen to watch the actions of the Government in this respect.

I have never been able to estimate the whole amount of expense that has been paid from the Treasury of the United States to sustain slavery; but others, men of sane, reflecting minds, have set down the amount at one hundred millions of dollars out of eight hundred millions, being one-eighth of the whole amount of the expenses of the government, from the adoption of the Constitution down to 1840. That is the amount to which we have been involved according to their estimate. I cannot vouch for its accuracy, although I know the sum to be vast in its amount. Under these circumstances many individuals of all parties have felt it their duty to call the attention of the people of this nation to this abuse, an abuse which in our opinion threatens the overthrow of our liberties, and of the government itself; which hazards the union of these States, and must invitably involve us in deep and damning disgrace throughout the earth.

It may not be improper to refer to Annexation. Up to the year 1843, there had been a quiet surrender of our rights to the demands of slavery without argument, agitation, or discussion. No man had to make these expenditures. When they called upon the Government for aid, the North submitted to it without a why or a wherefore. It was a silent acquiescence on the part of the North, for nearly up to the year 1836 no man was found to stand up in Congress and oppose these outrages and violations. It is therefore, gentlemen and fellow citizens, that we feel bound to call the attention of the people to this subject. Up to the year 1843, there was one general declaration on the part of Southern men and Northern men—all were agreed as to the constitutionality of the law.—Southern men declared that we had no power to interfere with the institution of slavery, and Northern men responded to the sentiment. I know it has been said that abolitionists called upon Congress to interfere. They knew that something was wrong, and called upon Government to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia; and perhaps I may be allowed to allude to another circumstance here.

When the District of Columbia was ceded to the United States, all the laws of that territory ceased to be in force. At the very moment of its cession, the laws for crimes, for debts, for holding slaves, all ceased to exist. I want the particular attention of lawyers and judges who are present upon this point, for this is a legal argument. When the State of Maryland, for instance, ceded to the United States the territory upon which Washington stands, and all that which lies north of the Potomac, and when the Federal Government took possession of that territory, from that moment all the laws of the State of Maryland ceased to have any power whatever within that territory. The first act of Congress upon the matter, the act of Feb. 27, 1801, was to revive the laws of Maryland which had been in force, and declare them to be and to remain in force until further legislation. This was an act of Congress, and my Representatives voted for that act, and their names shall go down to all coming time bearing the burden.

Yes, my fellow citizens, slavery by that law exists to this day. Without that law the slave would have been as independent as his master, and the master would have had no more power to chastise the slave than the slave to chastise his master. Thus it was until the Representatives of New York and New England, (I do not except Massachusetts, nor Connecticut, from which I derive my own extraction,) enacted those laws there, and it is under those laws that the slave exists there at this moment. It is you and I who hold his hands pinioned by the law, and we will not relax our grasp while the master strikes his thong into his quivering flesh. Have you not by thousands and by tens of thousands asked Congress to release you from this moral guilt and turpitude in the Capital? You have; and how have your servants there treated your humble and respectful petitions? They refuse to repeal that law, and they actually sustain slavery there, and uphold it.

Is there a lawyer here to-night who thinks I am wrong? If so, when you return to your office, expose my error, and you will do what no slaveholder has dared to attempt; for in the House of Representatives, no slaveholder can be provoked into an argument on this point. But in free New England, God bless her, you find Representatives denying the power to repeal those laws. You find Representatives (not in New Hampshire, *I hope,*) denying our power to repeal the acts which we have passed. All you have to do to abolish slavery there, is to repeal your own law. The mass of the people do not look upon it so. There, a slave trade, in all its horrors and its unspeakable crime, coutinues by the force of Northern sentiment. By the aid of Northern votes it is upheld and protected, and every attempt of the lovers of liberty to abolish it is warded off by Northern dough-faces, by Southern slave-holders, and those who act in concert with them.

I wish I could transport these ladies, in whose breasts the love of liberty and feelings of kindness ever dwell, to see those agonies which I have witnessed there upon the face of the slave mother, when her daughter has been torn from her, and, for purposes which must ever remain nameless, transported beyond her power. Language is feeble to describe those scenes of agony, and that too under a law which is sustained by Representatives from the free States of this Union. The Hon. J. R., of Massachusetts, one morning, in taking his seat by my side, called my attention to some remarks I had made the day before, and related to me a painful incident of the effect of slavery. He said, Recently, in this city, another gentleman and myself were coming across the bridge over the Potomac, and while near the middle of the bridge, we saw a female running towards us with all her might. Soon there was an outcry. We saw the girl approaching us, and behind her two men in close pursuit. The men called on us to stop the girl. We stopped to see how she would appear. She was apparently about 19 years of age. She approached and saw us standing on the bridge in front of her; looking back and seeing her pursuers in the rear, seeing no chance of escape, she cast her eyes upwards, and threw herself over the bridge! The waters closed over her, and her history was thus written. Of the entire truth of this story, I have no doubt. That woman committed that deed under the law which is sustained by your Representatives and mine—which was enacted by your Representatives and mine.

Mr. Adams related to me that a mother and two children had been brought from the country and placed in the prison house of the District: and within those gloomy walls, no eye but the Creator's upon her, in her mind she looked back upon the home from which she had been torn, forward to that life of infamy and disgrace which her children were doomed to drag out. She gazed upon her children, on whom her tenderest, warmest affections had centered, and seeing their doom, her feelings were wrought up in agony; despair and anguish seized upon her understanding; reason tottered upon its throne. She laid her hand first upon her children, and took from them the life which God had given, and then laying violent hands upon her own life, rushed unbidden into the presence of her God. And that was under a law upheld by your Representatives and mine. I will dwell no longer upon this. As I said before, I might detain you here till the morning's sun should rise, relating such deeds of sorrow; but I will hasten on.

What is the remedy for all this? I say to you, fellow citizens, that there is but one remedy, in my opinion, and that is, the dissemination of truth. It is information and intelligence to be spread before the people of this nation; not before Whigs, Democrats, or Liberty men, but before the masses of this great nation. Let them know and understand truth and fact. Gentlemen and ladies, you never saw from my hand, or heard from my tongue, an argument upon this subject, but that had for its object, in every speech and in every line, to give information to the people. When this has been accomplished, Democrats, Whigs and Liberty men will come with one common impulse and will hurl back the assaults made upon their rights and their liberties. Let your papers speak. Let your public men speak. Let men stand forth and advocate the cause of our race. Fellow citizens, I speak to no party, but in God's name I call upon you, when you send men to that House of Congress to legislate for you, send men, men of human sympathy. I do not ask of you to send Whigs, Democrats, or Liberty men; but in heaven's name send us *men*, men whose hearts can beat in sympathy with the oppressed,—men who are worthy of being called descendants of those pilgrim fathers, who planted liberty upon Plymouth's rock,—men who can look back with pride upon their ancestors,—men who have inherited those feelings and sentiments of heaven-born liberty, which shall constitute them defenders of these rights.

I would impute evil to no man. I forgive the past, I know no man who has offended so grossly but what I can forgive him, the moment he will place himself upon the Constitution of our country, and the rights of mankind, and maintain the rights of our race. Again, I would say to you, fellow citizens, send men to *this* Hall to fill these seats, who are not afraid to speak what they feel and to give utterance to the emotions of their hearts; who will assert the right

this day to be free from this stain, who will stand by your Constitution and maintain it in its purity; who will leave the institution of slavery where the Constitution left it, and at the same time demand that their hands shall be free from its guilt. Let your State assert these rights, if they have not already done so. In these remarks I repeat I have allusion to no party. When I come upon this subject I know no party but my race, no cause but my country's, nor will I, nor can I, descend to partisan warfare, I appeal to one party as much as to another.

But, a still higher duty is to devolve upon us at no distant day. The chief magistrate of this nation is to be chosen. He is to continue this country in the disgrace and infamy of this war, or he is to put a stop to the course which has been pursued. It is to that, I would now call your attention: here it may perhaps be proper that I should speak of what might be a matter of delicacy with another. What is said upon this subject at the present day? We have seen in lines of living light, portrayed from southern minds, a combination of all parties in favor of a man whom they will vouch to sustain this institution of slavery, and wholly pervert the Government to its support. You all know to whom I allude. I wish I could say he was not a Whig.—There was never any thing that so humbled my feelings in relation to the party as the present aspect of affairs with regard to the individual who has been named for the Presidency, and whose name has been so much reiterated thro the south as well as the north.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress, (or you may go back further than that,) you have seen the southern portion of the community assuming a new ground upon this question, and instead of saying that the Federal Government had no right to interfere with the institution of slavery, on the 8th of August, 1843, Mr. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, has the honor of putting forth the first declaration of the duty of the Federal Government to sustain slavery. In his letter to the U. S. Charge d'Affairs in Texas, he proclaimed a new doctrine, and these declared that it was our duty to protect it. As you all are aware, this was repeated by his successor, John C. Calhoun, and by various dignitaries of this Government; and after a while by the President in his annual message. It continued to be reiterated by various officers until the whole South, Whigs and Democrats, proclaimed the duty of maintaining slavery, and extending it also upon soil not yet annexed. It is the issue for which we must now go, and which overshadows every other consideration.

Mr. Calhoun, immediately after the last Congress, at Charleston, S. C., put forth the policy for South Carolina not to go into national convention, but nominate a man who would go against this Wilmot Proviso. And what he had spoken there, he repeated at Columbia.—The southern papers reiterated the declaration; yes, southern Whig papers, the Richmond Whig particularly, a paper devoted to the Whig cause, as it is said, then declared that it was one of the greatest and highest excellencies of Mr. Newton, the candidate for Congress from that district, that he was opposed to that Proviso. That paper said that we must all unite with Mr. Calhoun in that position; and went still further; it said that at the next Congress the present parties, the old parties, must be broken up, and new parties formed of those *for* the extension of slavery and those opposing it. Conventions were held and advanced the same principles. Governors, as in Mississippi and Tennessee, proclaimed the same. Meetings were held in Kentucky and in other States. In Tennessee the election of members of Congress is made to turn solely upon men who will oppose the Wilmot Proviso. In Maryland, the Whig State Convention have proclaimed the same doctrine. They have nominated General Taylor to the Presidency.—They go for a man who will go for the extension of slavery, and consign you and me, in all coming time, to that power.

And while you see, as it were, in the broad blaze of light, *nine slave states* thus agitating this question, no prominent man of either party stands up and opposes this plot, this conspiracy for the over throw of this government, the overthrow of our liberties. No paper of either party stands there to oppose it.—you have seen in another state of this Union, North of Mason's and Dixon's line, a convention of Whigs who have made proclamation of their intention to make Gen. Taylor the candidate of the Whig party, in 1848, for the Presidency of the United States. It is true that it is in a state that never voted as I vote, but the Whigs of that state feel that they have a right to control the Whigs of N. Hampshire and of Ohio, as much as if they were a Whig State.

The Whigs of the North generally, have not come forward, but still you have seen in the Whig States, men striving to coincide with these views. I rejoice that but one Whig paper north of Mason's and Dixon's line so far as my knowledge extends, has attempted to prepare the minds of the Whigs to yield up their opposition to the further extension of slavery; whenever such extension shall be demanded by the slave power. I rejoice that Ohio is at present disgraced by no such publication, and that no such insults has been offered to the Whigs my of own state. The Whigs of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetis tamely sit in silence, submitting to, or putting foward no sentiment not in accordance with it. In Ohio, the sentiment has been advance that he will be elected, and that it is of no use to oppose his election. This is done to intimidate the people; but they will not intimidate men in whose breasts any feeling in favor of their country's honor, their Constitution or their race, ever had an existence. These things are intended to force Gen. Taylor upon the party, and even Whig papers that have stood forth unflinchingly in former times, say, we will say nothing. They are waiting for the river to run past that they may go over on dry land. These wise men of our nation, professing to be Whigs, remain silent, thinking that while they give them this advantage, the fire will burn out and they come out unscathed at last.

Those Whigs who have got up this movement in favor of Gen. Taylor, knowing him to be in favor of extending slavery, are men of desperate political fortunes, who have become anxious to share in the spoils of office; they are men who would sell their party, their country and their God for an ephemeral success; or to enable them to bask in the sunshine of Executive favor. They have underrated the intelligence of the people. They believe the masses to be politically corrupt as are these who seek to mislead them. Time will demonstrate their error.

Fellow-citizens, I declare to you, that this movement indicates a want of principle and regard to our country and our rights. It is a most shame-faced imposition. The people are not in favor of any man who will sustain slavery. As an evidence, in our own community, the leading Whig paper of that district, the Cleveland Herald, came out in favor of Gen. Taylor for the candidate of the party, and said that nothing could prevent his success in Ohio. But there was a current in the country, and the surrounding papers took up the subject; and within three weeks, that paper, that old and well established paper, backed out and declared itself for a northern man: and the first man, the first leading Whig or Democrat could not be found to say that he would vote for Gen. Taylor under any circumstances.

Suppose the Whigs should succeed in electing a man opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, what would they gain? Why, sir, it would be a sale of the party for four years of power. That those who oppose the extension of slavery will triumph, is as sure as the existence of a God. It is equally certain that those who oppose the Wilmot Proviso, must in 1852, if not in 1848, be scattered to the four winds of heaven, they will become the contempt of honest men, and the finger of scorn will be pointed at them.

I stand here as an individual, authorized to speak for no man; but I have represented in Congress the strongest Whig district in the Union for ten years. I am the oldest member on the floor but two; John Quncy Adams and Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, are the only members who have held their present seats longer than I have mine. And I tell you that if every other Whig district in this nation bows in servile submission, that district will stand firm to their principles of Liberty. I am authorized to say that.—No cause upon this earth will ever extort a vote from her sons in favor of a man that stands forth an advocate for the extension of the slaveholding power.—They have seen too much of it, and thank God, I have seen to-day an address from the Whig State Committee of Ohio which bears the same sentiments that I have uttered here to-night. I think you may set it down, that where ever New Hampshire and Massachusetts go, where ever New England goes, you will find Ohio going on the broad basis of principle, maintaining her rights, and opposing all endeavors to palm off upon her a President who will maintain the institution of Slavery.

Fellow citizens, I *feel* upon this subject, and feel deeply. I see the last struggles of the slaveholding power to subvert the rights of our fellow-men and overthrow the Federal Government. I now say to you that this afternoon, for the first time I have seen a letter from a Washington Correspondent of an influential paper which upholds slavery. I see in it the quailing of the South. It is proclaimed that probably Virginia and Missouri will go against General Taylor, and almost every free State since the writing of Benton's letter. Why, my friends, I have almost been hissed at for expressing this idea. I now repeat it to you to-night as my opinion. I have mingled with the people of my part of the country from my childhood, and know their feelings and their sentiments, and feel that I am a judge of their sentiments, and I now say that not a free state in the Union will cast its vote for any man who will not vote in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. If it is not true, set me down as a false politicrl prophet at last.

I believe that the Democratic party will go against Gen. Taylor. I do not believe they will vote for a southern Whig who is in favor of the extension of slavery. That party are, most of them, as sincere in their opposition to slavery as I am. Don't stare, fellow whigs, for there are honest Democrats.—They will stand by their principles. I had the pleasure of conversing with an old gentleman of Concord this evening, who has a son in the West, a Democratic member of Congress, who will go for the Wilmot Proviso till the last drop of blood in his body is spent, before he will yield to the usurpation of slavery, and I will stand by him, fellow-citizens. Call him Whig or Democrat, or what you will, while he stands by the Constitution and the rights of man, I will stand by him as a co-laborer in the cause of freedom. I have travelled over most of the free States, and when I have seen the liberties of my countrymen attacked in this way, I have never language to command the feelings of my heart. I say to you then, that from all the intelligence that I have obtained, the Democrats are going against a Southern slaveholder who is for the extension of slavery.

I do not believe that influences can be brought to bear upon the Whig party which will lead them to go for any man opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. There are so few presses which will now stand forth and oppose slavery, that we know not the deep feeling of the people.—Would to God that I could see the editors of presses of all parties. I wish I could see the editor of the Patriot down here. I would go to him, take him by the hand, and weep over him: I would exhort and entreat him, and see if I could not get him to speak out as a *man* whe feels an interest in the welfare of his race.—Don't laugh; I believe these men are honest; just as honest in their course as I am in mine. All they want is light.

Fellow citizens, how stands the question? Are you prepa ed to go up and assert your rights and maint in the liberties with which have descended from our Pilgrim fathers to us as our greatest and most momentous interests demand? I trust that you are. My only fear is that the public sentiment may be suppressed.

Fellow citizens, I came to your place a stranger; for the hospitality and kindness which I have received from you, I tender you my hearty thanks. A stranger as I was, I had no idea of addressing you; but when my friends called upon me with a request that I should address you, I did so with hearty readiness, feeling that any errors which I might commit would be forgiven, my sole purpose being to impart information upon so important a subject. For your kind and respectful attention, I render you my thanks, and now take my leave of you.

Dead Letter Contents.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says;

Mr. Dyer sold, this afternoon, at least a cart-load of the contents of dead letters and bundles. Among the many articles we noticed a beautiful badge made of cassia seed, fish hooks and lines, stockings, gloves, nightcaps, hats, razors, and straps; paints in bottles and boxes: sacking for beds, aprons, spectacles, vest buttons, bead bags and purses, miniatures, gold and brass breastpins and rings, a pack of cards, a box of tools (rather small,) silver crucifixes, handkerchiefs, book markers, calicoes, from a yard to a frock pattern; medicines, from a box of "golden pills" to a box of cancer oil and a bottle of Bull's sarsaparilla. Books, including two copies of "Mother Goose," and a dozen Bibles and Testaments, in German and in English; prayer books, Graham's magazine, grammars, sheet music, etc. A Dutchman's pipe was in the collection of curiosities; also a garment, similar to a *robe de chambre*, with a black velvet belt, sewed fast, and trimmed at the edges with gold paper. It was doubtless a theatrical costume, intended for an amateur.

Mexicans Astonished.—A Santa Fe correspondent of the St Louis Reveille tells the following:

"Yesterday, I visited the saw mill erected on Santa Fee Creek by the Quartermaster's Department, under the superintendence of Lt. Garnier. The structure is, in the first place curious to us, as being entirely of pine wood, and to the Mexicans, as they "never saw the like before." There was a large crowd of men, women, children, dogs, and babies at the mill to view the machinery, which was entirely new to them, being the only thing of the kind in New Mexico. Some would ride on the carriage as the saw cut its way through the log, others perched on it as the small returning wheel sent it back, and then any quantity of mixed Spanish was spoken, and cigaritos smoked in most desirable profusion. Heretofore, in this province, anything in the shape of a board was generally cut out of solid timber with a small axe, or sawed by hand."

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Signal of Liberty.

"But what do the Liberty Party propose to do?"

The above question, often proposed recently, by Whigs and Democrats, forcibly reminds me of a certain urchin, who, conscious of ill desert for some aberration of conduct and duty, on meeting the parental eye, commenced storming and scolding most obstreperously; and when asked the cause of such uncontrollable conduct, said, "there was great advantage in raising a storm in which to hide his retreat."

So with Whiggery and Democracy.—Feeling themselves involved in an inextricable maze of slaveholding toils; and conscious that, not only Liberty men, but the whole world, savage and civilized, are eyeing them with stern and withering contempt, for their apparently willing subserviency to slaveholding dictation,—and in order, if possible, to screen themselves from deserved reproach and scorn, and have the supposed advantage of the urchin—often, very often, propose the above interrogatory, with an air of something like apparent triumph.

But, gentlemen, although we perfectly understand your motive, and appreciate your situation, we will, with all our hearts, gratify your querulous interrogatory, by candidly informing you, firstly, what we do not propose: Secondly, what, at least many of us, do propose—and, thirdly, we will take the Yankee privilege of modestly inquiring of you, gentlemen Whigs and Democrats, North of Mason & Dixon's line, what *you* propose to do? For South of that line we have no difficulty in learning their position—they are at least bold in their outrage and wrong.

1st. Believing and *knowing*, that, under our United States' Constitution, there is no provision, (and were there one, it would be void) by which men's political, social, civil or religious rights, depend upon the color of their skin, or the crisp or otherwise, of their hair; and believing and *knowing*, as well from the authority of God's word, as from the Constitution, that the support and protection of personal *liberty* and *equality* are great, nay—*the greatest* moral as well as political duties, we propose, and *will not be diverted from our purpose* by "*Wilmot Provisos*" or any other half-way, or milk-and-water measures, to withhold, *now* and *forever* our countenance and support, morally, civilly and *politically*, from all men who practically trample upon the civil, moral, or political, *equal, God-given rights* of any immortal, reasoning, and therefore accountable being, whatever his color or situation—and from all who sustain or countenance the oppressor and the robber. Because, we believe our liberties are not, and *cannot be*, safe, in the keeping of any individual or party, who exhibit, in their private and social relations, the character of a *despot and tyrant*—and we suppose it will be difficult for any man of common sense, to convince *himself*, much less others, that if he continues voluntarily in the attitude of a tyrant over one, or one hundred individuals, he will not, when opportunity serves, also trample down the liberties of millions, or nations.

2d. As individuals, and most of us as a party, do propose, to continue a constant, ceaseless, and energetic opposition to tyrants and despots, (as well men-stealers as all others,) whether their tyranny and despotism is exercised over white, black, yellow, or copper-colored persons—and whether over one or one hundred millions of human beings;—and because slavery is tyranny and despotism, and therefore inconsistent with republicanism, morality and religion, we will never intermit our exertions till the Presidential chair, and every other federal office, is cleared from the foul pollution and outrage of slavery. And we say to Whigs and Democrats, we cannot support them, for the same, and infinitely higher reasons, than actuate them when they refuse to support each other or us: Their differences being mere questions of expediency—*doubtful and disputed* expediency—while our principles are admitted, undisputed, and fundamental—and our difference from them is as wide as truth, consistency and righteousness is from error, corruption, inconsistency and wrong, in principle and practice. For they will admit slavery to be wrong and inconsistent in principle, as well as in its effects, both upon the free as well as the bondman.

2d. But gentlemen—Whigs and Democrats—what do you propose to do? Do you propose longer to submit to slaveholding domination—and elect a Taylor for your next President, *accidentally?* Do you propose to continue the Mexican war, either to get up and magnify the national debt so as to make an excuse for increasing the tariff in favor of the eastern millionary aristocracy or cottonocracy; or to obtain a part or all, Mexico, for slave-hunting ground? Do you propose longer to allow less than a third—nay, less than a sixtieth, of the people of the nation, to continue in undisputed control of the military, naval, civil and judicial, as well as executive power of the government? and to wield it for the exclusive benefit of the *Peculiar, Patriarchal, Paricidial, treasonable*, institution? Do you propose, gentlemen, to continue, while all the monarchical and despotic, semi-barbarous, as well as civilized governments of Europe and Asia, are fast tearing down this horrid remnant of savage days, to sustain, apologize for, or defend, in this professedly Model Republic, an institution from which the Autocrat of all the Russias, the Bey of Tunis, and even the Grand Turk turn with disgust and loathing, as utterly abhorrent to their ideas of morals and human rights? Do you propose longer to continue the *silly slang* and *pretence* that you are opposed to slavery, while you are continuing all the power of the nation in the hands of its supporters and defenders?

Gentlemen, come out—let us hear from you. For once be consistent, and either say you intend to support slavery, or show by your future acts, that you are not so verdant as to suppose you deceive any body when you pretend to abhor it, and yet in fact sustain it.

C. GURNEY.

Centreville, 21st July, 1847.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, August 7.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHESTER GURNEY.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

HORACE HALLOCK.

Mr. Giddings' Speech.

The first page of our paper this week is filled with a speech of Mr. Giddings, made in New Hampshire, a few weeks since. Exceptions may be taken by some to some parts of it, but we are satisfied that none can read it without instruction and profit. There is a clearness and distinctness about Mr. G.'s speeches and writings, which usually make his positions well understood, and fasten them upon the mind. He is no declaimer.—He cannot talk without saying something. Every sentence contains one or more tangible propositions; and from the constitution of his mind, he cannot reason on a subject without a continued string of assertions. This peculiar characteristic lays him completely open to the assaults of antagonists when he is wrong; but when his propositions are true, on that account they make a lasting and forcible impression.

Mr. Giddings is one of the oldest members of the House of Representatives, and has had considerable experience in political life. He is both hated and feared by the Slaveholders; and his manliness in facing down the southern bullies we have often admired. But his advocacy of Slaveholder Clay, and the election of Slaveholders to office, and similar acts, have never met our approval. But we regard him as an honest, sincere anti-slavery Whig, disposed to do what a man in that station can do for the cause. He has done something, and is trying to do more; and we are not of that bigotted class who would forbid him to cast out the devil of Slavery from our country because he follows not us.

Slave Case at Niagara Falls.

The story going the rounds of the pro slavery press, that the colored people at Niagara Falls resorted to fire arms to rescue a slave woman and that several persons were wounded, appears to be incorrect. The violence was on the other side. Slavery is a system of violence and can be sustained only by violence. Our pale-faced Northerners were ready, as usual, to do the work of their Southern masters.

The statement of Mr. Chase and Mr. Southworth in the Niagara Democrat is as follows:

"During last week, a Southerner was visiting at the Falls, having with him a woman whom he claimed as a slave, contrary to our laws. She was kept secludud—some say confined—under circumstances to induce belief that she was illegally restrained of her liberty. On Saturday he was leaving in the cars, the woman being accompanied to the cars by the landlord, the Southerner and one or two other men. A colored man then asked her if she wished to go back to the South. He was knocked down. A row followed, in which several colored men were very much injured. Finally the Southerner and woman left in the cars, and she has probably returned to slavery. In the evening the house of a colored man was attacked with stones, &c. A gun was fired from the house, when the house, and property in it, and one or two other houses occupied by colored persons were entirely destroyed."—*Morn. Star.*

A Real Compliment.—The Quakers have had paid to them a compliment of exceeding significance. In almost all cases, and without any previous consultation, they have been made the distributors of American charity to the suffering people of Ireland.

☞ The Democrats hold a State Nominating Convention at Jackson, Sept. 8.

From The War.

An arrival at St. Louis from Santa Fe, with advices to the 27th of May states that instructions have been received from the War Department at Washington, directed to the Colonel commanding in Santa Fe, in which it was announced that the President had refused to sanction any of the acts of Gen. Kearney so far as they confer any rights on citizens of New Mexico as citizens of the United States, and the officer commanding was instructed not to permit the execution of any law recognizing such rights. Whereupon Col. Price released Antonio Maria Trajillo, recently convicted of treason against the government of the United States.

The military mob at Santa Fe were said to be growing more and more lawless and insubordinate every day.

A Cincinati printer, writing from New Orleans, says:

"Charley, I have seen some awful sights since I last saw you. We were in Vera Cruz, about a month or six weeks, which gave us a good opportunity of seeing what was doing. There are in the City of Vera Cruz, about eleven hundred Americans, and out of that number seven hundred are in the Hospital. Their diseases, are yellow fever, vomito, and chronic dysentery. In nearly every instance they prove fatal. On board the Steamer in which we came to the States, eight human frames were consigned to the blue deep. I have not time to give you a description of the suffering of the Americans, in that God-forsaken country. *It is a very great country.*"

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Puebla, under date of the 12 ult., says:

"Our whole army is on drill every day; the troops on parade look as healthy and strong as it is possible for men to be, although we have a considerable number on the sick report—principally fever and ague—no doubt brought on by a sudden change of climate and too frequent use of fruit.

"When we look coolly at this expedition, and carefully weigh our position, at first sight it looks somewhat hazardous. With a force of not over 8,000 men, all told, we are penetrating the heart of a thickly peopled country; occupying their principal coast city; two of the largest forts on the North American continent—San Juan and Perote; two cities in the interior—one with a population of 30,000 and the other 60,000, and are now within ninety miles of the capital, which contains upwards of 200,000 human beings; within three months have fought two great and important battles, and in the course of five or six weeks will fight another still greater and more important than either of the former. But with the American army 'there is no such word as *fail*.' The ability of our officers and the discipline and bravery of our men is a guaranty of success. With them to succeed is but to attempt. Wherever the army goes there is a newspaper published.

"After what has passed—the dangers they have braved, and those they know they have shortly to encounter—our army eat, drink, and sleep as though no great event had or was about to take place. Immediately after, or shortly preceding a battle, they go to church, visit the theatre, circus, bull fights, &c. with as much nonchalance as though they were living in their own peaceful and quiet homes in the United States, and it was a regular every day affair. Ask any man in the army, from the General-in-chief down to the private, what will be the result of the next battle, and he will answer 'we'll whip them.' Tell him there are 50,000 men to fight us at Mexico, and he will reply, 'It makes no difference, 5,000 or 50,000—the more cannon they have the more they have to surrender, and the more men they have the more we will kill.' With such an impression as this in the army, how can we be defeated?"

A correspondent of a St. Louis paper gives incidentally graphic descriptions of the horrors consequent on a state of war. We extract a few sentences:

"The Castle of Perote, next to that of San Juan de Ulloa, is the strongest fortification in Mexico. It is, however, in a most filthy condition, and *the sick are dying out of the hospital in large numbers daily. Disease is making far greater havoc among our forces than is the enemy.* Perote is a most miserable little place even for Mexico, though the country that surrounds it is picturesque and grand in the extreme. The valley of Perote is a very fertile soil, and the fields of corn, barley, and wheat are immensely extensive. Upon the whole, it is more generally cultivated than any other section of Mexico, for the same extent, over which I have passed."

"Among the 18 prisoners taken by us, on the 20th instant, at La Hoya, were two Germans, deserters from our army. There are four others among the guerillas that I regret we could not have secured. The doom of the two captured will be that of a traitor's death. Among the Mexicans taken, were three men of influence and wealth. One of them was an extensive coffee dealer, and has a large coffee plantation in the vicinity of Jalapa. He had been treated with the greatest kindness by the army while garrisoning Jalapa, and the Commissary of Subsistence, Lieut. Blair, had paid him several thousand dollars for coffee and other articles purchased of him for the use of the army. He always *professed* the greatest friendship for the Americans, received a great many favors at their hands, which he reciprocated by selling us property at the highest rates up to the last day we were in Jalapa, and then hastened to the fastnesses of the Perote Mountains, where he joined a guerilla party to rob the train and cut the throats of every American they could lay hands on. I hope he will be hung "*sans ceremonie.*" Another of those taken was also from Jalapa, and was at once recognized, by a number of our men and officers, as a clerk in a store at that place. A third, who had a very genteel appearance, maintained he was a *Professor* in the College of Jalapa.—How he came to be out in the Mountains of Perote among guerillas, is a question. Being a literary character, however, I suppose he was studying natural philosophy. I trust he will receive a lesson in *hanging* philosophy that he, as well as his associates, will profit by. We are taking them all on to head-quarters, *where, if the views and feelings of the entire army are consulted, they will at once be shot or hung.*"

"The evening previous to our attempting to force our way through the pass in the mountains, Col. Wynkoop, who is in command at this place and the castle of Perote, hearing of the enemy that had posted themselves at La Hoya with a view of cutting off the train, left at 8 o'clock in the evening with the greater part of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment and Capt. Walker's company of mounted rifiemen. They were engaged with the guerillas on this side of the pass, from eleven o'clock that night up to the time we got through next morning and did most excellent service. They drove the enemy for several miles back from the road, and *burnt every rancho in their route, leaving desolate the whole country over which they passed.* On our reaching Las Vigas, a pretty and flourishing little town, it was found that the dwellings were entirely deserted by the Mexicans, and was satisfactorily ascertained that they had identified themselves with the guerillas. *With the consent of the commanding general, the torch was applied to the buildings, and in a few moments the entire town was one universal scene of conflagragation. Every building in it, numbering between eighty and one hundred, was destroyed by fire*—the only one that was spared being the neat little Catholic Church that adorned the town. Its solitary appearance among the smouldering ruins of the town, created sensations better imagined than described; and the example set in this instance, it is greatly to be hoped, will have the effect of restraining the enemy in future in their murderous course of warfare."

Three regulars and one volunteer soldier were whipped, had their head shaved, and were drummed out of the service, recently at Jalapa. Charles H. Watson, in the first Artillery, was recently called on to ply the lash, which he positively refused to do, giving as his reason that the deed was abhorrent to his feelings.—Watson was court-martialed, and fined two month's pay, and forty-eight hours solitary imprisonment for his disobedience.

A writer in the Mobile Advertiser, not an enemy to the war, gives the following shocking narrative:

"Some scenes that we occasionally witness here would shock the morals of any robber in the States. A few days ago, just at nightfall, a Mexican came running into the hospital, crying most piteously, and making all sorts of gesticulations. We followed him to his house, when a sight shocking to behold burst upon us. On the floor was lying a Mexican, pierced in the breast by a ball, from which the blood was rushing forth; holding his head was his weeping wife, and weeping around were his little children. He had been shot by a discharged volunteer, because he refused, for gold, to barter away the virtue of his daughter, a beautiful girl, who stood by, her beautiful hair dishevelled, and great drops of grief coursing down her olive cheeks.—The demon who committed this deed is yet undiscovered."

The papers have published the names of Mexican Commissioners appointed to treat of peace; but the news is not confirmed. Gen. Pillow has arrived at Puebla. At the latest dates, Scott had not commenced his march for Mexico.

The Orleans arrived at Tampico on the 15th, where the Captain was informed by Col. Gates of the departure of Col. DeRussey up the river, with 120 men, Baltimoreans, in search of some Mexican prisoners who had been released.—He had landed 60 miles above; and, when near Huejulta, he was surrounded by 1200 or 1500 Mexicans. He with much difficulty cut his way through them, and returned to the river, where he awaited reinforcements.

Col. Gates despatched the Orleans back to Vera Cruz, with a requisition on Governor Wilson for four companies of infantry to be sent up the river to Col. DeRussey, and 150 men to take the place of those who had been sent off with him.

When the Orleans arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 16th, the city was in a state of great excitement in consequence of the news just received.

Gen. Pierce had encamped ten miles from the city; when scouts came by, and reported that there was a large Mexican force at the National Bridge, marching towards Vera Cruz. Everything was immediately made ready for an expected attack; and the shipping was removed from between the city and the castle.

Gen. Pierce returned to the city and took there him an additional force of 700 men, and commenced his march to meet the enemy.

The requisition of Col. Gates could not, therefore, be complied with; but Col. Wilson despatched twenty-five marines on the Orleans on her return to Tampico, where she arrived on the 13th, and found that Col. DeRussey's detachment had returned towards Huejatla, and, when in a narrow pass, were again surrounded by the same body of Mexicans, who commenced a heavy fire upon them from all directions. They, however, all fled to the chapparal, after the discharge of six or eight rounds of grape shot from the Americans. Col. DeRussey then commenced his return march for the river, which, after an interval of some days of continuous fighting, he reached, with a loss, in the whole time of 20 men killed and wounded, two missing, and twenty horses and sixty pack mules.

The Sun of Anahuac, of the 13th. says that a private express from Puebla brings intelligence of the arrival of Gens. Cadwallader and Pillow, with their trains, at Perote. They had been attacked at Lahayo; but had completely routed the enemy with a small loss on the American side.

The Georgia Whigs.

Mr. Calhoun, in a letter, replying to a complimentary resolution passed by a Whig meeting in Putnam county, Georgia, says:

"I am happy that my resolutions and stand have met with the approbation of your meeting; not so much on my account, as acceptable as is the approbation of my fellow citizens to me, but for a reason far more important. Coming from a quarter of the State so respectable and influential, I hail it as an omen that the Whigs of Georgia are prepared to do their duty in reference to the vital questions involved in the resolutions I introduced.

"I hope it is the precursor to the union of all parties with us to repel an outrageous and unprovoked assault on us—one that involves our safety and that of the Union. We have the Constitution clearly with us. My resolutions have been assailed and denounced, but the truth of the principles they assert remains uncontested and incontestible. In defending them, we not only defend ourselves, but the Constitution; and in defending it, the Union itself, of which it is the basis.

"We must not be deceived. *The time has come when the question must be met. It can no longer be avoided—nor, if it could, is it desirable. The longer it is postponed, the more inveterate and dangerous will become the hostile feelings between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. With union among ourselves, we have nothing to fear—but without it, everything. The question is far above the party questions of the day. He who is not for us, is against us.*"

Liberty Nominations.

The National Press, of Cincinnati, throws out the following suggestion, which we are confident will find no favor with the leading spirits of the Liberty party.

"We do not pretend to be able to tell what will happen during the next Congress, or what will not, and we respectfully ask of those who do, why the Convention cannot make a sweeping business of it this fall, and select candidates for 1852 as well as 1848? This we do know, however, that the Liberty party can understand its relations to the country in 1848 better, when it knows what the state of the country is, (at that time,) than it can now, when it does not. We suggest, therefore, that the Convention shall, this fall, appoint a Committee to correspond with individuals known as Anti-Slavery men in other ranks than those of the Liberty party, compare views, and ascertain in what way, if any, and on what basis, the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country may be consolidated, by a more intimate political union of all genuine Anti-Slavery men, and report the results of their investigations to the Convention at an adjourned meeting. We could then decide intelligently and wisely, and act with becoming energy and decision. The great want of the Anti-Slavery cause is the union of its friends. Such a plan as we propose, would give us accurate soundings, and save us from half the perils of ordinary navigation.—We should know our friends and our foes—whom we could trust, and whom not—and would be unmolested by any pretended abolitionism."

☞For some weeks past, there has been a general looking towards Mexico for important news of the war. But nothing of interest has transpired, except a few conflicts with the guerillas, and the murders, assassinations, and burning of houses and villages consequent on that system of warfare. Some particulars will be found in another place. As for Gen. Scott, he has been stationary, not being in a condition to go forward, and it being dangerous to go backward. He has acted wisely in keeping still. Whether he will soon have reinforcements enough to induce him to go forward, remains to be seen. All the indications now are, that the war will continue, and that the whole country must be conquered in detail, and held by a large permanent military force. We think the administration will soon perceive that they must do this, or back out of the country altogether.

☞The Whigs are to hold a State Nominating Convention at Jackson, Sept. 15. Jacob M. Howard, Lieut. Gov. Gordon, Mr. Edmunds, of Ypsilanti, Gov. Woodbridge, H. W. Taylor, and others have been named as candidates for Governor. We think, however, none of these will consent to a nomination, as there is no prospect of success; and in the Whig and Democratic parties, a nomination under such circumstances is usually prejudicial to the subsequent political advancement of the nominees. Hence the Whig nominees for prominent offices, for some years past have been mostly of second or third rate men, those of the best talent not being ambitious of the honor of a certain defeat.

☞We perceive from a notice in the Argus, that the Baptist Church in this place have appointed a committee to labor with those members of the church belonging to associations whose conditions of membership require a pledge of secrecy. They have also resolved to withdraw the fellowship of the church from those who refuse to relinquish connection with such societies; and inserted a clause in the church covenant, by which the members shall pledge themselves neither to unite, nor to receive into the church, any who are connected with any secret association.

☞The National Press of Cincinnati, the successor of the Philanthropist, thus replies to doubts of its political orthodoxy expressed by the Maine Liberty Standard.

"There is but one contingency, in the event of which, we would think it unnecessary for the Liberty party to make a nomination for President next Spring. It is this: If either the Whig or Democratic parties should withdraw themselves from political connexion with slaveholders and nominate a suitable candidate, pledged to use all his constitutional influence to discountenance and abolish slavery, throughout the United States, we should consider the work of the Liberty organization finished."

☞Gen. Taylor wrote to the secretary of a meeting of 'Democratic Whigs' in Trenton, June 21,—

"My thanks are especially due to my friends of the State of New Jersey, for their flattering expressions of approval and esteem, and which I can assure them is as truly reciprocated.

I embrace this occasion to remark, that if the people of the country desire to place me in the high office of Chief Magistrate, I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse: but on the contrary, in that position, as well as one more humble, it will ever be my pride and constant endeavor to serve the country with all the ability I posses."

This, if not accepting a Whig nomination, is an acceptance of a nomination by Whigs.

Amendments to the Constitution.

The American Review says, that to justify the late proceedings of the Administration, with reference to Texas and Mexico, several important additions would be required to that venerable document called the Constitution. It suggests that the following would, perhaps, cover the different exigencies of the case:

"I. Congress shall have power to incorporate the United States with any other people or country, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on.

"II. The President shall have authority to employ the army of United States in the defence of any foreign country, threatened with invasion, at his discretion.

"III. The President shall have authority to make war on any foreign nation by invading its possessions; provided only that this be done under pretext of some claim of title to those possessions.

"IV. The militia of the States, called into service as volunteers, may be employed by the President in prosecuting wars of invasion and foreign conquest.

"V. The President shall have authority to govern, in complete sovereignty, any territory, province, or place taken and occupied by the military forces of the United States, and in such manner as he may see fit.

"VI. In any port or place taken and occupied by the forces of the United States, the President may establish commercial regulations, and a tariff of duties on imports, for the purpose of raising an independent revenue, to be used by him for military purposes, in his discretion, and for which he shall not be held to any accountability.

The Boston Journal says that the length of water pipes to be laid down in that city, will be equal to sixty-three miles.

APPEAL

To Liberty friends throughout the State.

We deeply reggret being compelled again to call your attention to the large amount of *unpaid pledges* to the State fund, and to the fact that your committee are yet in need of more than *Two Hundred Dollars* to meet immediate demands against them for indebtedness incurred in the prosecution of the cause the last year.

We hope the chairmen of the different town committees where pledges have been given, and any other friends who may be willing to aid in making up the deficiency, will send in any amount they can obtain, to the undersigned without farther delay and thus relieve the Committee from their irksome responsibility.

On behalf of the State Cen. Com.,

H. HALLOCK.

Detroit, Aug. 4th, 1847.

The Philosophy of Drowning

Man is the only animal that drowns naturally. He does so because he is endowed with reason; that is to say with a large spherical brain with a skull on it, which rises above his nose. If he falls into deep water, in spite of his great brain, he has not presence of *mind* enough to stick his nose out and keep it out, as he might easily do, but lets his heavy head, like a stone, press his nose under water. In this position he inhales, and fills his chest with water, so that he becomes on the whole so much heavier than water as to sink. While the lungs are filled with air, the body is lighter than its bulk of water, and of course swims, just as an iron vessel does. All therefore which is necessary to keep a person from drowning in deep water, is to keep the water out of the lungs. Do you ask how this is to be done? Suppose yourself a bottle. Your nose is the nozle of the bottle, and must be kept out of the water. If it goes under, don't breathe at all till it comes out. Then to prevent its going down again, keep every other part under head, legs, arms, all under water *but* your nose. Do that, and you can't sink in any depth of water. All you need to do to secure that, is to *clasp your hands behind your back, and point your nose at the top of the heavens, and keep perfectly still.* Your nose will never go under water to the end of time, unless you raise your brain, hand, knee, or foot, higher than it. Keep still with your nose turned up in perfect impudence, and you are safe.

This will do in tolerably still water; in boisterous water you will need a little of the art of swimming, which if you don't get you deserve to be drowned. *Chronotype.*

☞The Cleveland True Democrat thus touches up its Whig brother of the Detroit Advertiser:

"The Detroit *Advertiser sneers* at us as being *Abolitionists*, and of no authority in Whig matters. Well, we can say to the *Advertiser*, we are Abolitionists, and we *glory* in the name. We are also Whigs. And when we say this we go farther, that we thank God that we possess, in some small degree at least, that independence which enables us to sustain the right, while such as the *Advertiser* are acting the sycophant and whining and cringing at the feet of error, merely for the sake of *obtaining power.*"

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Hibernia brings Liverpool quotations to the 19th inst. as follows:

Flour, sweet, 34a35s, sour do., 27a20s. Wheat, red, 9s. 1da9s. 8d, white, 9s. 10da10s. 2d. Beef, prime mess, 88s. to 94s. per tierce, 55a60s. per bbl. Pork, new mess, 76s. to 78s., old mess, 68s. to 72s. new prime, 60s. to 62s.

A Liverpool paper of the 20th ult., states that during the last ten days the weather has been almost uninterruptedly fine, and each day strengthens the expectations entertained of an abundant harvest of grain, throughout Ireland and all Europe. The heavy decline in corn, which took place at the beginning of the month, was checked since the 13th. The market has again given way. The prospects of receiving still larger supplies from the United States and by way of the Mediterranean, added to the fine weather, which prevails in all quarters, depressed the market, which presents every aspect of a downward movement.

The potato crop is represented to be free from danger, and contributed not a little to effect prices. During the last week, however, the market has been much firmer. The prices of the 13th instant became current and were maintained throughout the week, and yesterday in Mark Lane, a farther advance of 1s. took place. The trade in Indian corn was, however, quite paralyzed, and flour, in barrels, was quite neglected.

CHINA.

The Britannia brought accounts of the commencement of hostilities between the English and Chinese and also between the French and Chinese. The following are the particulars as given in the English papers:

The Overland Mail from India has brought the intelligence of two serious conflicts in the Chinese Seas—the one between the English and Chinese—and the other between the French squadron and the Cochin Chinese in the Bay of Touran. It would appear that Sir John Davis, the Governor of Hong Kong, having ineffectually endeavored to procure redress for the piratical acts of the Chinese, and for the numerous efforts which are continually offered to the English residents in China, and having failed in procuring the fulfilment of the treaty of Nankin, which stipulated for the admission of foreigners into the city of Canton, resolved to strike some blow which should compel the Chinese authorities to listen to reason.

Accordingly having made his arrangements, Sir John Davis, accompanied by General D'Aguilar, with about 1000 men of all arms, embarked on board her Majesty's ships Vulture and Espiegle, the Hon. Company's steamer Pluto, and the Corsair, with one or two small vessels for the conveyance of artillery and troops,—the whole naval forces being under the command of Captain Macdongall, senior officer on the station. With this expedition Sir John Davis entered the Bocca Tigris, at 9 a. m. of the 2nd April, surprised the Anunghoy forts, as well as those on the Islands of North and South Wantong, and carried them on both sides of the river in a few minutes.

The guns, amounting to 450, were spiked, and all the arms and ammunition collected instantly destroyed. Having thus secured a communication with Hong Kong, the expedition advanced up the river, and recahed Whampoa late in the afternoon. All the troops were transferred on board such vessels as could proceed up the river. Sir John reached the barrier, formed of stakes and extending across the river, at 9 a. m. on the 3d of April, and forced a passage.

The forts at Whampoa and Wookingtap fired round shot and grape at the division under Colonel Brereton, but by his judicious management he avoided their effects, and being effectually supported by the guns of the Pluto, the gallant Colonel took possession of those forts, spiked the guns, amounting to 200 and more, and destroyed all the amunition and magazines.

The river being now cleared of impediments, the expedition advanced up to Canton, and here the strong fort called French Folly was eventually demolished like those lower down the river, and the guns spiked, making a total of 870 guns disabled since the preceding morning.—These vigorous proceedings reduced Keying to reason. After some further Chinese procrastination, Keying was compelled to wait humiliatingly upon the Governor, who received him at the British Consulate.

After a long conference Keying solicited time for consideration before he acceded to the terms dictated at the point of the bayonet by Sir John Davis. On the 6th, general orders were issued to commence the attack on the city of Canton, but between eight and nine o'clock it was notified that Keying had yielded to the terms of Sir John Davis, just in time to save the city, and the assault was countermanded.

After agreeing to these terms, Keying still evaded their fulfillment, and it was only after further demonstrations of strength and resolution on the part of Sir John Davis, by threatening the city, and actually razing a house to the ground, whence a stone had been hurled against an English officer, that Keying reluctantly consented at last to punish the Fubsham rioters within the factories.

The French missionaries in Cochin China having for many years past excited perpetually recurring disputes with the nation, the government at length interfered, threw the missionaries into prison, and upon releasing them sent them to Singapore. The French ships of war La Gloire and La Victoriense sailed into the Bay of Touran to obtain redress, and laid an embargo on five corvettes. The French alledge that a conspiracy was formed on shore to assassinate the French at a conference which was sought to be arranged between the parties. An explanation was demanded by the French, when the following day war junks were seen working into the bay; and the result was, that, in seventy minutes, one of the corvettes was burned, another blown and a third sunk. The remaining two were afterwards captured and set on fire.

ALGERIA.

Extract of a letter from Algeria, published in the Paris *National*, describing Marshal Bugeaud's invasion of Kabylia:

"The battle fought by Marshal Bugeaud's column lasted from five in the afternoon till the following morning; but during the night the outposts only of the French camp kept up the firing. At daybreak the affair became more serious. Our troops were, as they always are, full of ardor and intrepidity. Several considerable villages were taken, some of which had a population of 6,000, and were defended by crenelated towers.—The Marshal, as the Akbar has stated, himself gave the orders for this devastation, it having previously agreed that the firing of three cannon should be the signal for putting a stop to the pillage. The troops, excited by the heat of the combat, rushed headlong into the villages and completely sacked them. Jewels, rich stuffs, carpets, provisions of all kinds, a quantity of arms, and a profusion of gold and silver, fell into the hands of our soldiers. The booty was immense. Numerous jars filled with olive oil were broken, and their contents allowed to flow about the streets, and the fire from the burning houses gaining this liquid, a horrible spectacle presented itself. All the inhabitants who came within reach of our soldiers were put to the sword. In the midst of this frightful *melee* a Kabyle chief of athletic form was seen forcing his way to the Marshal, and, having come up, entreated him, in terms of humble supplication, to put a stop to the devastation, and he and his people would immediately make submission. In the accents of the voice and in the expression of his countenance there was so much sincerity as well as grief that the Marshal ordered the three cannon to be fired, and the destruction and plunder at once ceased. This was to the great regret of the Marshal, who said last evening, when on the terrace, that he wished he had been more violently attacked, in order that the destruction might have been more complete and the lesson more severe. This is no calumny; it is the truth, and nothing more than the truth."

ENGLISH PRICES OF FRUITS.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following bill of prices of fruits in England. A comparison of them, with those paid here will afford an illustration of the beauties of living in a Democratic country:

As for prices, let it suffice to say, that cherries, but they are really very superb ones, are now selling at 4 shillings the basket, containing about a pound in weight. The grapes (hot-house raised) in the fruiters' windows are indeed very beautiful to the eye, but the palate can only be gratified by paying 10 shillings the pound for them. Whilst upon the subject of prices, let me add that beef, mutton, and lamb are now selling for 10d. the pound, that the best flour costs 6d. the pound, and all other kinds of animal and farinacious foods in proportion. England has no doubt *some* very fine fruits; her gooseberries, currents, cherries, pears, and plums are excellent, and she produces some very fine varieties of apples, but none superior if equal to the Newtown pippin. We have now a great abundance of pine-apples from the West Indies in our market, the best are marked at 2s. 6d. each, but they may be purchased for much less. These pine-apples want the fine flavor of the fresh cut fruit, and are dangerous to indulge in on account of their staleness. They are retailed about the streets on wheelbarrows and sold by the *slice*. Cocoanuts are split open, and the kernal retailed in the same way.—Large and fine strawberries are now in great plenty, and retailing about the streets at about eight cents the *bottle*, holding about a pint. They are really fine looking fruit, but want the delicious flavor and fragrance of your American wild ones; the flavor which they do possess, however, is very delicate and agreeable.

VARIETY.

War Expenses in a year of Peace and Famine.—The estimates for the cost of the war establishments of England, for 1847 are as follows:

Army,	£6,840,074
Navy,	7,561,876
Ordnance,	2,679,127
Miscellaneous,	3,750,000
Total,	20,831,077

About one hundred millions of dollars! of no earthly use, but to afford the Government a vast patronage to corrupt the people, and support a noblesse of ten thousand officers who live tax free. A mere burden to twenty-three millions of people, who pay the cost and receive no benefit in return.—*Emancipator.*

The second son of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, Constantine, by name, is at present playing Peter the Great, by making very particular examinations of the Royal Dockyards in England, and also of the Royal Manufactories, preparatory to assuming the direction of similar works in Russia.

It is becoming quite customary among the Royalties, to set their children at some work that will enable them to earn their bread, if, at any time, they shall be in the situation in which Louis Philippe found himself.

Birth Extraordinary.—The lady of Mr. Henry Gosling, restaurateur, of Nassau st., last Sunday morning became the mother of her *twenty-fourth* child. In consequence of the increase of his family, Mr. G. has been compelled to move up town, where the city is at present less densely populated. The legislature of Maine, it will be recollected, recently gave 300 acres of land to a Mr. Drake for his public services in having augmented the number of inhabitants in that state by nineteen. Mr. and Mrs. Gosling are certainly entitled to a larger donation for their larger contribution to the census list.—*Tribune.*

Vermont on the Wilmot Proviso.—The Whig Convention passed a series of resolutions, among which are the following:

Resolved, That it is with nations as with individuals, better suffer to do wrong than to do wrong; that the true policy of the American Republic is peace, and that war should never be resorted to except as a means of self-defense.

Resolved, That we regard slavery as the most dangerous element existing in the nation, which it would be unwise to strengthen or extend; and therefore that our alternative as to any territory to be acquired from Mexico must be—free territory or none.

Life of Animals.—Scale of the average duration of animal life, collected from Linnæus, Buffon, and other celebrated writers on natural history: A hare will live 10 years; a cat 10; a goat 8; an ass 30; a sheep 10; a ram 10, a dog from 14 to 20, and some times more, a bull 15, an ox, a curious fact, 20, swine 45, a peacock 26, a horse from 20 to 30, a pigeon 8, a turtle-dove 25, a partridge 25, a raven 100, an eagle 100.

COMMERCIAL.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 7, 1847.

We have had copious rains during the week, which will place the growing crops beyond the reach of drought and cover the whole country with a plentyful bite of grass.

The Wheat business has not yet commenced here. 62½ cents is the most we have heard offered in cash for new Wheat; but we have not heard of any sales at those figures. The news by the Hibernia has had rather a depressing tendenco. In Detroit, yesterday, Flour retailed at $4,50.

New York, Aug. 3. Ashes firm: Pots, $4,81: Pearls, $7,00. 6000 barrels Flour sold for $5,62 for Genesee, and 5,50 for straight Michigan. Meal dull at $2,62.

NOTICES.

Camp Meeting.

The Camp Meeting of the A. M. E. Church will commence August 12th, 1847, two miles west of Detroit, between the Grand River and Chicago Roads.—The friends of christianity and Ministers of the Gospel of all Denominations are invited to come up to the help of the Lord. There will be boarding tents and other means to accommodate strangers—also food can be had for horses, &c. Rt Rev. Wm. Paul ——, Bishop of the African M. E. Church in the United States and the Canadas, and other ministers of the same Church will be present.

Detroit, August 4th, 1847.

EDWARD DAVIS, J. M. BROWN, J. H. THOMAS, } Preachers in charge.

State Liberty Fund.

Please acknowledge the Receipt of One Dollar to the State Liberty fund, from Miles Gazley C'h of town Com. Flint, Genesee Co. H. HALLOCK,

For State Central Com.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst, by the Rev. E. McClure Mr. Alexander Grant of Northville, Wayne County, to Mrs. Louisa Brown of Ann Arbor.

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 Bark, Ann Arbor.
Maynards, Druggists, Ann Arbor.
T. A. Haviland, Machinist, Ann Arbor.
W. Wilkinson, Tailor, Ann Arbor.
S. W. Foster & Co. Manufacturers, Scio
E. H. Grove, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.
Wm. Wagner, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor.
C. Piquette, Gold Pens, Detroit.
D. M'Intyre, Insurance, Ann Arbor.
W. W. Dexter & Co., Jewelers, Dexter.
T. H. Armstrong, Hats, &c., Detroit.
Beckleys & Thomas, Merchants, Ann Arbor.
R. B. Glazier, Farm for Sale, Ann Arbor.
S. W. Foster, Threshing Machines, Scio.
Comstock & Seymour, Merchants, Jackson.
T. H. Armstrong, Hat Store, Detroit.
J. Gibson & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor.
C. Clark, Law Office, Ann Arbor.
G. F. Lewis, Broker, Detroit.
E. G. Burger, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
C. Bliss, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
F. J. B. Crane, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor
W. F. Spaulding, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor
D. Barney, 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.
S. D. Burney, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
Stevens & Zoeg, Upholsterers, Detroit.
Wm. S. Brown, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor.
S. Felch, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor.
J. W. Tillman, Cabinet Ware, Detroit.
Hallock & Raymond, Clothing Store, Detroit.

FIRE! FIRE!!

THE subscriber continues to act as Agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. This Company has been in business for the last THIRTY SIX YEARS, and promptly paid all losses during that time, amounting to many Millions of Dollars. Applications by mail, (post paid) or to the subscriber at the Post Office, promptly attended to. F. J. B. CRANE, Agent.
Ann Arbor, July 30, 1847. 331-1y

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

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

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

THE OLD DYE-WOOD WAREHOUSE!
TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS, & MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his Store, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of DYE-WOODS, DYE STUFFS, and Woolen Manufacturer's Machinery:
15 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico, and Carthagena.
10 tons Logwood, Campeachy, St. Domingo, and Honduras.
6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Caro, Hache and Lima.
3 tons Camwood, very choice.
180 bbls. Logwoods, cut and ground.
130 do Fustic, " "
100 do Red Woods " "
120 do Camwood, " "
10 do Quercitron Bark.
45 do Alum,
42 do Copperas,
10 do Blue Vitriol,
78 do Madder, Ombro, and Dutch Crop.
3 do Cream Tartar.
2 do Nutgalls.
2 cases Indigo, Bengall, Manilla, and Gautimala.
2 do Lac Dye.
20 do Extract Logwood.
2 do Grain Tin.
300 pounds Verdigrese.
15 Carboys Oil Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts, and Nitric Acid.

ALSO,

Copper Kettles and Clothier's Screws, Tenter Hooks, Jacks, and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weavers' Shears, Nippers and Burling Irons, Comb Plates, Pickets and Bobbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Loom and Fly Shutters, Steel and Copper Mails, Emery, &c.
Parson's Sheering Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades.
Allen's double and single Carding Machines.
Machine Cards, Leicester.

The above goods have been recently purchased, directly from the importers and manufacturers, exclusively for cash, and will be sold at New York Jobbers' prices, adding transportation only; and in consequence of the decline on many of the American manufactured articles, will in many cases be sold at *fifteen per cent less than former prices.* The subscriber's experience in the Dye-Wood trade enables him to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to warrant his goods of superior quality.
THEO. H. EATON,
Dye-Wood and Dye stuff Warehouse,
328. 188 and 190 Jefferson avenue Detroit.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

IN the matter of the sale of the real estate of Edward R. Everest deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a license to me granted by the Judge of Probate of the county of Clinton and state of Michigan, in the foregoing matter, I shall expose to sale at public vendue at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, and state aforesaid on the 16th day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular, the lands and tenements situated in Brown and Fullers addition to the village of Ann Arbor aforesaid, described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of Block five, running thence north seventeen degrees, east on the west line of Pontiac street two rods; thence westerly at right angles with Pontiac street sixteen rods: thence southerly to the north west corner of said block five rods: thence easterly to the place of beginning.
Dated this 28th day of July, A. D. 1847.
MUNNIS KENNY,
328—6w Administrator of said estate.

THE FARMER'S
COOK STOVE!
Something New.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of those about purchasing cook stoves to an entirely new pattern—a supply of which he is now receiving. They are
AIR TIGHT,
and have a *Summer Arrangement* by which most of the culinary operations can be performed with the smallest amount of fuel, and without the necessity of heating the room. The furniture is perfect and complete, comprising nearly every kitchen utensil. The patent was procured the past winter, and already it has become the most popular stove in the Eastern States.
A full assortment of the Premium Cook, Box, and Air Tight Stoves, kept on sale.
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron WORK, in all its branches, done to order, and supplies of ware constantly on hand.
HENRY W. WELLS.
Anvil Store, Upper Town, 24th July, '47. 326

FARMERS!
ATTENTION.
20 DOZ. Blood's Cradle Scythes,
20 " Wadsworth's " "
30 " Blood's Grass "
15 " Jenk's " "
100 Burnett's, Rogers' & Curtiss' Cradles,
100 Lamson's Grass Scythes,
10 doz. Tower's Hoes,
1000 lbs. Coil Chain from 3-16 to 5 8 in.
40 Log Chains,
Hay Knives, Bush Hooks,
Hay, Barley, 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 " "Juniata" do.
3 " "Peru" do.
Together with a full and complete assortment of Iron, Steel, Carriage Trimmings, Blacksmith's and Waggon Maker's Tools, just received at the Anvil Store, Upper Town.
HENRY W. WELLES.
July 1, '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 S. Gott, 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 3m

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. 324 MAYNARDS.

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

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan: also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds. Call and see.
Dec 1, 1845 241-tf

JAMES BIRNEY. JOHN W. SHIELDS.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS,

Attorneys and Counsellors 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.

BLANKS

WARRANTY DEEDS,
QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
CHATTEL MORTGAGES,
SUMMONSES,
SUBPŒNAS,
ATTACHMENTS,
EXECUTIONS,
LEASES,
MASTERS' DEEDS,
FORECLOSURES IN CHANCERY,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

The above are printed on good paper, after the most approved forms, and can be had by the single, dozen, quire, or hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

November 1, 1846

Temperance House!

BARNEY'S
STEAMBOAT HOTEL.
DETROIT, MICH.

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

CHARGES MODERATE!

A first rate COVERED OMNIBUS with BAGGAGE WAGGON always on hand *free!* MEALS 25 cents.

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 compelled to say that many, very many, Temperance men, when they have visited Detroit, have not even called 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? 325.6m

Hardware.

THE subscribers have 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

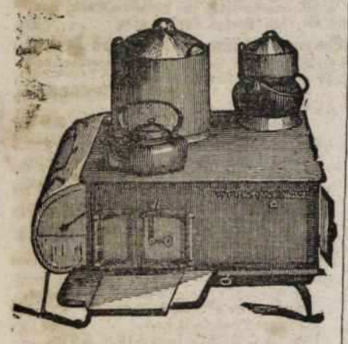
TOOLS.—Carpenter's, Cooper's and Joiner's Tools for sale by
324 B. B. & W. R. NOYES Jr.

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

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

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

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



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

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to

WOOLSON'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 unrivaled. The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of cooking stoves.

Those desirous of getting a good cooking stove for family use, or a public house, would do well by calling and examining the above stove before purchasing elsewhere.

B. B. & W.R. NOYES, Jr.
324 76 Woodward Avenue

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, CASMHARETTS, 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.

N. B. Two or three first rate Tailors may find employment upon immediate application to the subscribers, cor. Jefferson and Woodward avenues.
318 tf HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

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 Dry 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, Pedal Braid, 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,

PANTALOON STUFF,

COTTON GOODS, COTTON YARN,

—AND—

WARP

b-y——t-h-e——c-a-r-t——l-o-a-d-!-!

If folks from 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 praises, and in nine cases out of ten secure a trade.

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

Geese Feathers, Paper Hangings &c.
317 W. A. RAYMOND.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT'S STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK,
261-tf ANN ARBOR.

GEESE FEATHERS!

PAPER HANGINGS!

FIRST RATE YOUNG HYSON TEA AT ONLY FOUR AND SIXPENCE PER POUND!

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

WILLOW WAGGONS,

TRAVELING BASKETS, AND

BIRD CAGES,

as well as lots of other goods besides Dry Goods may be had very cheap at the 'OLD MANHATTAN STORE,' Detroit.
17 W. A. RAYMOND.

REMOVAL.

E. BOOTH

WOULD inform his Customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Book Bindery

from the Paper Mill building, where it has formerly been, to

☞NO. 5, HURON BLOCK,☜

opposite the Washtenaw House, where he will complete all Jobs in the above line entrusted to his care, in any form to suit his customers.

E. BOOTH.
Ann Arbor, May 13, 1847. 316-tf

TO BUILDERS,

200 Kegs Albany and Troy Cut Nails 3d to 6d.
20 Kegs Wrought Nails 6d to 12d.
50 Boxes "Bellevemin" Glass from 7 X 9 to 10 X 14.
50 Kegs pure Lead in Oil.
500 lbs. " dry.
300 Gallons Linseed Oil
20,000 feet Pine Lumber, seasoned, clear stuff.

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

BIG ANVIL STORE, UPPER TOWN.

HENRY W. WELLS.
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 choirs to supply themselves.

WM. S. BROWN,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
OFFICE with E. MUNDY, Esq. 297-1y

TO RENT.

THE ROOM over the store of Beckley's & Thomas. Possession given immediately.
May 22, 1847. BECKLEYS & THOMAS.

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

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 almost every article wanted for family use.
Ann Arbor, June 30, 1847. 323-tf

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.

CASSIUS SWIFT, Clerk.
By J. M. WILLCOXSON, Deputy.
Dated Ann Arbor, June 21st, 1847. 322.3w

TWO Horse Waggons and a Buggy for sale by BECKLEYS & THOMAS.

A LARGE cauldron kettle for sale by BECKLEYS & THOMAS.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town. 310

THRESHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

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

The above Machines can be used by four, six or eight horses, and are not liable to be easily broken or damaged. They are well adapted for the use of either Farmers or Jobbers. The 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,	"
James Parker,	"
Alva Pratt,	Pittsfield,
M. A. Cravath,	"
Charles Alexander,	"
Wm. Potts,	Milford,
Hinkley & Vinton,	Thetford,
Martin Doty,	Ypsilanti,
M. P. & A. D. Hadley,	Saline,
Wm. Smith,	Canton.
Isaac Burhans,	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.

T. A. HAVILAND.
May 17, 1847. 317tf

EPISTLE No. 3.

THE SUBSCRIBER SENDETH GREETING.

PERRY'S BOOK STORE,

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

Let this be a sufficient notice to all persons using Books, Paper, Blank Books, School Books, 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, Fire Boards, and Sand Paper, which will be sold cheap for cash, Standard and Miscellaneous books, suitable for District, Town ship and Family

LIBRARIES.

School Inspectors and others interested, are requested to call and examine his assortment.—Also, Union Sabbath School books, a large variety, and far superior to the $10 Library both in binding and matter. Also, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer books and Hymn books.

YOUTHS' BOOKS,

Moral, Religious, instructive and amusing, such as may safely be put into the hands of the young. GOLD PENS, with 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 accomodating his customers with articles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to make his establishment such an one as an enlightened and discerning community require, and he hopes to merit a share of patronage. Persons wishing any article in 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 CASH orders, 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 tf.

EXCHANGE

IS NO

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

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

BY WAY OF EXCHANGE FOR

W O O L

and most kinds of Country Produce.

The WOOLEN FACTORY situated in this village is now in their possession, and is in successful operation, by means of which they are able to offer better inducements to

WOOL GROWERS,

than any other establishment in the country.

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 else where.

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

Call and see!
318:f BECKLEYS & THOMAS.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, May 20, '47.

CASHMARETT 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.
318-tf DETROIT.
Cor. Jeff. and Woodward avenues.

Steel Cultivator Teeth.

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

HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, 22d May, '47. 292.1y

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

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 PANTALOON and VESTING line, and every article usually found in a Merchant

TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT.

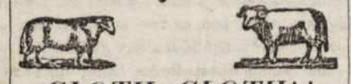
He is now prepared to make and fit all kinds of gentlemen's garments, and would tender his thanks to his old customers and the public generally, and solicits their favors.

☞ *GARMENTS cut to order at all times.*

WM. WAGNER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR, Huron Street, South of the PUBLIC SQUARE.
Ann Arbor, April 28, 1847. 32w

WOOL, WOOL!



CLOTH, CLOTH!!

THE undersigned would inform the public that they will continue to manufacture Fulled Cloth, Cassimiere 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 Fulled cloth, 37½ 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 as good satisfaction as 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., Scio.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April, 1847. 313-tf.

New Establishment.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Dexter and vicinity that he has opened a shop in the above place, in the corner store, formerly known as "Sheperd's"; where he is prepared to do ALL KINDS of repairing in the line of clocks, watches, jewelry &c., on the shortest notice. Having had about twelve 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.

W. W. DEXTER.

ALSO GROCERIES

of all kinds; such as, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Raisins, Coffee, Peppers, Spice, Fish, Candies, Tobacco, Cigars &c., &c. And in fact EVERYTHING usually kept in such an establishment (LIQUOR EXCEPTED) constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

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

Hat, Cap,

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

EMPORIUM.

T. H. ARMSTRONG,

HAVING taken the Stand No. 58, Woodard Avenue, 3 doors north of Doty's Auction Room, recently occupied by J. G. Crane, as 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, either of his own or eastern manufacture, twenty five per cent less than have been offered in this market. In his stock will be found Fine Nutra, Satin Beaver, Beaver, Otter, Brush and Sporting Hats, Fine Cloth, Silk, Plush, Oil Silk and Velvet Caps; also, Rich Silk Cravats, Scarfs, Handkerchefs; 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.
310-tf

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 same 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. 292-tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between GARLAND & LE FEVRE, is this day desolved 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. LE FEVRE.
Ann Arbor, May 1, 1847. 315-8w

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.

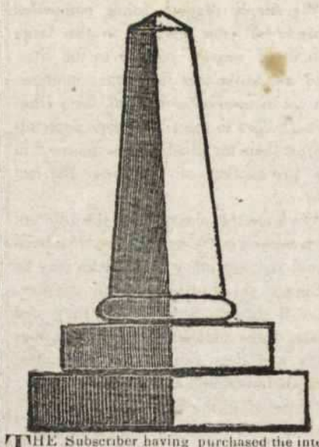
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Neatly and expeditiously done.

HENRY W. WELLES.
Upper Town, }
Ann Arbor, 1st June, '47. } 292.1y

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:

Monuments, Grave Stones Paint Stone, Tablets, &c. &c.

Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has an assortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get the proof.

W. F. SPAULDING.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, 1847. 272-1y

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their old customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *English, American* and *West India*, GOODS,

Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.

Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable for Ironing Waggons and Buggies, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin Ware and Tin Plate—also a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

thick and thin sale work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for CASH or BARTER. Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it for the interest of all those wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned Goods, we do most earnestly solicit at least an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES GIBSON & CO.
No. 3. Exchange Block.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846. 282-tf

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!

THE Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving) from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of

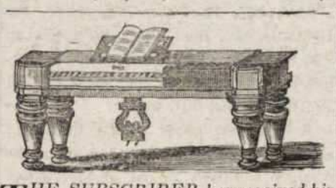
Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,

&c. &c. which he intends to sell as *low* as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for *ready pay only* among which may be found the following: a good assortment of

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Wristlets
Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons,
German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality,) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs,
Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons,
Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens, " " Pencils,
Silver and German Silver Thimbles,
Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do.
Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives,
Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks,
Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass, and Brittania Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays,
Shaving boxes and Soaps,
Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calf and Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Base Viol Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Accordeons—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and Brushes, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's tea setts, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store, in the Store occupied by M. Wheeler.

CALVIN BLISS.
N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver.
Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846. 271-1y



THE SUBSCRIBER has received his winter stock, which he offers for *Cash*, at greatly reduced prices.

The Public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. Now on hand, and daily adding. SOFAS of every variety and pattern, and the latest fashion, prices from $30 and upwards. DIVANS, OTTOMANS, LOUNGES, BUREAUS, of all kinds, from $1 and up.

Centre, Card, Tea, Dress, Pier, Dining, and Nest Tables.

Wash, Candle, and Toilet Stands.

Bedsteads—Mahogany, Maple, and Walnut, from $2 and up.

Piano Fortes; Piano Covers; Piano Stools.

Double and single Matresses of hair, shuck, palm leaf, or straw.

Double and single Cot Bedsteads.

do do Writing Desks.

CHAIRS.—The best assortment that can be found west of New York and the cheapest in this city.

Windsor Chairs, a good article, at $2 50 the sett.

Mahogany French Chairs, hair seat, a first rate article, and well finished for $3 50, Cash only.

Mahogany Rocking Chairs, hair seat and back, warranted good, at the low price of $12, for the cash only.

Flag and Cane Seat from 6s. and up.

Bird Cages, plain and gallery; Bird Glasses, Hobby-Horses, and Toy Wheelbarrows, for children; Patent Shower and Hip Baths; Boston Bath Pans, Camp Stools, Umbrella and Hat Stands, Fancy Bellows, Foot Scrapers, Cane Seat Counter and Boat Stools, Curtain material, Table covers, Patent Post-Office Balances, Picture Frames, Willow Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, Clocks, and Baskets; Brittannia Table Castors, very cheap.

J. W. TILLMAN,
No. 87, Jefferson Avenue.
Detroit, January 1, 1847. 297-1y

STEEL GOODS!

Purse Silks and Trimmings

SPLENDID FANS,

and any quantity of other goods of this sort at the OLD MANHATTAN STORE,
317 *Detroit.*

THE

Married Woman's Private Medical Companion.

By Dr. A. M. Mauriceau.

PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN.

[*Third Edition, 18mo. pp.* 250 *Price* $1 00.]

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