

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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T FOSTER, Editor.

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VARIETY.

DESPATCH.—On the 20th inst., in the town of Wheatfield, Monroe county, 300 bushels of wheat were threshed, floured and loaded upon a canal boat for market; all in one day.

The Detroit Advertiser notices as a new article of export, sixteen and a half tons of Grind Stones, of Michigan quarry and manufacture. They have the appearance of being as good as the best imported article.

There was to be a meeting of the slave holders of the 1st and 5th election districts, of Anne Arundel county, Md., held at Mount Zion Cross Roads, on the 16th inst., to adopt some measures to prevent the frequent absconding of their slaves. *Delia.*

"Well, neighbor, what's the most Christian news this morning?" said a pious gentleman to his friend, the Deacon. "I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman."—"Just like you! who is it that you have made happy by your charity this time?" "My wife."

"The Utica Liberty Press is out for John P. Hale as its candidate for President. We think well of Mr. Hale, but should like to see his course in Congress for one session, before we agree to vote for him. 'Confidence is a plant of slow growth.'"

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—Of about three hundred members of this institution who have served in the recent campaigns in Mexico, TWENTY-SIX have either been killed in battle, or died in the campaign with the army.

"Flour barrels for our friends, rifle barrels for our foes."—*An Exchange.*

"If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."—"For if ye love them that love you, what thank have ye?"

So says our Saviour.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Columbus (Ga.) Times calls upon the Northern Democrats to bring out Levi Woodbury of N. H. as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as a man who has a "Southern heart," and is not "fishy" on the Wilnot Proviso question, and the Charleston Mercury echoes the call. No Northern man is to be supported at the South, unless he is wedded to Southern principles.

LETTING OUT THE WATER.—Solomon's illustration of the beginning of strife is receiving some enforcement now-a-days—both the illustration and the thing illustrated. Mr. Shepherd, at Phillips, Maine, built himself a fine stone grist-mill, house, blacksmith shop, &c., on a small stream, which proved insufficient in its volume of water to carry his wheels. He thereupon repaired to a pond of some eight acres lying on a hill above him, and cut a trench by which the water was turned from the pond into his brook. No sooner had the water commenced running through the new cut, than it began to wash the cut deeper, and the deeper it went, the faster it gullied, till in a very short time an awful chasm let out the whole pond upon the little brook, and swelling into a torrent, swept away Mr. Shepherd's mill, house, shop and all, and did vast mischief besides; after which all became quiet, and the little brook ran along as peacefully as before, but it had no wheels to turn. As to the beginning of the strife, look at our Mexican war. It has well nigh emptied the big pond. When shall we see the little brook running peacefully along the valley again?—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

POETRY.

From Howitt's Journal.
Peace and War.

BY AN UNLETTERED YOUTH.

WAR.

Town deserted; burning village;
Murder; rape; destruction; pillage;
Man compelled man's blood to shed;
Weeping; waiting, want of bread;
Commerce checked; grave citizens
Armed with swords instead of pens;
Harvests trampled; homesteads burned;
This war! why isn't it spared?

PEACE.

Busy town and happy village;
Fruitful fields by careful tillage;
Smiling wife and children gay;
Labor singing through the day;
Bounteous harvest; busy farms;
Rusty swords, disused firearms;
War's vain glory set at naught;
This is Peace! why isn't it sought?

MISCELLANY.

Priessnitz and the Water Cure.

The following account of the origin of the Water Cure system was furnished the *Phrenological Journal* by A. J. Colvin, of Albany, formerly a patient at Grafenberg.

Vincent Priessnitz was the youngest of six children, and was born on the 4th day of October, 1799, at Grafenberg, the family residence, which has since become so celebrated by his discoveries. Altho' often stigmatized as an unlettered peasant, and of ignoble parentage, yet his father was a respectable landed proprietor. In virtue of the laws, whereby the real property descends to the youngest son, Priessnitz, on the death of his father, in 1838, became possessed of the family estates and residence. He received the rudiments of education at the Catholic school in the neighboring village of Freiwaldau, and was as well instructed as the majority of farmers' sons in our own country. His mother lost her life in the year 1821, on the same field where himself, not many years before, had received an injury, the cure of which had contributed greatly to extend his reputation, and lay the foundation of his future system. His only brother, and the eldest born, is a distinguished Catholic priest, and is now at the head of the principal cathedral in one of the neighboring provinces.

At the age of thirteen, Priessnitz sprained his wrist, which caused much pain and inflammation; he instinctively applied it to the pump. Finding that the water cooled the part, and assuaged the pain, but unable to keep it constantly there, it occurred to him to apply an *UMSCHLAG*, or wet bandage. He applied one accordingly, which he re-wet as fast as it dried. He found that this was entirely successful in removing the inflammation and relieving the pain, but that it induced a rash; and as this was a phenomenon new to his youthful mind as unaccountable, it led to much reflection. Was it favorable or the reverse, that such a consequence should flow from such a cause?—Could it be that his blood was impure? He persevered in the application, and the wrist speedily regained its strength. Shortly after, being in the woods, he crushed his thumb. He again resorted to the *UMSCHLAG*, and with like success; but again the rash made its appearance. He thought his blood must be bad, yet he could not decide without further evidence.

The success which had attended the application of the wet bandage in his own person, filled his mind with delight. He was impatient to see it tried upon others. Whenever, therefore, he heard of a neighbor who had received an injury, or had enlarged or swollen joints or parts, or was afflicted with pain, he urged, and generally prevailed upon him, to use the wet bandage: but he remarked that the rash did not uniformly appear; and in such cases the process of healing was rapid, while in those wherein it did appear, the cure was more obstinate.

This convinced him, that in one the blood was healthy, while in another it was mixed with peccant matter, and that water possessed the property of extracting that matter. In cases of chronic ulcers, and where there was no inflammation, it occurred to him to cover the wet bandage with a dry one, for the purpose of creating heat, or a return of inflammatory action, without which, he discovered a cure could not be effected.

In the sixteenth year of his age, the accident occurred to which I have alluded, nearly depriving him of life, and the world of the embryo system. Priessnitz was engaged in driving a young horse, with a load of hay, down the mountain. It became necessary to cog the wheels, to prevent the too rapid descent of the cart. He was standing before the horse, holding him by the head, while others were

performing the work of chaining; the horse got frightened, and rushed down the hill. Unwilling to allow him to destroy himself, Priessnitz held on, and was dragged down between his feet. While in this position, three of his teeth, two of them upper front teeth, were broken, and his arms and body severely bruised by the horse's hoofs. He could hold out no longer; the cart passed over his body, crushing three of his ribs. He was taken up senseless, and while in this state, the surgeon of Freiwaldau being summoned, probed his wounds, and pronounced them incurable. With a return of consciousness, Priessnitz bethought himself of his never-failing resource. He tore off the bandages of the surgeon, and applied the wet bandage. How gratified, and how soothing the application! The inflammation was subdued, the pain alleviated, and he felt persuaded that he should get well. He replaced the broken ribs by pressing his abdomen against the window-sill with all his strength, and inflating the lungs so as to swell out the chest. He then re-applied the *UMSCHLAG*, and finally recovered, although to this day he bears in his side a deep impress of the wheel by which he received the injury.

The accident, as is usual in country places, created quite an excitement, but the cure far greater. The simplicity of the means, and that a mere striping had evinced such boldness and fortitude, were matters of astonishment. The reputation of the *UMSCHLAG* was not only increased, it was established.

From this period, the mind of Priessnitz was directed toward the curative power of cold water. He felt that he had entered upon a mighty field of discovery; and he was resolved to know the extent of it. He now began to use the *Sponge* in connection with the *UMSCHLAG*, and with such marvelous success, that the peasants believed him a wizard; to test which, he frequently found, in the morning, a broom-stick placed across the door-sill. This credulity, natural, perhaps, to the ignorant, who are prone to attribute to supernatural power every occurrence which passes their comprehension, encouraged him in his experiments.

What was he to do where disease was general, not local? The *UMSCHLAG* and *Sponge* were found insufficient. Why not envelop the whole body? He was transported with the idea; and the *LEITCHEN*, or wet sheet packing sprang into existence.

Of all his discoveries, this may be esteemed the most important, considered with reference to the extent and variety of diseases in which it is employed; and would alone have embalmed his memory in the recollections of a grateful posterity. The old and the young, the feeble and the strong, are alike submitted to its soothing and revivifying influence. Priessnitz was elated! And well he might be, for he had made a discovery which entitled him to the homage of the world.

But he did not stop here. Finding some LOCAL CHRONIC AFFECTIONS resisting as well the *LEITCHEN* as the *UMSCHLAG*, he conceived the idea of partial baths, for a long time continued, to produce perturbation and reaction deep beneath the surface. HENCE THE FOUNDATION OF HEAD, EYE, ARM, SITZ, LEG AND FOOT BATHS. Still, there was a class of these cases so obstinate as to resist this united treatment. What was to be done? Was there no way in which the water could be here made effective? He had experienced the potency of falling water. Why might it not be the agent which he desired? He erected at once, in one of the beautiful dells of the mountain, a *DORNCHE*, and the object was attained!

The *SWITZEN*, or packing in the woolen blanket, was suggested by observing that perspiration frequently relieved pain, and was efficacious in many diseases, and as, unlike the vapor and hot baths, it did not accelerate the circulation and debilitate the system; and as sweating in it, after a proper time, would voluntarily terminate, he did not hesitate to give it the preference over all other known modes of promoting perspiration, and adopt it in practice. The patients who were obliged, occasionally to remain in it some time, on complaining of a sensation of faintness, he relieved by opening the windows, and washing the face. The relief thus afforded induced him to sponge the body, and no ill consequences following, he directed the whole person to be immersed. Hence he was led to the *WANNENBAD*, or plunge bath.

There was still a class, such as apoplexy, paralysis, tetanus, lock-jaw, hydrophobia, insanity, poisoning, &c., and some cases of determined colds, inflammations, and fevers, to which none of the treatment yet devised, except in some stages, perhaps, the *LEITCHEN*, was adapted. Here was a trial for the new system. Could it be overcome, the triumph was complete. In all the cases mention-

ed, a speedy cure was hoped for, in the judgment of Priessnitz, if a marked change could be produced. His genius did not desert him in this extremity. He designed *ANGESCHNITTENES*, or tepid shallow bath, to meet the emergency. Containing but a few inches of water, of a temperature of from 60 deg. to 70 deg. F., the patient could be kept in it, exposed to active friction, until the object sought for was effected (and he has been known to keep a patient in for nine hours). And here we have the *chef d'aure* of Priessnitz's discoveries. It is his favorite resource in these and in all cases of extremity; and it is not too much to say, that without it many of its most splendid achievements must have been unrecorded.

The *ANGESCHNITTENES*, or dripping wet sheet, was a much later addition to his practice, and was suggested by washing with hands and a towel. It is used, generally, as preparatory to other and stronger treatment, although it is, in some instances, continued to the termination of the cure.

Emigration to California—Horrid!

The Western Expositor, (Independence, Mo.) of Wednesday week, contains a letter written by Peter Quivey, of Jackson county, who went out last year with a company of emigrants to California. This letter is dated on the 24th of March last, at Lower Puebla. The writer arrived at the first settlement in California on the 14th of October, after a very long and tiresome journey.

A party of emigrants who went out, or started, with Col. Russell, suffered almost incredible hardships in the mountains last winter, having been prevented from crossing them by the snow. This company was composed of twenty-three wagons, and left Indian Creek on the 13th of May, 1846. About a month previous to the date of the letter, five women and two men arrived at Capt. Johnson's, the first house of the California settlements, entirely naked, and their feet frost-bitten. They stated that their company had arrived at Truckee's Lake, on the east side of the mountains, and found the snow so deep that they could not travel. Fearing starvation, sixteen of the strongest (eleven males and five females) agreed to start for the settlements on foot. After wandering about a number of days bewildered, their provisions gave out. Long hunger made it necessary to cast lots to see who should be sacrificed to make food for the rest, but at this time the weaker began to die, which rendered the taking of life unnecessary. As they died, the company went into camp and made meat of the dead bodies of their companions. Nine of the men died, and seven were eaten! One of the men was carried to Johnson's, on the back of an Indian. From this statement it would seem that the women endured the hardships better than the men, as none of them died. The company left behind numbered sixty souls, ten of them men and the others women and children. They were in camp about one hundred miles from Johnson's.

This writer says that General Kearney was then governor and commander-in-chief of Upper and Lower California.—*Atlas.*

The Lethcon.

We have taken it; we have had a dental extracted under its influence, and this was the way of it. We took our seat on a large chair, and took into our mouth a large tube, which conveyed the gas! We commenced inspiring and expiring at the same time. As our inspirations grew more regular, our coughing ceased, and we began to lose our consciousness. Then we began to hear a noise of a thousand nail mills. Then we seemed to be riding upon a railroad, along which myriad cars were thundering, and we were going faster and faster into a black void, in which were loud noises, as of an earthquake. Then we thought, "we will tell of this;" and were framing what figure of speech we should use in describing that jarring, thunderous noise, when we lapsed away, and found all quiet. We were upon an island. Summer breathed over the blue waters; odors, as of Eden, made the air faint with their luxury. Musical fountains plashed in marble basins—birds sang in cool groves. Away down a vista, overarched by climbing roses, a white palace appeared its walls. We were lying faint and languid, but joyful, gazing down this vista. Over us bent an old man, who gazed inquiringly into our face. Just then a bevy of maidens came capering along in graceful sport towards us. We laughed at their glee, and they, in revenge, attempted to bind us with roses. We put up our hands to save ourselves from such a calamity, and awoke, with our hands firmly clasping the arm of the operator, who had just ex-

tracted the tooth. The first thing we recognized, was a picture smiling upon us from the wall, which was that of the old man of our vision.

After the tooth was out, of course came the lassitude consequent upon the reaction of our over excitement.—*Cin. Herald.*

Primitive Iron-works.

"Rode with Livingston to see the iron-works of the Backstas, and found them well worthy a visit. The construction and management of the apparatus, which, as might be expected, was of a most primitive and simple order, was as follows. An oval hole, about six feet long two feet deep, and two feet broad, was divided in the centre by a clay kiln, some three feet high. In this kiln successive layers of charcoal and iron ore (the oxide of iron dug in the adjacent hills) were placed. Two men sat in the holes, one on either side the kiln, and each held in his hand two goat-skin bellows, the nozzles of which were made of horns, and inserted in holes at the base of the kiln. By means of these a continuous blast was kept up. The bellows were merely leather bags, made to open and close at their mouths by two parallel bits of stick, like the mouth of a carpet bag. A circular fence enclosed the whole from public view, for these works are kept secret from all but initiated, and the forging art is confined to certain families; even Moselle, their king, has been refused an insight into them. White men are supposed already to understand the art, and, when attended by a missionary, are readily admitted. Four parts of the ore, at least, are wasted in the ash; the remainder, consisting of pure metal, is wrought into form with stone hammers and anvils. Tabal Cabin must have made greater proficiency in the art.

"The smiths are very superstitious, and use many herbs as charms, or *medicines* for the iron during their labor. Simple, however, as is this process, the original discovery that the ore could, by the medium of fire, be made available to the service of man, is singular amongst men living so entirely in a state of nature. Hoes, knives, shears, hatchets, and are thus manufactured. A whole day's work does not yield more than a few pounds of iron, and it is only during one or two months in the year that it is lawful to work. The rocks here are trap, porphyry, schist, and sandstone, and the ore is found at the junction of the igneous and aqueous rocks."—*Methuen's South America.*

Romantic.

The London correspondent of the Traveller, relates the following pretty bit of romance:

"A strapping young country girl, along with her sweetheart, embarked in one of the emigrant ships then lying at the quay, with the intention of sailing for America, and being there married. The fair emigrant was possessed, moreover, of £200, which she directly placed in the hands of the captain of the vessel, and had hardly done so when her companion and intended applied to her for a portion of it.—This she refused; whereupon he coolly bid her good morning and disembarked. The deserted damsel, however, advanced to the gunwale, there harangued a large mob, who speedily collected to hear her, and ended, not by throwing herself into the river, but by assuring the crowd that if any young fellow who heard her was willing to take the place of the faithless swain, she was quite ready to accept of his services upon the same terms. A handsome young man who happened to be among the standers-by, immediately offered himself, and was accepted on the spot. The captain very properly sent to make inquiries about him, and found that he was, as he represented himself a single man, and the parties to this extempore match, sailed with that very tide for the shores of America."

From the Jacksonville (Florida) News.
The South and the Presidency.

But the question now comes, Would the North give us Mr. Woodbury as a candidate? We are fearful that it never would consent to this arrangement. Mr. Van Buren, through Mr. Wright, has shown pretty clearly what is to be the future policy of the North. We doubt whether they would ever permit a Northern candidate favored by the South to come before the people. But the suggestion has been made, and we have every reason to believe that the South will abide by it. It is now for the North to show its colors. We will concede everything that is consistent with our rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution. We should be base and underserving the name of American citizens if we went further. This, however, is certain—that we shall never consent to the nomination of any one who is not deadly hos-

tile to the spirit of the Wilnot Proviso. It is a *sine qua non*, and a position that the South will never depart from. It is one that has been forced upon the South.

She has demanded to be let alone, and to enjoy her rights as a section of the Republic. She has never proposed sectional measures until direct attacks were made upon her rights and political existence. Upon the North rests the odium of betraying the country, upon the suggestion of miserable fanatics and would-be traitors. We have but defended our own, and this we trust to be able to defend forever, against any assaults and against any enemies that have or may arise in hostility to us. The resolutions of the Legislature of the 'Old Dominion' are inscribed upon our banner. Bearing this steadily before us, we are ready to be friends to those who are our friends, but enemies to those who would be our enemies.

Pithy Texts.

Senator Joseph R. Underwood, Jan. 18, 1835, in an address delivered at Frankfort, laid down the following propositions:

1. That slave labor costs more than free. Proof, those states without slaves surpassed those that hold them, and sell productions of the same kind, raised by the slave, cheaper.
2. Free states surpass the slave in all the comforts of life.
3. Slavery violates the principles of the Declaration of Independence.
4. The masters' slaves are a great disadvantage to his children.
5. Valuable citizens are quitting the state on account of slavery.
6. The rapid increase of the slave over the white population.
7. Many christians believe slavery to be incompatible with the truths of the Bible.

We shall give hereafter, his reasons for these propositions. They are strongly put, and should be well considered. We commend them to the attention of all our readers, for they are worthy their best thoughts.—*Kentucky Examiner.*

THE SLAVE'S IDEA OF FREEDOM.

The following eloquent passage is taken from a speech delivered in the Assembly of Virginia, by James McDowell, the present Governor of that State:—"You may place the slave where you please; you may dry up to your utmost the fountains of his feeling, the springs of his thought—you may yoke him to your labor as an ox which liveth only to work, and worketh only to live: you may put him under any process, which, without destroying his value as a slave, will debase and crush him as a rational being—you may do this, and the idea that he was born to be free will survive it all. It is allied to his hope of immortality; it is the ethereal part of his nature which oppression cannot reach, it is a torch lit up in his soul by the hand of Deity, and never meant to be extinguished by the hand of man."

MUSQUITOES.—Attach a piece of flannel or sponge to a thread, made fast to the top of the bedstead; wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits, and the mosquitoes will leave.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

"But don't dabble in the dirty waters of Politics."

This kind admonition is so frequently and indiscriminately volunteered, by certain classes of citizens, to Liberty men, and especially to clergymen, who conscientiously believe it their duty to pray that our "rulers may be peace, and our exactors righteousness;" and to act in all the relations of life, consistently with their prayers; that it becomes us to understand the meaning and force of the caution, and see how far it has a legitimate application to ourselves, our conduct and duties, as men, christians, citizens, and philanthropists.

That Whiggery and Democracy (so called) have much occasion, from experience as well as observation in their respective parties, to adopt, as applicable to each other and themselves, the above admonition, we are by no means disposed to dispute, or even to doubt. For unquestionably, if the phrase "dirty waters," as above used, is intended to characterize political dishonesty, chicanery, forgery, professing alone of republicanism and democracy, and supporting despotism, oligarchy, aristocracy, rape, adultery, concubinage, and every other outrage upon the rights of millions of their own NATIVE BORN COUNTRYMEN; then surely, words more appropriate, and illustrative could not be used, as applicable to their conduct. If political and official falsehood, deception, extravagance, corruption, favoritism and hypocrisy are character-

ized by those words "dirty waters," there can certainly be no objection to their use by either of those parties in reference to the other.

But we take the ground, that the political duties of men, as important and solemn as their social, civil or religious duties; and that good citizens are under the same, (and if possible greater) obligations to do their political duties conscientiously, (inasmuch as they regard the interests and welfare of the whole community,) as their private or social duties.

And it is not a little surprising to see many, and even some apparently conscientious clergymen asserting that our political duties and obligations, are entirely distinct from, and have no connection with, or bearing upon, our moral and religious duties and obligations. In other words, that there are relations in life, in reference to which, we may entirely neglect and refuse to acknowledge God, and our obligations to Him, and to holiness. And it is undoubtedly, the too great prevalence of this recklessness and destitution of moral as well as political principle in those parties and individuals, which has, for years past, exhibited the astounding picture, of men, of all shades of moral, and immoral character, joining hands, (at the same time that they were denouncing despotism, tyranny, monarchy, oligarchy and aristocracy, trumpet-tongued, in the old as well as new world)—in placing, almost uniformly, the whole power of the nation in the hands of practical and avowed despots, tyrants and robbers.

Fellow-citizens, allow me to remind you, that we have the very highest authority for pronouncing the man recreant to his moral and religious duties, who neglects his political obligations, and thereby, practically, at least, abandons that post of duty and influence assigned him by his country, as well as his God, to the reckless demagogue and political aspirant.—You cannot have forgotten the history of Moses, Joshua, David, and many other ancient christians. Did they abandon to the vicious, dissolute and dishonest, the political, any more than the religious, interests of the nation? Certainly not. Can a man—a clergyman—consistently pray for righteous rulers, and at the same time neglect to use his influence, by vote and every other legitimate manner, in electing good men to be such rulers?—Clearly it would be absurd.

But it will not be denied that, if the political waters of this nation have become "dirty"—(and who, that has carefully observed the movements of the Whig and Democratic parties for a few years past, will doubt the truth of their assertion to this effect?)—that it is time that the wise, the good, the conscientious, the religious portion of the land see to it that they no longer, by their neglect, (to give it no harsher name), abandon the very sources of power and influence to the control of the profligate demagogue, and reckless politicians.

Then, fellow-citizens, fellow countrymen, fellow christians, as you value our abused, yet glorious institutions; as you value the continuance of our liberties, and our altars; no longer neglect to use your political, as well as moral and religious influence for the establishment and permanent continuance and diffusion of universal liberty and justice, in this highly favored, but very guilty nation.

C. GURNEY.

Centreville, 24th July, 1847.

Meeting at Centreville.

CENTREVILLE, Aug. 3, 1847.

MR. EDITOR:—According to appointment, we held our County Liberty Association Anniversary on the 31st ult. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable season, we had quite a gathering of the tried and true friends of Liberty, both male and female. After the election of officers for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, the Association listened to quite an animated discussion on various resolutions introduced by the Business Committee, in which C. Gurney Esq., Rev. E. S. Tyler, Samuel T. Creighton and others participated. Rev. William Denison, of Kalamazoo, then addressed the Association, principally upon the subject of West India Emancipation. His address was replete with historical truth, stirring appeals, and eloquent passages, and fully sustained the author's high reputation.—He was followed by Mr. Samuel T. Creighton, in a short, but highly characteristic speech. The Association then adjourned to meet at Burr Oak on the third Friday of this month. Our fall campaign has opened, and the spirit manifested at this meeting is a sure omen of progress. We feel that we have everything to encourage us in the signs of the times, and are determined, not only to continue our efforts, but to "put in a little more grape" than ever. Yours,
S. J. M. HAMMOND.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, August 14.

Liberty Nominations.

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

To Subscribers.

Owing to the continued illness of our agent, Mr. DELL, he has not yet been able to make the tour of the State as he expected, and as we have received of late scarcely any thing by mail, our receipts have nearly stopped. Yet we are obliged to get out the paper every week at an expense of \$32.00, whether our receipts be \$10, \$5, or nothing! We hope all our friends who can will immediately forward the amount of their indebtedness, in full or in part, by mail, without waiting for an agent to call on them. It is now once more "after harvest," and if we are to live at all, we must shortly have our arrears coming in. Letters inclosing bank bills may be sent direct from subscribers to us, at our risk and expense.

General Taylor's Nomination.

While the disposition to favor the election of Gen. Taylor without respect to party distinctions, seems to be on the increase at the South, his letter to the Cincinnati Signal, and others of a similar nature, have somewhat discouraged many of his warmest Whig friends at the North, whose minds were bent on electing him as the Whig candidate, to be duly nominated by a National Convention. The North American and United States Gazette, having been lately united at Philadelphia, have let down his name from the head of their columns, on the ground that the Whig organization must be kept up.

The National Whig, at Washington City, which is a zealous Taylor paper, and aspired to be at the head of the movement, on the appearance of the Signal letter, denounced it as forgery, saying—

"The Signal letter is the offspring of some miserable man, lying fellow, who would steal your purse or stab you in the back, if an opportunity only offered of doing either, without detection."

What a sad blunder this! Unless it can be in some way atoned for, the Whig must bid a long farewell to all hopes of becoming the Government organ under "Old Zack's" administration.

The New York Mirror, which was the first to put up the name of Gen. Taylor for President, referring to Gen. T.'s last letter, says:

"If Gen. Taylor wrote it, we can only say, with regret, that he has written himself out—which we do not believe—or that his friends have done what his enemies have not been able to do—vanquished him."

The Boston Courier, a prominent Whig paper, says:

"If Gen. Taylor wishes to be President, he had best say which party he belongs to, without any further non-sensical gabble about being the candidate of no party."

The Cleveland True Democrat, Whig, makes a strong opposition to Taylor, and does not spare him. Here is a bit at the old General.

"To conquer the hoards of guerrillas that infest the country, is no boy's play. Perhaps Gen. Taylor will make the blood bounds available in hunting them down, that he recommended in Florida, while prosecuting that war in behalf of slaveholders."

In reply to the Troy Whig, that paper says:

"The Editor says that our course is calculated to secure the election of Silas Wright, and charges us with 'treachery and hypocrisy' because we do not come out and advocate his election. Now we do not see how our opposition to Taylor is going to secure the election of Wright. On the contrary, if Silas Wright be elected, it will be on account of those Whigs who are endeavoring to thrust Taylor upon the Whig party. If they succeed, it will drive hosts of Whigs to vote for Wright. And why should it not? Taylor is no more of a Whig than Wright. He refuses to run as the Whig candidate. He never has been identified with the Whig party. He never has cast a Whig vote. The last vote he ever gave was for Gen. Jackson. Why then should Whigs support him in preference to Wright? But we do not expect to vote for either. 'Sink or swim, live or die,' we mean to vote for no one who does not openly and fearlessly maintain our sentiments, and is willing to stake his all upon their success, let the result be what it may."

Horace Greeley, since his journey to Chicago, has come out, announcing that Gen. Taylor is not his choice, but recommending moderation and conciliation, as the votes of those who prefer Gen. Taylor will be needed to elect a Whig President. A very reasonable thought.

In Maine, we learn from the Liberty Standard that the feeling among the Whigs in favor of Taylor is very strong; and that there is a disposition among the prominent Whigs to make him their candidate by acclamation. That paper also says:—

"A large Taylor convention of Whigs

and democrats was held at Augusta, which went on very well till the committee, pretty strongly whig, brought in their resolutions, which reflected so strongly on the present administration that the Democrats could not stand it—some disturbance followed, and the meeting decomposed.—They had been trained so long into mutual hostility that they would not work together well the first time, although there was no disagreement on the main question—that of supporting Gen. Taylor.—We see no reason why those parties should not unite in his favor except that there will not be offices enough."

The Kennebec Journal seems to be opposed to the movement: but the Bangor Whig appears to be for Taylor whether he be a Whig or not. That paper says:

"There was an effort made at Augusta to fuse all parties, and to bring them into a new and special organization in favor of Gen. Taylor, but this was not permitted there, nor would it have been proper. Assuasive events have shown, since the proofs of Gen. Taylor being a substantial Whig, are daily multiplying. At Augusta there is an excellent feeling among the Whigs generally."

In Maryland, the Democrats of Hartford County passed strong resolutions in favor of the General for the Presidency. The Baltimore Whig Convention nominated Gen. Taylor as the "People's candidate."

In North Carolina, at one of the largest political meetings ever held in the State, Gen. Taylor was unanimously nominated. The principal feature of this meeting was the union of the Whigs and Democrats.

As for Gen. Taylor himself, his speech at the Monterey celebration, as well as his letters, seem to show that he is ready to serve in the field of politics as of war, and that he expects to be a candidate at all events.

Under all these circumstances, we could not be induced to believe that the Whigs of the North would support a man of whose capacity for office they know little, who conceals his sentiments on political matters from the public, who is supported at the South mainly because he is a Southern man, who refuses a nomination as a Whig candidate, and whom they do not know to be a Whig at all, were it not for one consideration: they want the most available candidate that can be found, and had rather be successful with Taylor, Whig or no Whig, than be defeated with the staunchest and ablest Whig in their ranks. They know well enough, that even if he be nominally a Whig he may prove another Tyler on every political question: but if they can be assured of success in electing him, they are ready to run the risk of this, and go for him "without a why or wherefore."

We speak now of the leaders and politicians of the party. The great mass of substantial farmers and working men among the northern Whigs we believe to be opposed to his nomination.—But their reluctance can be eventually overcome by the influence of the leaders and of the press.

The question has been started among the Whigs whether a National Convention will be held, and there is no unanimity of opinion about it. But we think circumstances now look favorable for the holding of one. The Southern Whigs would of course have no objection to send in a delegation to support Taylor; while the northern friends of Taylor could secure the election of a sufficient number of members to give him a majority in the National Convention, leaving the Anti-slavery and Wilmot Proviso portions of the party to support Taylor, or go wherever they pleased. In this view of the matter, we think it would be expedient for the northern friends of Gen. Taylor to be earnest for a National Convention with the expectation of securing for him the national Whig nomination.

In this state of things, what is the course of the Democratic leaders? Their papers are filled with continued and exaggerated accounts of the divisions and difficulties among the Whigs, while they carefully keep out of sight the fact that the same crisis is approaching with equal rapidity in their own party.—In fact, the Northern Democrats are already divided into two parties, one inclined to hold on to the old compromise, proslavery platform on which they have hitherto triumphed; who would prefer Gen. Cass, or a man of similar stamp for a candidate; while the others are strongly devoted to the Wilmot Proviso, and are for committing the party at the North to it, fully and irrevocably. These would prefer Silas Wright.

The leaders of both these divisions are secretly at work to gain such an ascendancy as will give them the preponderance in the National Convention. Hence, they think the great battle is to be fought: for it is the first principle of Democracy, practically, to support the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be. The indications now are, that the proslavery portion of the party at the North supported by the whole southern delegation, will succeed in nominating Cass, or a similar man, perhaps now unthought of. In this case, according to all former precedents, we shall see the whole Wilmot Proviso portion of the party forgetting their principles, and raising a general shout for the election of a man entirely hostile to their most cherished views and

purposes. True, they will hate to do this; but they will hate to see an antagonist Whig elected still more.

On the other hand, should the Wilmot Proviso portion of the party obtain the ascendancy in the Convention and nominate Silas Wright, or a similar man, the consequences would be momentous and lasting. The entire Democracy of the South would go in a body for Taylor; while Wright would carry the Northern States generally. The candidates would represent the two different sections of the Union, and it would be for their interest, and the interest of their friends, to adapt themselves to sectional views as much as possible. The Northern Democrats could never thereafter hope for Southern support. Their sin would be of a character, not to be forgiven; and hence their policy and interest would be to become just as fast and as much antislavery as public opinion in the North would tolerate.—And whether successful or not in the pending election, when the division from the Southern wing of the party had taken place, it would not long stop at Wilmot Proviso, but would become more and more, from policy, interest, and feeling, if not from principle, an aggressive anti-slavery party. Such we believe will be the result of the nomination of a straight forward Wilmot Proviso man by the Democratic Convention. But we do not yet believe such a man will be nominated.—The South have always coaxed, threatened or fooled the Northern Democracy into whatever they pleased, and we expect they will be able to do the same thing again.

We have expressed our views at some length on this matter, as the movements of political parties, under our government, have a most intimate concern with the cause of human liberty. Great events, of signal benefit or disaster to the nation, may arise from the nomination or election of a single man, or the passage of one resolution by a National Convention.—While, therefore, we deem it important to labor for the dissemination of anti-slavery truth among the great masses, it is well to keep a vigilant eye upon those fountain-heads of political power whence the influence comes that wields all their mighty interests with the same ease with which the helmsman directs the course of the ponderous ship upon the ocean.

The Wilmot Proviso in Maine.

The following resolution have been reported by the joint select committee of the Legislature of Maine, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to slavery in newly acquired territory:

"Resolved, That Maine, by the action of her State government, and by her representation in Congress, should ably and cheerfully by the letter and spirit of the concessions of the Constitution of the United States; at the same time resisting firmly all demands for their enlargement or extension.

"Resolved, That the sentiment of this State is profound, sincere, and almost universal, that the influence of slavery upon productive energy is like the blight of mildew; that it is a moral and social evil; that it does violence to the rights of man, as a thinking, reasoning, and responsible being. Influenced by such considerations, this State will oppose the introduction of slavery into any territory which may be acquired as indemnity for claims upon Mexico.

"Resolved, That, in the acquisition of any free territory, whether by purchase or otherwise, we deem it the duty of the General Government to extend over the same the ordinance of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, with its rights and privileges, and immunities.

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to support and carry out the principles of the foregoing resolutions.

"Resolved, That the Governor is requested to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States."

All the Liberty papers that we have seen seem to be unanimous against the nomination of Gerrit Smith by the Buffalo Convention, except the Cortland True American and Albany Patriot. At the same time we believe there are many individuals of the party in all the States who would like to see that event take place.

We have received a copy of the "Narrative of William Brown, a fugitive Slave written by himself." Boston, 25 Cornhill, 110 pages. We have not yet had time to read it. It is well spoken of by our exchanges.

Messrs. Garrison, Douglass and S.S. Foster, all "Old Organization" lecturers, whose fame as Disunionists has extended throughout the country, are on a visit to Ohio.

Rev. Mr. Graham, who was suspended by the Cincinnati Presbytery for teaching that Slavery is a Scriptural institution, has been received, after due inquiry, into the good fellowship of the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

The Macedon Nomination.

Mr. L. P. Noble, the publisher of the Washington Era, has a communication in that paper, proposing that the Buffalo Convention shall nominate Gerrit Smith for President, and Elihu Burritt for Vice President, and by uniting on the same national candidates, heal the breach that has taken place in the Liberty party, and give our united antislavery strength for the same persons. In favor of this he urges, that "it has been a leading principle with the Liberty party, that if a man held no political fellowship with slaveholders, and was right and true on the question of Slavery, his belief or disbelief on other political questions should not be a subject of inquiry;" that Gerrit Smith answered to this description, and should not therefore be proscribed on account of his other political views, he declaring that he is still a Liberty man: that to refuse to nominate him on this ground is to establish a new test for the Liberty party: that at least three fourths of the Liberty men of the country believe in the principles avowed by the Macedon Convention, although they are not in favor of now adopting them as the creed of the party: that Mr. Smith will receive most of the antislavery votes of New York, and electoral tickets for him will be formed in most of the Free States: that the Buffalo Convention, in nominating Mr. Smith, would endorse only the man, and could, if it pleased, expressly re-affirm its "one-idea" principle; that Mr. Smith is the strongest man for a candidate in our party, and that the National Reformers have virtually nominated Mr. Smith, and will probably give him 50,000 votes.

These reasons, perhaps, are as strong as any that could be urged, but a bare statement of them makes it plain enough to us that a re-nomination of the candidates of the Macedon Convention would be a practical endorsement of the nine-teen principles of that Convention. This endorsement the Liberty party never will make in good faith, and were the thing nominally done, it would give rise to endless dissensions, and be disastrous in the end. Had the Liberty party, two years ago, unitedly agreed on those or similar principles, the result might have been different. By this time we could have become harmonious in opinion and action, this division in the party would have been prevented, and assuming all the principles and responsibilities properly devolving on us as a permanent national party, we might have entered the campaign of 1848 under auspices much more favorable than we can hope for as a divided party. But is vain to try to make those act together who are diametrically opposed on the points on which they are to act. It is better at once to separate than to remain together in a disagreeing and contentious state; and as the separation has already taken place, we think it will, in the end, be the best for both parties, and for the common cause, that it be permanent. The Liberty League now are in reality, a new antislavery party. Let them labor for the advancement of all their principles as best they can; and let those of the Liberty party who prefer the old "one-idea" platform adhere to it and make it as efficient as possible. And let all antislavery brethren agree to differ in all kindness and good feeling.

We have received from Washington the following startling intelligence.—We hope that the subject will be fully investigated at the next session of Congress.

THE VOTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Consent to the sale of Christian women as slaves by the General Government at public auction, for money to carry on the war against Mexico!

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1847.

Mr. Editor,—I received a short note this morning, without signature, informing me that two females, (who have been for some time confined in the United States Slave Warehouse in this city, and in whose wretched condition I had previously taken some interest,) would be sold at 10 o'clock, for the benefit of the United States.

I immediately procured the "Union," and found in it, the following advertisement.

"MARSHAL'S SALE.—In virtue of five several writs of *perpetuam*, issued from Clerk's office of the circuit court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, &c. to me directed, I shall expose to public sale for cash, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at the south front door of the jail of said county, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, viz:—

One negro woman named, Elizabeth, about the age of sixty years; and one negro girl, named Caroline, about the age of twenty years; seized and levied upon as the property of Henry Miller, and sold to satisfy judicials No. 22, for October term, 1847, in favor of the Post Master General; also judicial Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, to June term, 1847, in favor of the U. S., and against said Henry Miller.

ALEXANDER HUNTER, Marshal of the District of Columbia."

I instantly repaired to the Government Man Auction, but found myself a few minutes too late to witness the sale. I was, however, informed that there was a good deal of competition among "the trade" and quite a number were present. A noted dealer, known to the colored people here as "the Rev. Mr. Williams," was one of the most spirited bidders.

I was glad to learn, however, that benevolence outbid selfishness. Some kind hearted gentlemen became the purchasers of these two females—professors of religion—and the United States receives into its treasury \$530!

What has the North to do with slavery? Is the seizure and sale of these women provided for in the Constitution? The "great defender" and expounder" of that instrument knows—so does "honest John!"

If it wasn't all right and well approved by the voters, the voice of old Massachusetts would have been heard long ago.

The case of the poor slave woman who was so inhumanly whipped, last Congress, was well known to the Honorable and Reverend member from Worcester county, yet he offered no resolution against the use of the U. S. Prison to confine her without the slightest charge of crime. He knew his constituents—the voters were satisfied that it was all right.

The voters of the free States have long held the key to the slaves' prison-house in Washington, but they have never told their Representatives to turn back the bolt!

It is the voters of the North who have made this fair city the man-market of the nation.

It is the North that furnishes Satan with his sentinels, to guard and defend these deeds.

Your good city, I understand, is about to furnish one of our churches with a pastor; I confess I have no little curiosity to see whether he will come and sit down quietly among members who buy and sell one another, and among Elders who defend the deed as a Bible-sanctioned practice.—Boston Daily Whig. J.B.W.

The Albany Evening Journal remarks on the recent case of slave selling in Washington for the benefit of the United States Treasury.—

"This Government Auction of Slaves, resulted we are happy to learn from the National Era, in the Freedom of a Mother and Daughter. But that does not wipe out the disgrace of such a Publication, nor atone for the infamy of such a sale. We have seen nothing, in the annals of Slavery, more abhorrent than the fact, proclaimed in the Government Journal, that two human beings with immortal souls, were to be sent into perpetual Slavery for the benefit of the Government of the United States!—Yes, we blush to know that a Court Journal gave public notice that on a given day 'one Negro woman, named Elizabeth, about the age of sixty years; and one Negro Girl, named Caroline, about the age of twenty years, having been seized and levied upon, would be sold to satisfy judgments in favor of the United States!'

The Sale took place. The 'Negro Woman' and the 'Negro Girl' were struck off, by the Marshal, to the highest bidder. The purchase money—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness!—being the 'batches' thus sold—was paid into the U. S. Treasury to be used in the prosecution of a War designed to extend the blessings of a 'Domestic Institution' the workings of which occasioned this 'Sale' within gun-shot of the Hall where Senators and Representatives assemble to talk of Equal Rights, Civil Liberty, Civilization and Philanthropy!"

The Raleigh Standard tells a story about John Tyler and the Whig Justices of his county, who appointed Mr. Tyler overseer of highways. They enjoyed the joke greatly when they saw him riding around to warn out the hands. But as the law of Virginia specifies no limited time for working on the roads, but merely requires them to be put in order, John Tyler kept the whole county at work for nearly two months, to the entire neglect of all farming operations. The people held a public meeting, and urged him either to stop working on the road, or resign. But he would do neither, being determined the Whigs should find he was not to be "headed" so easily.

Hon. Edward Bradley, member of Congress elect from the Second district in this State, died at Croton Hotel in New York, a few days since. His body was taken to Marshall for interment. His death will leave a vacancy to be filled by another election in that district.

Amos Tuck, the newly elected Representative to Congress from New Hampshire, is highly spoken of by the Liberty paper of that State. He was elected by Whigs, Democrats, and Liberty men. We trust he will not prove another Col. Cilley.

The news from Mexico appears to be confirmed.

Hon. E. S. Hamlin, of Ohio, lately visited John Q. Adams at home. In conversation, the old gentleman expressed himself feelingly on the present political condition of the country. In reference to the Mexican war, Mr. H. says:

Mr. Adams thinks that a treaty of some kind will be "patched up" (to use his own words) with Mexico. Mr. Polk promises every one who visits him, that the war will soon be concluded. It is now supposed that the plan is, for Gen. Scott, when he reaches Mexico, to organize a government there, and then form a treaty with this government of his own making, ceding to us the Rio Grande, and thence, up that river, to Paso Del Norte, and from thence to the Pacific.—Our army will be the withdrawn with in this new boundary, except a sufficient number to protect the government formed by Scott; and thus, the war be apparently ended. I say apparently, for there can be no doubt, that the perpetration of such an outrage, would cause frequent outbreaks of Mexicans, and then, when the proper time should arrive, would form a sufficient pretext for our taking possession of the whole country. In the mean time, the troops we should leave in Mexico and those which would be necessary to maintain this boundary, and keep the Indians in subjection, would at all times be ready prepared to complete the conquest of Mexico, whenever slaveholders should be prepared to take possession of the country and populate it with slaves."

A second Taylor meeting has been held in Detroit at which Wm. Woodbridge was nominated for Vice President. The Free Press says that seven members, including the officers, composed the meeting, and fifteen spectators were present. Mr. Ellis, Editor of the Vineyard, seems to have been the presiding genius of the meeting. The principal Taylor Whigs, it appears, for some reason stayed away, except Mr. Emmons, who declined voting on the resolutions presented. The two Taylor meetings in Detroit do not seem to have displayed much force in favor of the old General thus far. They rather remind us of Tyler meetings. If Gen. T. is to carry the state next year, his friends should make a better beginning than they have done.

During a discussion on the Wilmot Proviso in the Maine Legislature, Mr. Severance, Whig, introduced a resolution against the admission of any slave territory.

This was opposed by several Whig members, and was voted down by more than two to one, both Whigs and Democrats voting against it.

Rev. Amos A. Phelps died a few days since, in Roxbury, Mass. He had just returned from a voyage to the West Indies, for the improvement of his health. He was an early and efficient laborer in the antislavery cause, and has been nominally a corresponding Editor of the National Era.

Rev. Orange Scott died at New-ark, N. J. Aug. 1. His health had been declining for some time. He was a man of great perseverance and energy of character, and has accomplished much for the antislavery cause. His character will be held in high esteem by posterity, as an able and earnest advocate for universal justice and freedom.

The Cincinnati Herald says that the inhabitants of Monterey celebrated the fourth of July by a public dinner at which Gen. Taylor was present. The old gentleman was called upon for a speech, in response to a toast, connecting his name with the Presidency. He reported to have said "that if he consented to the use of his name, it was at the call of the people of his country, and that if elected he should serve to the best of his ability, for the benefit of the whole country, not of a party."

The following from the Cleveland True Democrat, is emphatically true of several Whig papers in this State:

"A man cannot denounce slavery and advocate the election of Taylor at the same time. There is too much of the 'good Lord and good Devil' in doing it. And thus we find, that all those Whig papers, that six months ago opposed slavery so strong, but now support Gen. Taylor, are hail fellows well met with the institution of slavery. They never were in heart baptised with the love of liberty, and therefore easily and naturally return like the dog to his vomit, and the sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire."

Ordination.

Ordained, as Evangelists, at Shiawassee village, in Shiawassee County, on the 30th of June last, by the Genessee Association; Rev. S. R. Bissell, Licentiate from Huron (Ohio) Presbytery, and now laboring under commission from the A. H. M. Society in Clinton County. Also, Rev. Wm. Platt, Licentiate from Lorain (Ohio) Association, and now laboring with the Congregational Church in La-peer.

Sermon by Rev. O. Parker, of Rochester. Ordaining prayer by Rev. S. Hardy, of Owosso, from Washtenaw Presbytery. Charge by Rev. O. Parker.—Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. G. Matton, of Vernon.

The President has appointed Sterling Price, of Missouri, to be Brigadier General in the army, in place of Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, who declined the appointment. A SLAVEHOLDER of course! They are "born to command."

Gen. Worth has been mentioned as a Northern man; but it is now stated that he has a plantation in Tennessee. Mr. Wise once said in Congress we need GENTLEMEN for officers! we presume Mr. Polk is of the same opinion; and hence his preference of Slaveholders, who are gentlemen by profession.

From The War.

GEN. SCOTT IN THE CITY OF MONTEZUMAS!

An extra from the N. O. National says Scott entered the capital of Mexico on the 17th ult.

The news was brought by a courier to Vera Cruz. Gen. Scott met with no opposition till within 8 miles of the city, where a battle was fought.

The enemy gave way, and the civil authorities came out and capitulated.—The American loss put down at 300.

The Mexican loss is reported to be heavy, but the amount not stated.—SANTA ANNA and CANALIZO had a quarrel.

The Delta credits the report. The Picayune discredits. Fever increasing in New Orleans.

Progress of Anti-Slavery.

O. A. Brownson, the noted editor of the Boston Quarterly Review, in an article abusing abolitionists, is compelled to acknowledge that the cause hates so cordially is rapidly advancing. He says:

But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they have the sympathy of a large portion of the people of the Free States, and that in several of the Northern States, they are already powerful enough to make it an object for demagogues to bid for their suffrages. Both political parties pander to them. Even the administration seems to court them; for it has appointed from this Commonwealth scarcely an individual to a prominent office in its gift, not selected from the Abolition section of its friends,—certainly, no one distinguished for his bold and resolute opposition to Abolition movements. In the Whig party, the tendency to Abolitionism, or to court the Abolitionists, is, perhaps, still more decided than in the Democratic party. In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, the party, at least just before elections, is almost avowedly Abolitionists and would be in this State, were it not for a few distinguished leaders, whose influence we are sorry to see daily declining. Young Whigdom in all the Free States, composed of young men and boys, not to say young misses, who are soon to be the Whig party itself, is virtually an Abolition party, and its leaders are nearly as far gone as Garrison, Phillips, Leavitt, and Abby Foster.

All the sects, if we except, perhaps, High Church Episcopalians, are either already carried away by the Abolition fanaticism, or rapidly yielding to it.—The great body of Unitarian ministers in New England, once a respectable and conservative body of men, exerting, indeed, a bad influence on religion, yet highly commendable for political and social virtues, are almost to a man now mad and fanatical Socialists and Abolitionists. If some few yet hold out, they are timid and without influence on the general action of the body of which they are members. Nearly all the young men from Protestant theological seminaries come out infected, and, wherever settled as ministers, seek to enlist their congregations in the movement.

SUBLIMITY SUBLIMATED.—The little native paper down at Boston thus concludes one of its rousing appeals for shutting out all foreign emigrants:—

"There is not a moment to be lost. While we are sleeping, the enemy is sowing tares. In a few years, our doom as a people will be sealed. Coming generations, as they walk among the records of the past on our soil, will pause in grief to read our epitaph: *Here lie the Remains of a mighty Nation, self-destructed, while slumbering over the insidious wiles of Foreign Influence.*"

If this "mighty nation" destroys itself "while slumbering," the grand inquest of nations will most probably bring in a verdict of "death from the night-mare."—Chr. Citizen.

CURIOSITIES OF THE WEST.—A gentleman who has been traveling through the Western country, writes to the Newton Journal of what he has seen. He says:

"I have seen many other great and amazing things—among which are soil from 20 to 30 feet in depth—a Kentuckian 7 feet 10 inches high—a cat-fish weighing 100 pounds—500 bushels of strawberries in one day, many of which were one inch in diameter—trees 27 feet in circumference, prairie fires nearly as large as humming birds, and mosquitoes about the size of yellow wasps."

VARIETY.

The Russian soldier is a mere machine, and has not a thought beyond his church and the Emperor; and for both he believes it his duty to live or die. Most of the army is composed of serfs or slaves, and the pay of the soldier is only about three dollars per annum. He is fed upon a coarse bread and a kind of soup, and upon some great *fete day* he is given meat as a luxury. The pay of the Russian officers is also very small. A lieutenant gets but five hundred rubles per annum, which is a little more than a hundred dollars; a captain seven hundred rubles, and a colonel two thousand rubles. You ask how they live? The officers generally have a competency beyond their pay; some few there are who have not, and their condition is worse than the soldier's, for the latter is provided with a uniform, and is fed at the expense of the Emperor.

The funeral services for the repose of the soul of O'Connell were celebrated at Rome with great pomp on the 28th ult., had been announced. So early as 8 o'clock A. M., the Church of St. Andrew della Valla was invaded by an immense crowd. The son of O'Connell, Rev. Dr. Miley, and all the Irish then at Rome were present, together with a number of Cardinals, Bishops, Roman Princes, and the elite of the French Clergy and travelers, who are always numerous in Rome.

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

EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE.—The Boston Chronotype says that Orestes A. Brownson always writes readily, stirring up thoughts in the reader as with a mighty pudding-stick.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.—A learned Bergin, M. Mainple, has recently discovered a very simple means of distinguishing between real and apparent death. It consists in creating a small burn; if there is life, a blister always is formed, even in the absence of all apparent sensibility. If death has already intervened, nothing of the kind occurs.

A young Shoemaker, a pegged workman, of Quincy, sailed on Saturday from Boston in the packet ship Washington Irving, for Liverpool, having contracted for one year, to take charge of a shoe factory in Liverpool, to instruct the operatives in the making of *pegged shoes and boots*—an art they do not understand in England yet. Johnny Bull will next be after some of our Connecticut boys, to learn him how to make *wooden nutmegs*. The precocious genius of the Yankees is yet destined to rule the world.

UNION FOR SLAVERY.—A meeting friendly to the claims of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, was held in Augusta on Wednesday evening. Whigs and Democrats mingled together on the occasion. Resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for a Mass Convention.—*Maine Paper*.

SLAVE MURDER.—Some female slaves were found enjoying themselves upon the premises of a Mr. Toomer in Charleston, on the night of the 4th of July. He seized them and ordered one of his slaves to inflict fifty lashes upon each. One of the victims died from the effects of the cruelty. The inhuman wretch informed the owner of the poor creature that he had flogged her "to his satisfaction."

BREAD IN A BARREL OF FLOUR.—To enable all to know how much bread can be made in a barrel of flour, the following extract from a New York paper will show:—"196 lbs. of flour, 11 gallons of 96 lbs. of water, 2 gallons or 16 pints of yeast and 3 lbs. of salt, make 305 lbs. of dough, which evaporates in kneading, baking, &c., about 40 lbs. leaving about 265 lbs. net of bread."

THE WILMOT PROVISIO.—All the Democratic papers in Cuyaga county have been merged in one, and a new paper called the New Era, established as the organ of the party. The new paper has the following in its opening number:

"We shall stand by the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, and claim with all zeal that, while we would not in the least impair the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the slaveholding States, we can never willingly assent to plant the institution of slavery in territory acquired by this Union.

"It will be our endeavor to promote the presentation of the name of Silas Wright to the next Democratic National Convention, and his nomination as the candidate for the Presidency, while at the same time we shall hold ourselves ready to abide by the conclusion of that body."

CHEAP RIDING?—The fare from Boston to Portland, Maine, is only fifty cents, cheaper than being at home.

We understand that Hon. Augustus S. Porter, is about taking up his residence at Niagara Falls, where he has a large pecuniary interest. Mr. P. is an old resident of this city, and has represented the State in the United States Senate. He has been a useful citizen and his change of residence will be regretted by all.—*Free Press*.

Omo.—Public meetings without distinction of party are being held in different parts of Ohio in view of the approaching crisis on the slavery question. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Medina on the 3d ult., and the citizens of Stark and Portage counties met at Marlboro on the 27th of June. These meetings were composed of all parties and resolutions like the following were passed:

Resolved, "That in our opposition to slavery and its encroachments, we know no party; but will be all Democrats, all Whigs, and all Liberty men, as the circumstances may require.—*Lib. Press*.

The Southern Literary Messenger dogmatizes on the subject of slavery as follows:

"If the South choose to hold Slaves, she will do so without deigning to assign any other reason than her own pleasure to meddling fanatics abroad." "Let all such whining, canting, mock-philanthropists know, that Slavery is an institution with which they have no concern, and with which they shall not interfere."

More than 50,000 boxes of Strawberries, were sold in Faneuil market, Boston, on Saturday, 3d July. Upwards of \$10,000 must have been received for them.

RATHER STRANGE.—At a recent fire in Dayton, there were some three thousand bushels of flax seed in one of the consumed houses, of which not more than two hundred bushels were destroyed, though exposed, of course, to great heat.

The outer surface was baked into a hard coat, while all within this covering was saved. The same flaxseed was in the cellar at the time of the great flood in Dayton a few months since, and after the subsiding of the water, was found uninjured, a slimy coat having formed over it, effectually preventing the entrance of the water. Thus it seems flaxseed is fire and water proof. The estimated loss by the above mentioned fire is set down at about \$15,000.—*Cin. Com*.

We should like to see a newspaper that would suit everybody. It would be a curiosity. Such a thing never did nor never can have a place among the things of earth, yet thousands are daily astonished that the paper to which they are a subscriber, does not contain such articles as they like to read best. One expects moral essays; another love tales and miscellany; another mirth and anecdotes;—another looks for a sermon, while all wonder that their particular taste is not suited—never for a moment supposing that an editor caters for the mental appetite of thousands.—*Rushford Era*.

A FOOT RACE AGAINST TIME.—John Steeprock the "fast Indian" ran a race of five miles, at Batavia, on Tuesday last, against time—the time being limited to 30 minutes. He performed the distance in 28 minutes 31 seconds. The last mile was run in four minutes and thirty seconds. He lost nearly a minute in holding up to kick a dog that took part in the exercises by biting at his heels as opportunity offered. John made this time without any training.—*Buff. Ez*.

INTERESTING SIGHT.—To see young ladies promenading the streets dressed in the ton of fashion, while their mothers are taking in washings and ironing to support them.

ASTONISHING ACHIEVEMENT IN ART.—Mr. T. M. Easterio, at St. Louis, after repeated experiments, has actually succeeded in Daguerreotyping a *streak of lightning*—a genuine, anti-playing streak of the real snake order. So perfect and instantaneous was the operation, says the St. Louis Republican, that myriads of intervening drops of rain were transferred with wonderful distinctness to the plate, every drop retaining its globular form, showing that no appreciable space of time was consumed in the operation. The same paper remarks that visitors to Mr. Easterio's rooms will be amply repaid for their pains by examining this plate, in connection with a number of views of clouds, &c.

GAMBLING.—The law for the suppression of gambling in Pennsylvania, went into operation on the first of July, and its provisions are of the most rigorous and searching character, well calculated to put an end to all gambling in the State. By this law keepers of gambling apartments are liable to a fine of from \$50 to \$600. Persons engaged in gambling as a means of living, or found with gambling implements, may be imprisoned in the penitentiary from one to five years, and required to pay a fine of \$500.

THE WIND SHIP.—Our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. Wm. Thomas, has just returned from a trip of twelve days on the prairies, with his wind ship, and says it works well, and he is now willing to make a tour to the buffalo country if a sufficient number of passengers can be raised to justify him in the expedition.—He takes one six pounder, a beautiful stand of colors, tents, &c. He will start in a few days if he can be successful in getting a company. Mr. Thomas will take with him four large horses, that in case of a calm there will be no detention.

It is now a beautiful season of the year for a buffalo hunt.—*Independence Exposition*.

THE CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.—We have heard from our friends at Buffalo, since the Convention was appointed, and have the assurance, of what we very well knew before that every thing in their power will be done by them to make the meeting a pleasant one. Those who were at the Convention of 1843 will know what that means.—*Emancipator*.

The Rothschilds pay taxes on one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars!

GLASS PENS.—Wonders will never cease. Glass is now made into all sorts of things. There is cloth manufactured in England of Glass, and it has even been used as the mainspring of a chronometer, and answered well for such a purpose. But for a pen to be made of glass, who would have believed it? Yes it is so, and most excellent writing pens they are. It is well known that with a flux of lead in combination with the silicon, in right proportions, that glass can be made very ductile. These pens are now becoming not uncommon, and they are perfectly anti-corrosive by the most impure ink.

A dog of Mr. Leverett Kimball on Sunday morning while swimming in the Merrimack, caught a Salmon and brought it on shore, which weighed between 15 and 16 pounds. This is the last year of taking Salmon that we ever heard of, and the first instance in this manner.—*Haverhill Banner*.

The house in which Maria Bickford was murdered, together with several others in Boston, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning week. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The Traveller states that the property has been almost worthless to the owner ever since the dreadful tragedy was enacted.

EXPLICIT.—The Onondaga Standard, of Syracuse, N. Y., a Democratic paper of great influence in that State, speaking of Col. Benton's letter, says:

"While we go with him heartily thus far, we can by no means assent to his language, in reference to compromises on this subject. The North know no compromise on the slavery question. They are just where the Wilmot Proviso is, and nowhere else. If they cannot have free territory of Mexico, they will have none. If they have not the power to bring free soil into the Union, they possess sufficient to keep out that which is cursed with servitude, and they will do it. And the North are ready to meet this question now."

Charles Kean and Lady, (formerly Ellen Tree), who recently returned to England, realized from their performances on the stage in this country, in the course of two years—from '44 to '46—eighty thousand dollars. That's the way some folks make money.

TO MAKE PASTE THAT WILL KEEP.—To make a paste that will keep, without fermentation or becoming mouldy, dissolve about an ounce of alum in a quart of warm water, when cold add as much flour as will make it the consistency of cream; then strew in it as much powdered rosin as will stand on a shilling, and two or three cloves; boil it to a consistency, stirring all the time. The editor of the North American, to whom we are indebted for the above information, says paste made in this way will keep for a twelvemonth, and when dry may be softened with water.—*Reading (Pa.) Journal*.

ANTI-CELIBACY.—Dr. Baird, in his lecture on Thursday evening, mentioned a singular fact connected with the Greek church, viz., that the priests are required to be married men, and whenever a wife dies the priestly office ceases until he is married again. They claim authority for this in the scriptures, which read "a bishop must be blameless, the husband of one wife." In the Armenian church this rule is extended so as to require that the priest shall also be the father of one child. *Springfield Gazette*.

COST OF THE WAR.—The National Whig says, that if all the expenses of the war were added up at this time, the amount would exceed one hundred and fifty millions.

AMERICAN COINS.—The coinage at the Mint for the last six months (namely, from 1st January to 1st July, 1847) is \$8,206,223—far exceeding the amount coined during any similar period of time since the government was founded. Under the new instructions given by Mr. Walker, under the law establishing the constitutional treasury, all foreign coin received by the government is transferred to the Mint, where it is re-coined, and paid out as American coin—the only form in which it will circulate among the people. There is every reason to believe that nearly sixty millions of dollars will be converted into American coin during the administration of President Polk.—*Washington Union*.

THE SCHOOL-MISTRESS COMING.—The Buffalo Com. Advertiser states that on the 8th ult., a party took lodgings at the Eagle Hotel, Niagara Falls, consisting of

one gentleman and thirty-four young ladies. The ladies were from the States of New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Maine, coming out West as teachers, in pursuance of the plan suggested by Miss Beecher. The gentleman accompanying them was Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Milwaukee.

There is only one thing that occurs to us just now, that will be likely seriously to interfere with Miss Beecher's plan of supplying good teachers to the whole Mississippi Valley. That, however, may be fatal to the entire scheme. We allude to the rapidity with which the rosy, tidy, industrious and well educated Yankee girls that come out West, get married here. In commercial phrase, they "appreciate" the western matrimonial markets, and are "caught up" with "decided briskness." They might "remain on hand" awhile in Ohio, which now approaches somewhat the character of its elder sisters of the East; but the first destination of the present "consignment," we presume, is Milwaukee, and Wisconsin and Iowa, we have hardly a doubt, will prove fatal to all Miss Beecher's hopes of educational "profit" from the "operation."—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

MORE TROOPS.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, that the administration have decided to call out the additional regiments under the act of the 13th of May 1848.

A LONG DIP.—An accident lately happened to a commercial gentleman, who, in the course of his business, had occasion to enter a soap and candle manufactory in Change alley, London, which, as it has been unattended with serious consequences, may be repeated for amusement. The gentleman alluded to was descending some steps adjoining the melting vat, when his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the agreeable liquid. A workman who was by, seized him as he arose, but, from the unctuous nature of his covering, he was again consigned to the vat. A second pull extricated the sufferer, in the shape of a tremendous candle, the whole outward man being encased with tallow.

NOBLE DEED.—A preacher in a slave State whose whole heart is set upon advancing the cause of emancipation, but who has little of this world's goods, recently redeemed a colored woman formerly a slave belonging to his father.—"This woman," says the noble-hearted liberator, in a letter to a friend, "sustained to me a relation different from all others of her people. She had labored for my food, clothing and education from my very childhood. To redeem her was to give up some land which I owned that was purchased partly by her labor. It was to give into her hands liberty for her toil for me. This I would like her to have done for me, had I as a slave labored for her, and was still subjected to the wrongs of a slave. Her posterity will ever after be free also. To do it, I mortgaged the last piece of land I owned. I am now at the bottom of my purse, and shall still hold on to Kentucky with more hopes of final success, through the blessing of God, than ever. I gave the woman a passport to go free immediately, and am making arrangements to have her recorded free at the first sitting of the county Court."

John P. Hale is lecturing in behalf of Liberty through the State of Vermont.

A volunteer writing to the Licking Herald, says that "the Ohio Regiment would ask no better fun than to hang Tom Corwin at the first tree."

SHIPMENT OF BREADSTUFFS.—15,000 bushels of corn, 2,700,000 bushels of wheat, and 2,500,000 barrels of flour—the whole valued at \$38,000,000—have been shipped this season to Great Britain and Ireland alone.

A church at New-York has recently imported a quantity of costly carpeting, which, under the authority of the customs appraisers, has been entered as philosophical apparatus. The argument upon which this decision is based appears to be, that the Christian religion is a system of philosophy, that a meeting-house is necessary to its promulgation, and that a carpet is necessary to the meeting-house; therefore, the carpet is philosophical.

SIN AGAINST DEMOCRACY.—Aiken, a Democratic member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, introduced into that body the following resolutions:—

Whereas, Mr. Hall in a sermon on the 11th day of July, in the second Presbyterian church, denounced the existing war with Mexico as being unjust and whereas, such Declaration ought not to be tolerated, more especially in a republican government.

And, whereas, it is becoming a minister of the Gospel to use such language in a Gospel Sermon, or before the young and rising Generation.

Therefore, Resolved, That said Mr. Hall be excused from holding prayer in this convention for the future.

for the Chinese to decide which part was intended for the Emperor's seat. The neat and commodious seats with their cushions inside, with the windows and the blinds, and every part within, were elegantly fitted for the reception of none but the monarch. But then a question arose who was to occupy the elevated position, with its splendid hammer-cloth, edged with gold and decorated with festoons of roses? To determine the disputed point, the old eunuch, who had a particular affection of the carriages, applied to me, and when told the Emperor's place was within, and that the elevated seat was for the man that drove the horses, with the usual ejaculation of surprise, *hai ya!* he asked me if I supposed the *ta-whang-tee* would suffer any man to sit above him, and to turn his back upon him? "That," he said, "will never do," and asked if the splendid coach-box could not be substituted for the seat within the carriage or placed behind it?—*Sir John Barrow's Autobiography*.

NEWSPAPERS IN ROME.—With almost miraculous speed the Press is planting its standard over the world. We have before us the "Roman Advertiser," a weekly paper published in English at Rome, the Eternal city. The prediction of such an event a century since, would have fallen as a fable on the ear. On the "Seven hills," the cradle and grave of the Caesars, whose ancient bulletins were scrawled in parchment or written with Prætorian words, who so impious as to have prophesied the regular issue of a newspaper, printed in the language of a race once the barbarous vassal of Rome. But thus it is. The glorious spirit of progress, whose mightiest agents are Saxon language and enterprise, aim at conquests mightier than the Caesars!—Mocking the barrier of the Alps, it bridges the Pontine marshes, and thunders its voice in the Imperial Capital, at the very gates of the Vatican.—*N. Y. Sun*.

A portion of one of the streets in Fayetteville, North Carolina, is actually paved with solid rosin. A correspondent of the Boston Post says that he had ridden a horse and driven a carriage over this novel pavement several times, and a capital road it makes.—It has a beautiful clear look, presenting a smooth, hard surface, and it never rots. The manufacturer means to cast it into blocks of the right shape and size for aqueducts and sewers.

Queen Victoria has lately been paying royal respect to the claims of literature and merit, by directing the following pensions to be paid from the civil list.

£200 to the widow and daughters of Dr. Chalmers—and the same amount to Leigh Hunt. One hundred to the children of Thomas Hood, and three hundred to Father Mathew.

A MODEL OF A SPEECH.—The Charleston Southern Patriot gives the following as a model of an address of welcome for those ingenious gentlemen who imagine they can distinguish the President from Mr. Polk:—

"Illustrious Mr. President, and detestable Mr. Polk! In the former capacity we owe you the most profound respect in the latter we feel for you the most sovereign contempt. As the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, we bid you welcome to the classic shores of the Athens of America—as an individual, we wish you a thousand miles off. Having thus given you distinctly to understand the rather doubtful and double position in which you are placed, if Mr. Polk will stay away, we shall be happy if the President will dine with the corporation at Faneuil Hall."

A NOVEL INVENTION.—The hangers on around the wharves on Delaware, were not a little astonished this morning on seeing a man going down the river with the tide, seated upon a trunk. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that an individual has had manufactured a trunk which answers two purposes, a receptacle for clothing and a life preserver. The trunk consists of India rubber, and he is seated in the centre with a large pole in his hand, with which the frail craft is steered. He arrived from Wilmington a day or two since, and the trunk was examined at Thumley's in Chesnut street, and his clothing, papers, &c., were found in perfect order, not the least damp or soiled. It is a valuable invention and may be the means of saving many lives and valuable property.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

DEATH FROM A SNAKE BITE.—Mr. Henry King, of Cranston, was bitten yesterday near his residence, by a rattlesnake and died before he reached home. *Providence Transcript*.

The Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette, says that within a fortnight not less than twenty slaves have absconded, or been detected in the attempt to escape from their masters in that vicinity. The Richmond Whig hopes that the people of the free states will interpose to prevent this growing evil. We hope not.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, in a commendatory notice of the Examiner, says the anti-slavery paper in that place, says it has 4000 subscribers to begin with, 2000 of whom are in Kentucky.

HENRY CLAY was not baptized by immersion, as has been reported. The rite was performed in a parlor at Ashland. The correction is not very important; but every incident in the history of the statesman, is worth telling correctly if it be told at all.

BUY A BROOM.—About a year ago, a cargo of 500 broom-sticks arrived at Liverpool from a port in Germany, and not being claimed by the consignee, were conveyed to the Queen's warehouse attached to the Custom-house. Last week one of the sticks was accidentally broken; when lo! it was found to be partly hollow, and to contain a considerable quantity of manufactured tobacco.

FIELD OF WHEAT BURN.—We learn that on Saturday last, as the morning train of cars west from this city was passing a field of wheat near Bergen, some sparks from the engine were carried by the wind into a portion already cut, setting the wheat on fire, and burning the entire field, between three and four acres, before it stopped. The grain was so perfectly dry and parched, that the flames spread with wonderful rapidity.—*Rock Dai. Ad*.

It is neither good taste or sound policy for Anti-Slavery men to be blazoning every petty insult they receive, every privation they suffer, every danger they meet. Let them seek to record all the good they can of their opponents, rather than to make a public parade of their own grievances.—*Nat. Era*.

Louis Chitt, Commissioner of the Belgian Government, publishes a circular in the columns of the New York Evening Post, inviting the political economists and enlightened citizens of the United States to attend a Convention of the partisans and opponents of Free Trade, to be held at Brussels, on the 10th day of September, 1847.

The most remarkable case of the Letheon, is that of a rich man in New York, who, while under its influence had extracted from him fifty dollars for a charitable purpose, without experiencing the least pain or regret.

A PROPHECY.—The Cincinnati Commercial states that there is a prophet in that city, who is very rich, and says, he holds the property in trust for the Lord, and uses it for his benefit. Among other things which he has been commanded to do, (and it is complimentary to the craft) is, to print and publish a paper which is distributed gratuitously. It is called "The Standard of the Supreme!" and the pouring out of His Spirit," and is dated, Cincinnati U. S. Zion, 6005. He never uses the letter X because it is the exact form of the mark upon the forehead of the beast spoken of in the Revelations.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—There is living at present in Baronscourt, within seven miles of Omagh, a man named James Taggart, who has arrived at the patriarchal age of 121 years. He is able to walk into Omagh, and transact business; and what is equally astonishing, his son, who resides in Omagh has been a commercial traveller for seventy years and is now in the ninety-ninth year of his age. He retains all his faculties, and has not a gray hair on his head. He visits his town on business once a month.—*Erne Packet*.

TRUE TO THE LAST.—A few weeks ago, a woman in Cincinnati was seen taking her drunken husband home on a wheelbarrow.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Aug. 13, 1847. The weather continues exceedingly favorable for summer crops, and they present a fine appearance.

We cannot learn that any regular price for Wheat has been established in this vicinity. We hear of very few bushels sold at 62½ cents. But farmers will not be greatly inclined to bring it in at this price. The regular fall trade in Wheat will commence shortly, and probably be pursued with considerable briskness, as threshing machines have become abundant, and the time during which it can be transported east is of short duration.—We have no doubt that the competition of buyers will keep the price quite as high as the foreign market will warrant until navigation closes, after which our farmers, by their inland position, are in a measure shut out of the benefits of the foreign market until spring returns.

In New York, Aug. 9, Genesee Flour brought \$5.75 to \$6.00.

DIED.

In Pittsfield, on Tuesday last, Lucy Ann, wife of Rev. John Wesley Brooks, aged 46 years.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PAST AND PRESENT WEEK. Opposite each a subscriber's name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it was paid.

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| A Armstrong | 53 to 55 or July 17 1847 |
| D S Grover | 1.13 to 339 or Oct 23 1847 |
| A Bailey | 1.00 to 311 or Apr 10 1847 |
| H N Wilson | 75 to 360 or May 19 1847 |
| A H Strong | 2.00 to 334 or Sept 18 1847 |
| E Rogers | 2.00 to 261 or Apr 17 1847 |
| J Mills | 2.10 in full |

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the names, residences, and business, of those who advertise in the *SIGNAL OF LIBERTY*.
H. Kraus, Oak Bark, Ann Arbor.
MAYNARDS, Druggists, Ann Arbor.
T. A. HAVLAND, Mechanist, Ann Arbor.
W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER & CO., Manufacturers, Seio.
E. H. GROVE, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.
WM. WAGNER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor.
C. Piquette, Gold Pens, Detroit.
W. MISTRE, Insurance, Ann Arbor.
D. W. DEXTER & CO., Jewelers, Detroit.
T. H. ARNOLD, Hosiery, Ann Arbor.
BROCKLEY & TOWNS, Merchants, Ann Arbor.
R. B. GLAZIER, Farm for Sale, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines, Seio.
CONSTOCK & SKYMER, Merchants, Jackson.
T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hat Store, Detroit.
C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.
G. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit.
E. G. BURGESS, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
F. J. B. CHASE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.
W. F. SPANGLER, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.
GOOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.
W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.
J. M. BROWN, Stoves, Ypsilanti.
M. VULFELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
H. W. WATKINS, Hardware, Ann Arbor.
S. D. BURKE, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
STEVENS & ZOO, Upholsters, Detroit.
WM. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor.
S. BLISS, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor.
J. W. TILKINS, Cabinet Maker, Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit.
T. H. EATON, Dye-woods, Detroit.

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

THE subscriber is now receiving at his Store, 285 and 300 Jefferson Avenue Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of DYE-WOODS, DYE STUFFS, and WOOLMAN MANUFACTURER'S MACHINERY:—
150 lbs. Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico, and Carthagen.
10 tons Logwood, Campeachy, Sta Domingo, and Honduras.
6 tons Nicaragua, Bouin, Caro, Hacha and Lima.
3 tons Camwood, very choice.
160 bbls. Logwoods, cut and ground.
130 do Fustic, " "
100 do Red Woods " "
120 do Camwood, " "
10 do Quercuon Bark, " "
45 do Aluo, " "
49 do Coppars, " "
30 do Blue Vitrol, " "
78 do Madder, Ombr, and Dutch Crop, " "
3 do Cream Tartar, " "
2 do Salsola, " "
2 cases Indigo, Bengall, Manila, and Guatimala.
2 do Lac-Dye, " "
20 do Extract Logwood, " "
2 do Green Tin, " "
300 pounds Verdigris, " "
15 Carboys Oil Vitrol, Spirits Sea-Salt, and Nitric Acid.

ALSO, Copper Rollers and Clothier's Screws, Tenter Hooks, Jacks, and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weavers' Shutes, Nippers and Burding Irons, Comb Plates, Pickets and Bobbins, Wire, Needles, Cotton Harness, Steel and Cast Knives, Broad Power, Hand Loom and Fly Shutters, Steel and Copper Mail, Emery, &c.
Parson's Shearing 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, 184 and 191 Jefferson Avenue Detroit.

THE FARMER'S COOK STOVE! Something New.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of those about purchasing cook stoves, to a new and 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 cold operations can be performed with the smallest amount of fuel, and without the necessity of heating the room. The furnace 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 hand. Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron WORK, in all its branches, done to order, and supplies of ware constantly on hand.

ANNIL STORE, Upper Town, 24th July, 47.

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 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. J. B. CRANE, Agent. Ann Arbor, July 20, 1847. 331-ly

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. We have the Wholesale agency of this justly celebrated medicine. Two gross first 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.

WINES.—And other Spirits warranted pure, a large supply for medicinal 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, Glaziers, Diamonds, &c. A large stock for sale at 324 MAYNARDS.

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State counties of all kinds and currencies in *Call and send*. 241-ly

THRESHING Machines.

These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thrasher and fixtures can all be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn with a pair of horses. They are designed to be used by one man, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be used by one or eight horses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and

thresh generally about 300 bushels wheat a day with four horses. In one instance 1 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the advantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable. They are easily moved from one place to another. The work of the horses is easy on the powers in comparison to others, and the price

LOWER than any other power and machine have ever been sold in the State, according to real value. The terms of payment will be liberal for notes that are known to be absolute good.

I have a number of Powers and Machines now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy are invited to call soon.

SEPARATORS.

I am prepared to make Separators for those who may want them.

The utility and advantages of this Power

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines: the undersigned having adopted the necessary measures for securing the recommendations below.

ing letters patent for the same within the time required by law.

S. W. FOSTER.
Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 18, 13

RECOMMENDATIONS.

During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers and threshing machines, and believe they are better adapted to the use of Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and threshing machine within our knowledge. They are calculated

to be used with four horses and are of any strength for that number. They appear to be constructed in such a manner as to render them very durable with little liability of getting out of order. They are easily moved from one place to another. They can be worked with any number of hands from four to eight, and will thresh about 200 bushels wheat per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washenaw Co.
G. BLOOD, " "
T. RICHARDSON, " "

| | | |
|---------------|----------|---|
| SAMUEL HEALY, | " | " |
| S. P. FOSTER, | " | " |
| N. A. PRELPS, | " | " |
| ADAM SMITH, | " | " |
| J. M. BOWEN, | Lima, | " |
| WM. WALKER, | Webster, | " |
| THOS WARREN, | " | " |
| D. SMALLEY, | Lodi, | " |

I threshed last fall and winter with one of

W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifty thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed upon the power amounted to only 63 cents. It was in good order when I had done threshing. I invariably used six horses.

AARON YOUNGLOVE
Marion, June 6, 1846.

I purchased one of S. W. Foster's ho

powers last fall and have used it for jolbing.
 have used many different kinds of powers I
 believe this is the best running power I have
 ever seen. D. S. BENNET.
 Hamburg, June, 1846.
 We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Ho
 Powers last fall, and have used it and think it
 a first rate Power.

Hamburg, June, 1846. 269

CORN, RYE & WHEAT.
WANTED by the subscribers, 10,000 bushels of Corn - 10,000 of Rye - 5,000 of Wheat -

and 10,101 bushels of Wheat, delivered at
Steam Mill, for which Cash will be paid.
INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER
Ann Arbor, Jan. 4, 1847. 298-t

FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of co
2, rue Progres

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.
Also a good assortment of WHIPS & LASHES
which will be sold very low, and no mistake,
COOK & ROBINSON'S
Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277

CHEAP STOVES
AT YPSILANTI!
125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES
just received, by the Subscriber, (and
ly from Albany) making a good assortment
the latest and best patterns, which will be
at *Low Prices!* not to be undersold this side L.

Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles,
Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet
Iron, Zinc, &c.

TIN WARE!

Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand,
which will also be sold very low.

P. S.—Purchasers will be well to call

Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846.

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING
WAREHOUSES

STEVENS & ZUG,
IN the lower end of the White Block, direct
opposite the MICHIGAN EXCHANGE, have
band a large assortment of FURNITURE,
their own manufacture, which they will sell v
low for Cash.

Furniture of all kinds made to order of
best material, and warranted.

STEVENS & ZUG
Detroit, January, 1, 1847. 297-1.

CLARK Attorney and Counsel

BACKSMITHS' TOOLS
 "A" ARMITAGE Mouse Hole" Anvils.
 "C" Wright's do.
 Caterel Keyed Vices.

West's best Bellows, 30 to 36 inches.
Sledges, Hand Hammers, Files and Rasps
every kind, can be found at the Iron Store, side
of the Big Anvil.

HENRY W. WELLES
Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847. 208-15

BRIGHT and Black Log Chains,

5-16, 6-16, 7-16, & 8-16 wrapping do
Straight and twisted link Trace do
Ialier do
For sale very cheap at the sign of the Big A
vil, Uppor Town.
HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 10. 1847. 28-ly

Rowland's best Mill Saws, 6, 6 1/2, and 7 feet.
Rowland's best X Cut Saws, 6, 6 1/2, and 7 feet.
English C. S. Pit Saws, 6 1/2 and 7 feet.
Superior American Mill Saw Files, 10 to 16 inches. For sale at the sign of the Big Arrow.
Upper Town.

HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847.