THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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VARIETY.

Massachusetts Regiment.—A letter published in a New Orleans paper, speaks of six or eight of the men of this regiment who had been sentenced to wear a ball and chain for drunkenness, &c.—One sergeant was reduced to the ranks for that offence. These are the sort of men whom General Taylor speaks of as "the flower of the country!"

A Kingly Act.—The King of Prussia has done a very handsome thing in causing the printing, at his own expense, of 17,000 copies of the Bible, for distribution in that country. A good many kings might follow this beautiful example with good to the world and credit to themselves.

A Daughter of Thomas Jefferson, is a slave to a widow who belongs to a Baptist congregation in Starksville, Mississippi. Miss Jefferson is about 40 years old, and is pretty, moral and intelligent. She cost $1000; but, being a first rate seamstress, is very profitable money stock to her mistress.—*Sandwich Observer.*

The Wrong Man Hung.—A young printer named Boyington, who served his time in the office of the New Haven *Palladium*, was hung, a few years since in Alabama, upon a charge of having murdered a companion, with whom he was travelling. He protested his innocence to the last: but without avail. Recently, the landlord, in whose house the murder was committed, confessed the crime on his death bed! Boyington was a young man of fine talents and prepossessing appearance, whose guilt was deemed conclusive only from the fact that he was the last person seen with the murdered man.

Cuba.—The *Charleston Mercury*, Mr. Calhoun's organ, copies an article in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, that lately appeared in the *New York Sun*. The *Boston Atlas* thinks these Texas and Cuba advocates should adopt as their motto: "Where *Slavery* is there is my country."

To Measure Hay in the Mow or Stack.—More than 20 years since I copied the following method of measuring hay from some publication, and having verified its general accuracy, I have both bought and sold hay by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers, where the means for weighing are not at hand.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height into each other; and if the hay is somewhat settled, 10 solid yards will make a ton.—*Cultivator.*

A Walk on the Walls of the Massachusetts State Prison.—Week before last, when in the prison at Charlestown, and when speaking of the beautiful story of the Prisoner and his Peach Tree, published in a late paper, the Warden kindly invited me to take a walk with him on the walls of the prison. Accepting his invitation, I was greatly astonished when he showed me nearly one hundred little gardens, which were cultivated by the inmates of the prison. God bless the kind Warden for allowing them the privilege of laboring a portion of the time in the open air, and of cultivating flowers, vines and plants.—*Prisoner's Friend.*

"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs," said *our* Mrs. Partington to her niece; "Let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like tarnation, eyes like an asterisk, but such things oftener come from a tender *head* than a tender heart."—*Post.*

POETRY.

The Root of All Evil.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Gold! gold! gold! gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered and rolled;
Heavy to get, and light to hold;
Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold;
Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled;
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old,
To the very verge of the Church-yard mould;
Price of many a crime untold;
Gold! gold! gold! gold!
Good or bad, a thousand fold.
How widely its agencies vary:
To save, to ruin, to curse, to bless;
As even its minted coin express;—
Now stamped with the image of good Queen Bess,
And now of Bloody Mary.

MISCELLANY.

Captivity of Lt. Whipple.

The *Sun of Anahuac* publishes the following letter from Lieut. Whipple, giving an account of his capture and treatment as a prisoner:

Quatepec, July 19, 1847.

Dear Sir:—I have been a prisoner at this place two days, and have the honor to report myself as a live man. I am credibly informed that my friend, private Barnes, escaped with life.—The particulars of the capture were as follows:

Induced by the lively description of Mr. Barnes, I visited a Catholic burying-ground outside the city walls of Vera Cruz. It proved farther than I anticipated, but as many people were on every side of me, I never thought of danger, though Barnes was wholly unarmed, not having even a stick, and myself was without pistols, either in my holsters or about my person, and armed with my sword only, which, under any tolerable advantages, would be all a soldier might ask. We dismounted and hitched our horses near the gate and entered the yard, which is surrounded by a very high brick wall. Here I leisurely observed the novelties of the first Catholic burial place I had ever seen; and as we came through a small gate we were surprised by three men on horseback, within twenty feet, riding toward us with carbines presented and demanding me to surrender.

At first I could not believe these men to be in earnest, a subject on which I soon saw they entertained no doubt, for seeing me plant my back against the wall and draw my sword, they dismounted, made a flourish with their carbines, repeating their demand of surrender. I advanced toward them one or two paces to get striking distance, when they all drew their swords and made toward me—one of them a Mexican captain I have since learned, Jose Mar a Prieto, made a strong blow at my head; just as they drew and advanced my friend Barnes, not having a single weapón, turned the gate and I saw no more of him. I fortunately broke the force of the blow by a parry, not, however, in season to prevent the captain's blade making such a striking impression on my skull as nearly to stun me, but not sufficient owing, as I think, to the dullness of his blade and my cloth cap, to inflict a gash.

Of course I reciprocated his attention by a strong cut at his neck, when he and the other two soldiers who had been kept back by the swing of my blade sprung back about five paces from me, threw their swords upon the ground and drew up their carbines, which they had retained in their left hands, aimed deliberately at my head, all cocked, and again demanded a surrender. I then stood with my back to the wall and the three men on the other three sides all beyond my reach, and so far from each other as to give me no chance to strike at them or their weapons. I then asked them what they wanted, in order to gain time, affecting not to know whether they wanted my money or myself. They soon seemed aware of my intent, and although from the beginning it ws obvious they wished to avoid discharging their pieces so near the city, I saw unmistakable signs that the time of parley was closed. Unable to reach my horse or attack them, I surrendered to the captain and the three bringing my arms behind me and taking the end of the rope with which they had tied my hands, one of them mounted my horse and putting me on a mustang rode off at full speed. Farther particulars of my journey I shall write hereafter.

I arrived within ten miles of this place late at night—slept a short time in as good lodging as any body—on the premises of a few scattering rancheros; rose and got here about seven in the morning. From the time of my capture I was honorably treated by the captain as a prisoner of war. After crossing a deep river he loosed my arms and we went on.—Strange to say, with that perversity of character which never fails me, I rode on through the deep forests, the sequestered paths abounding in new and beautiful flowers and vines, and all that my heart ever conceived of loveliness in Nature, so lost in admiration of the unsurpassable glories of the way as to feel almost forgetful that I was bound, and wholly careless about the result of my novel situation. Some faint description of this truly lovely route you shall have hereafter.

Now a few words of my treatment.—In me, all that has been said of Mexican cruelty has been wholly falsified. I was placed in the house of the Signora Augustina Fernando. She has treated me with more than hospitality. I have received at her hands the kindness and tenderness of a mother. To-night I cannot devote time to particulars, but I earnestly desire all may know her kindness to an American prisoner. But this is only a beginning. You will be astonished to hear that all the inhabitants of this village have extended toward me more than the elegant civilities of refined life—they have received me cordially at their houses—they have given me assistance with a delicacy and propriety which no American community can excel, for instance, the signora caused me to be furnished with a clean linen shirt, and had all my dirty clothes (thanks to life in camp) washed.

The Catholic padre, Manuelide Silvir, furnished me every comfort, and crowned all his attention to me by communicating in Latin that my friend Barnes had been heard from and was alive. He walked with me arm and arm about the village, visiting the alcalde, a most benevolent and kind hearted man, and the principal places in the town, and his church among others, and gave me money and clothes to dress as a citizen, and save me the mortification of going to Cordova in American uniform; at his own suggestion. He has done me the kindness to propose to carry, cause this letter to be sent to Vera Cruz, and in everything has been truly a friend and a Christian—God grant his example may be imitated by all clergymen. By means of the Latin, I could learn and communicate most that I could be made to understand, for no one understood English.

Casto Fernando, a citizen here, bestowed on me every attention, and gave me money with a delicacy so exquisite as make it impossible to decline with grace, though of course I did so. Others made me similar presents, and one young gentleman, Jose Maria Villegas, of talent and excellent heart, seemed to exhaust his ingenuity to make me happy. As to comfort, I assure you it never in my life was more consulted by my most intimate friends. From some reason all who approach me, particularly of the white or Spanish blood, bestow upon me more favors than I can name, and in a manner which I cannot refuse.

For instance, the young man above named, since I commenced writing this, came as I sat at my table and handed me a dollar. Of course I declined. He gently put his arm around my head, clasped it to his bosom in a manner so tender and a countenance so full of entreaty, that to say a word more would have been sheer brutality. Another young man very coolly came in since I commenced writing and laid three dollars down on the table, with a sort of business air, and when I began to decline, seemed so inclined to be offended that I said no more.—This gentleman is called Estevo Ponsy Camp. There are two beautiful and interesting young ladies who have honored me with every attention that my situation required.

In short, I cannot describe to you the generous treatment I have received at the hands of this people—never shall I forget them—I would go from Vera Cruz to visit the lady Signora Fernando for her kindness to me—God bless her and household, is my fervent ejaculation—but it is late and I must close. Let this account of the kindness I have received be published in justice to the Mexicans themselves, and that if our arms are ever turned upon this place, those I have named and all the inhabitants may be remembered in mercy.

My health is first rate. To-morrow evening at 4 o'clock I start for Cordova. The Senora sends one of her servants to see me well there, and Marianna Fuster, a fine young Castillian, has kindly volunteered to accompany me; so you see I an kindly treated in more ways than I can describe.

I am informed I shall be kindly treated at Cordova as prisoner of war, and exchanged in due time.

I am your most ob'dt servant,
THOS. WHIPPLE,
1st Lt. Adj't, 9th.

From the New Haven Daily Register.

The Americans in Russia.

We give another extract from a letter from our friend at St. Petersburgh—the interest of which to American readers will, we think, excuse its publication:

St. Petersburgh, June 18th, 1847.

* * Of course you have heard of the establishment of Messrs. Harrison, Wynans & Eastwick, the three enterprising Americans who have under contract with the Imperial government the construction of engines and cars for the great railroad now building from St. Petersburgh to Moscow, under the superintendence of our countryman, Major Whistler. Their factory, covering several acres, is at *Alexandrosky*, near St. Petersburgh, and in the agreeable company of the gentlemen of the firm, I have been through the whole establishment, visiting the model room—the founderies—the engine and the car departments—and finally, the immense warehouses erected to receive the finished work, and where there are now 135 locomotives and 1200 cars of different kinds stowed away ready for the road. By their contract they are to make between two and three hundred engines and several thousand cars. Six steam engines were in operation, moving the most beautiful machinery, (the invention for the greater part, of the ingenious proprietors themselves,) and near 2000 serfs were employed in the several departments—the establishment turning out five complete locomotives a month, as many cars a day—or, as one of the company expressed it, "*a mile of cars a month!*"

The passenger cars, by the way, are built after the manner of those in general use through the United States—that is, long and not cut up into apartments for six or eight persons only, as are those upon all the European railways. This innovation when first proposed was not well received by the Russians, but its advantages were so strongly urged by our mechanics, that the "Yankee notion" was finally allowed to prevail. I was also shown the model of the Imperial car, which is to be 70 feet in length, divided into a *salon*, chambers, apartments for servants, &c., and fitted up with Imperial splendor.

The most perfect discipline is maintained throughout the premises, a strong police being always on duty—and in the shops every thing goes on as regular as in our prison at Wethersfield. The men work ten hours a day, and every morning they are obliged to appear at the "passport offices" to answer to their *number* as called. If a man fail to answer, he loses his wages for the day. They are paid off at the end of every month—the wages of each man being deposited in a separate box in the "passport office," where the men go in squads of 200 to receive them. Each man's box being opened as his number is called, he takes the contents and passes along, the serf then settles with his owner. The serfs are generally well behaved; when not, those owned by the Government are turned over to the police, while those hired from individuals are dismissed from the establishment.—Their great vice is drinking. They are quick at learning, or perhaps I should say, at *imitation*

Notwithstanding the assertions of some of the eminent engineers of Europe, that it was impossible for man to fulfil the mammoth contract entered into by Messrs. Harrison & Co., (it was to build the number of engines and cars I have mentioned, *within six years* and in Russia)—those gentlemen, it is now thought will be able to complete their contract within *two-thirds of the contracted time.* The contract owes its origin to the exertions of that celebrated engineer and true American, Maj. Whistler, who insisted that it was not an impossibility, with such skill as he could obtain in America, and the advantages in iron and labor possessed by Russian soil, where engines and cars could be constructed as well as they could be in England, and in time for the completion of the Railroad to Moscow. The Emperor fell in with these views, and the three practical as well as scientific mechanics, (Messrs. H. W. &. E.) were invited to St. Petersburgh, from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

They came and immediately entered into the contract, the government furnishing all the necessary buildings for carrying on their work, and allowing them to import their machinery, &c., duty free. They straightway went to work—put up their machinery—hired 500 serfs of the government and nearly 1500 belonging to landed proprietors—placed ten overseers acquainted with the business over them, and set them to work, untrained as they were, making cars and "iron horses"—with what success you know. The Russians have watched the experiment closely, and are astonished at the results of Yankee genius and enterprise. It has, in fact, opened a new era in the history of this wonderful country, and brought to its government and people a true idea of the mighty resources that lie undeveloped within its borders.

By the way, I met in this establishment a sample of another sort of the "universal Yankee nation"—a Baltimore sailor, who tells this strange history. He was wrecked in a whaler on the coast of California—worked his way up beyond 54 40 into the Russian possessions, where he took a Russo-American wife. With her he crossed the Northern Pacific to Kamskatchka—pushing along into and through the back door, as it were, into the Imperial City. He arrived here rather the worse for cruising, but he found a helping hand in his fellow townsman of Rail car factory, where he is now in steady employment.

Scene in New Orleans.

While at New Orleans this time, I saw a slave killed; an account of which has been published by Theodore D. Weld, in his book entitled, "Slavery as it is."—The circumstances were as follows: In the evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a slave came running down the levee, followed by several men and boys. The whites were crying out, "Stop that nigger; stop that nigger;" while the poor panting slave, in almost breathless accents, was repeating, "I did not steal the meat—I did not steal the meat." The poor man at last took refuge in the river. The whites who were in pursuit of him, run on board of one of the boats to see if they could discover him. They finally espied him under the bow of the steamboat Trenton. They got a pike-pole, and tried to drive him from his hiding place. When they would strike at him, he would dive under the water. The water was so cold, that it soon became evident that he must be drowned.

While they were trying to drive him under the bow of the boat or drown him, he would in broken and imploring accents say, "I did not steal the meat; I did not steal the meat. My master lives up the river. I want to see my master. I did not steal the meat. Do let me go home to master." After punching him, and striking him over the head for some time, he at last sunk in the water to rise no more alive.

On the end of the pike-pole with which they were striking him was a hook which caught in his clothing, and they hauled him up on the bow of the boat. Some said he was dead, others said he was "*playing possum*," while others kicked him to make him get up, but it was of no use—he was dead.

As soon as they became satisfied of this, they commenced leaving, one after another. One of the hands on the boat informed the captain that they had killed the man, and that the dead body was lying on the deck. The captain came on deck, and said to those who were remaining, "You have killed this nigger; now take him off of my boat." The captain's name was Hart. The dead body was dragged on shore and left there. I went on board of the boat where our gang of slaves were, and during the whole night my mind was occupied with what I had seen. Early in the morning, I went on shore to see if the dead body remained there. I found it in the same position that it was left the night before. I watched to see what they would do with it. It was left there until between eight and nine o'clock when a cart, which takes up the trash out of the streets, came along, and the body was thrown in, and in a few minutes more was covered over with dirt which they were removing from the streets. During the whole time, I did not see more than six or seven pesons around it, who, from their manner, evidently regarded it as no uncommon occurrence.—*Narrative of W. W. Brown.*

Curious Circumstance.—A short time since, while a little child of a gentleman in this place was playing in a yard, it was suddenly attacked by a rooster, and severely injured. The rooster struck it in the head with its spurs, cutting through its cheek and making other deep gashes on the face; it also picked the child's head and breast, and would probably have killed it, if the father had not fortunately happened to come into the yard in time to rescue it. The rooster was immediately killed.—*Taunton Republican.*

Good for Speculators.—The Albany Journal says that "a dealer who shipped several thousand bushels of corn from Detroit a month since, has been called upon for some $100, to make up the deficiency between the price of freight and the value of the corn!"

West Point.

It is said that 38 nice young men, who have just graduated from the great political school of the nation, are overjoyed at the prospects of going into immediate service.—And it is well known that the most "daring and brilliant" achievements of this profligate war have been won by graduates of West Point. These facts lead one to look at the tendency of such military schools in regard to the peace and dignity of a country.

A modern military school is chiefly devoted to the science of human destruction. The youth in it are trained up to regard themselves as a priesthood of destruction, set apart for the buisness of war, and with no responsibility in regard to the causes of war.—It is true that they acquire, as a means of whiling away the leisure of peace, the elements of the science of construction.

But while the government of their country spends the great bulk of its revenue upon its army and navy, it spends nothing or next to nothing on works of internal improvement requiring *civil* engineering.

There is no honor or reward, much less glory, held out to the achievements of peace. The military is the leading idea of the school. The students look to be the Ajaxes, the Pompeys, the Nelsons, the Napoleons of their country, or to be nothing. Why should they not? Even the colleges at which the learned men of peace are educated pay the highest honors to Virgil and Homer, who are nothing unless the heroes they sang are something. Is it to be supposed that forty young men, the pets of the greatest nation in the world, entering life each year with a high education in military art and science, will sit down contentedly and be nothing. When Homer's heroes won immortal fame by tearing up rocks and hurling them through whole squadrons in battle, shall they be content with everlasting oblivion, while they know enough to blow up cities with shells or mow down whole armies with "peace-makers"?

We think it may safely be set down that a nation with a national military school in it will have a war, just or unjust, at least as often as once in thirty years, often enough for each generation of military men to have a hand in one war in the course of their lives. If the history of our present war could be fully as well as truly written, we should not be surprised to find that the graduates of West Point had an important influence in the councils that brought it on.

That we owe our success in the battles already fought greatly to the scientific military education imparted at West-Point, we have no disposition to deny. This is to us no argument in favor of the Military Academy, because we should have been far better off if we had lost the first battle and all that succeeded it till we were ready to retreat within our old boundary and act on the defensive. As it is, we have gained nothing we wanted—not even glory, for our success is not due to patriotism or courage, but to money, scientific leaders, and the excellence of our guns.—*Chronotype*

Religion in Europe.—The editor of the N. Y. Herald (who by the way is not very good authority in such matters) gives the following, as the result of his observations in Europe:

"I have been an attentive observer of this matter wherever I have been—in France, in Italy, in Germany, in England and elsewhere. Europe is divided into two large sects of Christians—Protestant and Catholic; but in point of piety and morality, I am persuaded there is very little difference between. There is more real religion in the United States; and this arises from the fact, that there every sect have to support their own clergyman. But in Europe, the utmost indifference, if not something worse, exists among the great mass of population towards all religion. Both high and low, educated and ignorant, exhibit this indifference, almost amounting to unbelief. Throughout the continent—in Italy, France, Germany—both Catholic and Protestant—the old churches are exhibited at all hours, as curiosities, for hire; and the very clergymen pocket the money thus collected from the travelers. None seem to go to church to perform their devotions, except old women, old men and young children. The kings, emperors, and other high official personages, of both sexes, affect to be pious, and attend religious services; but the great bulk of the educated and intelligent are just as indifferent as the same classes were in the old Roman world, in the age of Augustus."

The interments at New Orleans for the 25 hours ending on the morning of the 13th instant, from the Yellow Fever, were 28. From Charity Hospital, to evening of same day, 19. Dr. Hawkins, of Baltimore, died on the 19th, of Yellow Fever.

The State of the Parties.

The following resolutions and extracts from papers of the Whig party *North* and *South*, show that there is a vast distinction in the *sayings* of the two. Will it be kept up, or will it finally be lost in the subserviency of northern men to Southern dictation?

Resolutions of the Whig State Convention in Georgia.

"Resolved, That the Hon. John C. Calhoun is entitled to the thanks of the people of Georgia, for his independent and patriotic course in the Senate of the United States, in reference to our recently disturbed foreign relations.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, so called; and that all legislation, by Congress, restricting the right to hold slave property in the Territories of the United States, is unequal, unjust, and unconstitutional."

Resolution of the Whig State Convention in Maine.

"Resolved, That, believing the leading object of the acquisition of territory in the Southwest, by annexation or conquest, has been to extend and strengthen the institutions of slavery, and, by a multiplication of slaveholding States, to control the political power of the country, by retaining a majority in the United States Senate; and, believing slavery to be at war with civilization, social progress, and the inalienable rights of man, we hold, that so far as the power over this institution is in the hands of the General Government, that power should be exerted to limit and abolish, and never to extend or perpetuate."

Resolution of the Whig Convention of the 2d Congresstonal district of Alabama.

"Resolved, That we hold in utter defiance the principles of the Wilmot and King Proviso, and will oppose the execution of their project by the constitutional means of the ballot box, and, if *forced* by any means which may be necessary to preserve our rights from infringement."

Resolution of the Whig State Convention of Vermont.

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

Gen. Taylor and the South.

"One reason why the South should and probably will, sustain Gen. Taylor for the Presidency with great unanimity, is because his nomination affords us a final and unlooked for chance of electing a southern man to that office. Now, when it is considered that both the great parties at the north court the anti-slavery faction, that both are opposed to the extension of slavery, and that both exhibited in the late Congress a settled determination to disfranchise the south, the importance of placing at the head of the Government, one who, from birth, association, and conviction, is identified with the south, and who will fearlessly uphold her rights and guard her from oppression, cannot fail to strike every candid mind. In this view, his election becomes a matter of vital moment to the slaveholding portion of the Confederacy.—*N. O. Bee.*

Will they Remain Firm.

The Boston Atlas speaks in this wise, much to our gratification:

"The Whigs of Massachusetts and of the free states will not support a candidate for the Presidency, in our opinion, who will exercise his power either to take from Mexico her lands or to encourage the further extension of slavery upon the continent. There is no principle more firmly rooted in the hearts of the people of the free States, than that there shall be no more slave territory ADDED to this Union.

How to Lead a Happy Life.—The first and most essential point to lead a happy life is, to banish from the mind all sordid and miserable cares for the future, and be contented for the present: treat the little misfortunes of the world with ridicule, turn a deaf ear to imaginary troubles. Don't make a fool of yourself by trying to squeeze tears through the eyes that would otherwise extend and elongate their sockets to correspond with the broad grin of the features. Look at every body without suspicion, until you have found out he is a rogue; fancy everybody is good natured because you are so yourself. Eat well, drink well, and sleep well; these, to a sensible mind, will come as a matter of course. Don't owe a man a farthing you cannot pay; be under obligation to nobody; mind your own business; never try to make it up between man and wife.—*Library of Secrets and Wrinkles.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, September 4.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHESTER GURNEY.

FOR LIEUT. GOVE NO,

HORACE HALLOCK.

Liberty Meetings.

CENTREVILLE, 17th August, 1847.

T. FOSTER Esq:

Dear Sir:—I have concluded to commence the fall campaign as follows:

Lecture at Union City at candle lighting,	6th	Sept.
Concord, "	7th	"
Spring Arbor, "	8th	"
Leoni, Magon neighborhood,	9th	"
Leoni village, candle lighting	10th	"
Grass Lake, "	11th	"
Dexter (Sunday on the Bible Question)	12th	"
Ann Arbor at candle lighting,	13th	"
Saline, "	14th	"
Ypsilanti at such hours as the friends shall fix upon, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th September.		
Clinton, at candle lighting,	18th	Sept.
Manchester, "	20th	"
Brooklyn, "	21st	"
Napoleon, "	22d	"
Jonesville, "	23rd	"
Coldwater, "	24th	"

It will be seen by the above diagram I have laid out as much work as it will be possible to accomplish with all the facilities which can be afforded. It is therefore hoped and expected the friends at the several points indicated, will make all the necessary preparations; and if it become necessary to alter the hour of meeting, will inform me as early as practicable. The day cannot be altered.

C. GURNEY.

County Conventions.

We would call the attention of Liberty men to the propriety of taking immediate measures for holding County Conventions. Owing to the want of county papers, it requires more time for the Liberty party to perfect its political organization than for other parties: and hence the propriety of holding early Conventions. There are now remaining only eight weeks before the period of election. The County Committees throughout the State ought forthwith to issue calls for Conventions. Jackson County has a meeting notified for the 9th September. Where is the Washtenaw Committee?

General Taylor and the Whigs.

The old hero of Buena Vista has written yet another letter respecting his nomination to the Presidency; and we are free to confess that he maintains his previous position on this subject with as much dogged obstinacy as he displayed in combatting the Mexicans on that bloody field. As this letter is written by "Old Zack" himself, and was meant to be most emphatic, and will be important in its consequences, we give it entire.—It is addressed to "an out-and-out Democrat," and first appeared in the "Clinton Floridian."

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Mexico, June 9th, 1847.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 15th ult., from Clinton, Louisiana, has just reached me, in which you are pleased to say, "the signs of the times in relation to the next Presidency and the prominent position of your name in connection with it, is a sufficient excuse for this letter."—That 'it is a happy feature in our Government that official functionaries under it, from the lowest to the highest station, is not beyond the reach and partial supervision of the humblest citizen, and that it is a right in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those into whose hands the administration of the Government may be placed," &c., to all of which I fully coincide with you in opinion. Asking my views on several subjects, "First—As to the justice and necessity of this war with Mexico, on our part. Second—As to the necessity of a national bank, and the power of Congress for creating such an institution. Third—As to the effects of a high protective tariff, and the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to create such a system of revenue."

As regards the first interrogatory, my duties and the position I occupy, I do not consider it would be proper in me to give any opinion in regard to the same; as a citizen, and particularly as a soldier, it is sufficient for me to know that our country is in war with a foreign nation, to do all in my power to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination, by the most vigorous and energetic operations, without inquiring about its justice, or anything else connected with it: believing, as I do, it is our wisest policy to be at peace with all the world, as long as it can be done without endangering the honor and interests of the country. As regards the second and third inquiries, I am not prepared to answer them; I could only do so after investigating those subjects, which I cannot now do; my whole time being fully occupied in attention to my proper official duties, which must not be neglected under any circumstances; and I must say to you in substance what I have said to others in regard to similar matters, that I am no politician. Near forty years of my life have been passed in the public service, in the army, most of which in the field, the camp, on our western frontier, or in the Indian country; and for nearly the two last in this or Texas, during which time I have not passed one night under the roof of a house.

As regards being a candidate for the Presidency at the coming election, I have no aspirations in that way, and regret the subject has been agitated at this early day, and that it had not been deferred until the close of this war, or until the end of the next session of Congress, especially, if I am to be mixed up with it, as it is possible it may lead to the injury of the public service in this quarter, by my operations being embarrassed, as well as to produce much excitement in the country growing out of the discussion of the merits, &c., of the different aspirants for that high office, which might have been very much allayed, if not prevented, had the subject been deferred as suggested; besides, very many changes may take place between now and 1848, so much so as to make it desirable for the interest of the country, that some other individual than myself, better qualified for the situation should be selected; and could he be elected, I would not only acquiesce in such an arrangement, but would rejoice that the republic had one citizen, and no doubt there are thousands, more deserving than I am, and better qualified to discharge the duties of said office.

If I have been named by others and considered a candidate for the Presidency, it has been by no agency of mine in the matter—and if the good people think my services important in that station, and elect me, I will feel bound to serve them, and all the pledges and explanations I can enter into and make, as regards this or that policy, is, that I will do so honestly and faithfully to the best of my abilities, strictly in compliance with the Constitution. Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammeled, and be the chief magistrate of the nation and not of a party.

But should they, the people change their views and opinions between this and the time of holding the election, and cast their votes for the Presidency for some one else, I will not complain.—With considerations of respect, I remain

Your ob't servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

MR. EDWARD DELONY.

P. S.—I write in great haste, and under constant interruption.

The letter bears on its face conclusive evidence of having been written in haste. But its positions are most unmistakable.

In regard to "the justice or necessity of the war on our part," he, as a citizen and a soldier, is not concerned with "*inquiring about its justice, or any thing else connected with it.*" O no! He labors to bring it to a close by "the most vigorous and energetic operations." Of course, he adopts Mr. Polk's principle of "conquering a peace." What business has a soldier to inquire about the *justice* of a war! His business is to fight where he is bid.

As to the necessity or propriety of a High Protective Tariff, or a National Bank, he can't tell because he has not time to think upon the subjects; and if he had time to make up his mind, he *would not* tell what it was. He again reiterates his determination to adhere to the non-committal policy:

"*All the pledges and explanations I can enter into and make*, as regards this or that policy, is, that I will do so [serve as President] *honestly and faithfully to the best of my abilities, strictly in compliance with the Constitution.*"

"Boys, do you hear that?" Here is the beginning, end, and sum total of all the "pledges or explanations" the Whigs are ever to have from Gen. Taylor.—What do they think of them? Are they sufficiently satisfactory to make him a Whig candidate? Unless the General relaxes from this position, he will be entirely out of the question as the nominee of a National Whig Convention.—The zeal for Taylor at the North, as a Whig, has been slacking ever since he begun to write letters, and this will make an end of it.

And now it will be very curious and instructive, to watch the developments in the Whig camp. Six months ago the party was in a favorable condition to avow antislavery sentiments, in a modified form, and by cutting loose from the South, they might have carried nearly or quite every Free State, and thereby have elected their President. But their half years glorification of Slaveholder Taylor has comitted them in favor of the continued election of Slaveholders, and thereby proved their servility and dough facedness as a party. Now they will find themselves in a bad fix for a candidate. Mr. Clay was the only *national* man they had in their ranks. *He* could command the support of the party in all parts of the country. But it is now certain that he cannot be elected by the people, and it is not at all probable that he will suffer his name to be used. If McLean or any similar Northern man, be selected, he will be cut off by the entire South to such an extent as to lose the slave States generally, and, not getting all in the North, his defeat would be probable. On the other hand, a slaveholding Whig like Crittenden, who could carry the South by opposition to the Wilmot Proviso and antislavery generally, would be cut off so largely at the North as to render his election, to say the least, extremely doubtful. Nor will any attempts at non-committalism, however ingenious, answer the purpose. Sitting astride the fence on the Slavery question may yet do for Democrats: but we do not believe a Whig candidate in that position can be carried into the Presidency.

Hon. John P. Hale.

This gentleman is doing good work in Vermont. He has addressed the friends of Liberty at some of their large Convention and in some of their principal towns. Wherever he goes the foes of Freedom quail. He was introduced to a convention at Woodstock by Mr. Poland and was afterwards welcomed to the State by Judge Hutchinson. In answer to the question, "what has the North to do with slavery?" Mr. Hale read and commented upon the notice of the Marshall's sale of two women in the District of Columbia for $500, who were sold by order of the government and the money put into the United States treasury. The Genius of Liberty says:

"He alluded to the war and said it was waged and carried on to extend the area of slavery. This called out a certain Doctor of Woodstock, (we do not know his name,) who at the close of the meeting asked Mr. H. what evidence he had that the war was for the extension of slavery? Mr. H. replied that when Congress was called on to say that slavery should not exist in any newly acquired territory, they *refused to say so*—hence he concluded they wanted it for slavery or they would be willing to say they did not. But, said the doctor, the war is to *defend* our country, and you would try to prevent men from enlisting to *defend our country*. Why, said Mr. H., is Mexico our country? The war is in *Mexico!* (Applause.)

Well, said the Doctor, Mexico has trampled upon our rights, and invaded our country. Really, said Mr. H. I did not know that; I did not know that Mexico had *invaded our country!!* (Great cheering.)

We have not room in this paper for extending remarks upon his address. Suffice it to say, that we doubt not, a good impression was made in favor of the cause of Freedom.

Mr. H. is a handsome speaker, and is well calculated for the station he is soon to occupy in the Senate. Bold and energetic, he will not cower down at the behest of slavery.

Let Freedom rejoice that she is to have so able a defender in the highest body of legislators in the world."—*Bangor Gazette.*

Annexation of Cuba.

"This is a great country, and is destined to be greater." So our exchanges tell us, and we find confirmation of it in the signs of the times. The annexation of Cuba is now talked of in high quarters. What for? To keep it from falling into the hands of England. The story is, that Spain owes England, and can't and don't pay: according to Mr. Polk, this is sufficient reason for going to war: the first step of England will be to seize on Cuba, and hold it in pledge till she gets her pay: and as the slaveholders there would all dread emancipation under British rule, they propose to make up a purse of one hundred millions, which they will give Uncle Sam to take them into his universal confederacy, with a guaranty, of course, to let them hold as many slaves as they please forever. The Boston Whig remarks on this subject:

"We have already intimated that overtures to a Union were made by the citizens of Cuba, so long ago as the time of Mr. Monroe.* Since that period the interests impelling such a movement have been increasing from two causes. The first is that many citizens of the United States either hold property in the Island or are immediately connected with it in the way of trade. The second and most powerful is, the common bond of African slavery, and the fact that a junction with the United States is the alternative to emancipation under the law of Great Britain. In this last cause lies the great secret of the whole movement. If it were once established that Spain was too weak to maintain its hold upon Cuba, the boasted free republic of the United States would be the only country left strong enough to furnish a steady support against the world, to the institution of domestic slavery in that Island.

"In this connection the suggestions which have been made in the New York Sun are not without their significance.—Whatever may be the judgment formed of the political influence of that paper, the assertion which it makes of the fact, that a strong disposition exists among the people of the Island to effect a transfer even at the cost of a large voluntary contribution in money to pay for it, is too likely to be true not to be perfectly credible. We doubt as little that the planters of Cuba would tax themselves largely rather than run the risk of emancipation under British auspices, as we do that the planters of the United States would move Heaven and earth to aid them to avoid it. It will not therefore at all surprise us to the entire Executive and Legislative force of this country put in quiet but effective operation even at the ensuing session of Congress, in order to make ready for the contingency. And the politics of the Union already sufficiently embroiled in defence of slavery by the Mexican conquest are to receive another and still more dangerous element of agitation in the preparation to quarrel with England about the possession of Cuba."

Death of Silas Wright.

Mr. Wright died of apoplexy at his home in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., on the 27th ult. His age was 52. He was a native of Massachusetts, but was educated in Vermont. His father was a shoemaker by trade, but afterwards settled on a farm. Silas studied law in Canton, and four years after his studies were concluded, he was elected to the Senate of New York. Three years after, in 1826, he was elected Representative to Congress, and in 1833 he succeeded Gov. Marcy as Senator.

There was no man in the party who had the confidence of the Northern Democracy to so great an extent as Silas Wright. Great numbers of them were looking forward to his elevation to the Presidency in 1848. His removal by death will add much to the favorable prospects of Gen. Cass.

Slaveholding Outrages.

The account we published last week, from our Niles correspondent, of the outrages of a body of armed Kentuckians, upon peaceable citizens of this State, in their own homes, in the hours of darkness, may serve as an answer to the question so often asked, "What has the *North* to do with slavery?" From the accounts which have reached us, it seems that the Kentuckians, unless they can prove their "*property*," rendered themselves clearly liable for an attempt at kidnapping, and if so, should not have been let off without suffering the penalty. A Centreville paper notices the affair as follows:

"A few nights ago 12 or 13 citizens of Kentucky made an incursion into a negro settlement, near Cassopolis, and knocked down and commenced dragging off 12 or 14 negroes. An out-cry was soon raised, and a number of whites went to the rescue of their sable fellow citizens, and soon brought the *chivalry* of Kentucky to a halt, liberated their ill-gotten booty, and finally marched them off to the seat of justice to give an account of their misdoings. We have not learned the result of their proceedings, but we presume they will be permitted to depart with the sore mortification of a fruitless journey. A messenger arrived in this village on Sabbath evening last, to procure the legal services of C. Gurney Esq., the abolition candidate for Governor; but owing to sickness in his family, and busy preparations for an electioneering tour, he was unable to attend the trial. The messenger states that the Kentuckians were still brandishing their bowie-knives and making terrible threats. It may be the south have the right to adopt such a course without the aid of law, but it will only tend to engender a deeper hate for the "peculiar institution." We have no sympathy with the political action of the abolitionists, but we cannot but look upon these midnight incursions without the aid of law, as usurping the good order of society and fomenting a spirit of resistance which must inevitably lead to disastrous consequences. If the slave-holder has the right to seize a fugitive from slavery in a free State, let him appeal to the proper tribunals to maintain that right, instead of midnight seizure, backed by a display of bowie-knives and seven shooters."

☞ We learn that that distinguished philanthropist, Gerrit Smith is about coming to this State on a visit to Mr. Birney, who is connected with his family by marriage. We hear that he has made some appointments in New York, to be fulfilled on his journey: why should he not make some for this state. Any difference of opinion existing among us respecting the "Liberty League," would not prevent Liberty men from giving Mr. Smith a fair and candid hearing. There are thousands in the State who would be much gratified to see and hear a gentleman who so eminently manifests his philanthropic principles by his WORKS.

☞ It seems by the following letter from Gen. Scott, that in his opinion the man who professes conscientious scruples against the murder of Mexicans, must be either a madman or a coward. Such is the religion of war:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

My Dear Sir:—I have received the two letters (one from the Rev. Mr. Angier, and the other signed by Mr. Van Wyck,) asking, on several grounds, the discharge of James Thompson, a private in the second regiment of artillery. 1st. He has, since his enlistment, reformed his habits. This is an argument in favor of his serving out his time, lest he should relapse, if discharged, before confirmed in his reformation. 2d. He has become pious. This makes him at once a better soldier and a better man, and fortunately we are not without many pious officers and men in our ranks; but 3d. It is alleged that he has imbibed conscientious scruples against performing military duty. If the man be mad he can be discharged on a surgeon's certificate to that effect—but if he has only turned coward, we have ample means of punishing him if he should, when ordered, refuse to fight. I return the letters you enclosed, and remain, my dear sir,

With great esteem, yours truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. M. FILLMORE.

Supplies for the War.

Many excellent people of the North have supposed that after a season, the good sense of our nation would return, and the supplies for the war be stopped. Especially have they looked to the ascendency of the Whigs in the House of Representatives as one great source of hope. That ascendency the Whigs have secured. But how will it be exercised?

The appropriations for the war, thus far, are summed up, from official statements, by the National Intelligencer as follows:

Appropriations at the last session.

For support of the Army and Volunteers,	$32,178,461 88
For support of Navy,	9,307,958 10
For concluding Peace with Mexico,	3,000,000 00
	$44,486,419 98

Appropriations at the previous session.

For prosecution of existing War,	$10,000,000 00
For support of the Army,	6,873,082 67
For Volunteers and other Troops,	11,957,359 00
For support of the Navy,	7,449,703 35
For Regiment of Mounted Riflemen,	81,500 00
For Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers,	25,000 00
	$36,386,645 02

War Appropriations since the War begun.

Last year,	$36,386,645 02
This year,	44,486,419 98
Total War Appropriations,	$80,873,065 00

The appropriations for the same objects at the next Session of Congress, should the war continue, will exceed rather than fall short of fifty millions of dollars."

And what does the Intelligencer propose shall be done in reference to voting fifty millions more—grant or withhold? Let it answer for itself.

"They (the Whigs) will doubtless hold the Administration, in every department of it, to a rigid accountability; they may refuse to lay taxes on the necessaries of life, as proposed at the last session, that foreign luxuries may come into the country free of duty: but, should the War with Mexico be prolonged until the meeting of Congress, (which Heaven forbid!) *other means not incompatible with national honor and dignity* THAN STOPPING THE SUPPLIES WILL BE FOUND TO PUT A STOP TO THE WAR."

The Albany Evening Journal endorses the Intelligencer in the strongest terms.

"Though detesting the War and those who brought the country into it, (says the Journal) we should deeply deplore any movement from the Whig side of Congress, designed to bring the war to a compulsive close by a refusal to vote men and money. Let us give the Administration the means they ask for to carry on their war, but hold them responsible for all its consequences. There is but one possible way of bringing up this Administration—of making even this war popular with the people. *That way is for a Whig Congress to refuse to vote supplies.* Such an act would set Polk on his legs. The people will, as they have, so far as their verdict has been received, put their broad seal of condemnation upon the administration. But cordially as they hate the war, and its abettors, they will not, now that we are in the fight, allow the Republic to be dishonored either by an inglorious withdrawal of the Army, or a treasonable refusal to vote the nessary supplies."

This will be the tune of the Whigs generally; and Corwin, and his associates in voting to stop the supplies, will be in about as lean a minority as ever.

☞ The N. H. Democrat and Freeman says of the nomination for the Presidency:

"It is suggested by the National Era and the Cincinnati Press, that the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, by the Liberty Party, be deferred until Spring, and that the convention in October make arrangements for the thorough organization of the party and a vigorous campaign. We heartily respond to this suggestion, and trust it will comend itself to the good sense of the friends of Liberty generally. There has been great diversity of opinion, and some warmth of controversy, in respect to the expediency of calling the convention this fall; and notwithstanding a majority of the National Committee were in favor of calling the convention early, we very much doubt whether a majority of the Liberty voters would not have given a different decision."

☞ Recent experiments have been tried with the Telegraph from New York to Washington, from which the conclusion is deduced, that by means of the magnetic Telegraph, a clock in New York can be compared with another at a distance of two hundred miles, quite as accurately as two clocks can be compared in adjoining rooms. Another conclusion which appears to be authorized by these experiments is, that the time required for the electric fluid to travel from New York to Washington, and back again, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, is so small a fraction of a second, that it is inappreciable to the most practiced observer.

☞ The Telegraph is completed to Cleveland, and Detroit is now within 12 hours of Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

☞ From the indications in the Liberty papers, it appears highly probable that John P. Hale will be nominated for President by the Liberty Convention at Buffalo.

☞ It seems to be agreed on all hands, that Taylor's last letter, which we publish to-day, will finish up what was left of his Presidential prospects. The Albany Evening Journal thus cautiously lets him down:

"We remarked, some months since, that if Gen. Taylor's life was spared, he would be the next President of the United States. This remark was coupled with another, which predicated the General's election upon a spontaneous movement of the people—a movement which could not be either helped or hindered by parties or politicians.

But we did not foresee nor apprehend, when this prediction was hazarded, that Gen. Taylor would have his attention turned to Presidential Letter Writing.—We were sure that his enemies, if he had them, could not defeat him. He was sure and safe if he continued to keep his eye to the front, without looking toward, or, if possible, without thinking of, the White House. But it cannot be denied that General Taylor's Presidential Letters are putting a new face upon things. He is certainly not as strong as he was; and we are not now prepared to say that the old veteran may not write the people into some serious doubts as to his fitness for President."

The Ypsilanti Sentinel (Whig) says of the last letter:

"We take it for granted it will settle the discussion of this question for some time; at least until the old General has had time to examine the measures on which he declares himself undecided, and make up his opinion in regard to them."

"The people do not ask candidates whether they will discharge their duties as they believe the interest of the country demands, but what they believe its interests require. To this question Gen. Taylor pleads that he is not ready to reply; and we respectfully suggest, that regard for his past services, his present position, and his candid declaration, should silence any farther interrogatories."

As Taylor's prospects grow dimmer, the Whigs look anxiously around for an available candidate, and seem to be again turning their attention to Mr. Clay.

Geo. Thompson, the celebrated English Abolitionist, who was driven from this country about twelve years ago by infuriated mobs, has been elected a member of the British Parliament. The Liberator says:

"The political opinions announced by Mr. Thompson were certainly radical enough. He should vote for the Largest Free Trade, and for the Abolition of every Monopoly, national and local; for universal suffrage, vote by ballot and short Parliaments; for the abolition of capital punishments and of flogging in the Army; and against all endowments and religious establishments! This election was carried without any of the unscrupulous means often used at elections. Not a single paid agent was employed. 'Not the least remarkable circumstance attending this contest,' says the London Post, 'is the fact, that Mr. Thompson, who is a teetotaller, refused to have his Committee-rooms in public houses, and the publicans with few exceptions, avenged themselves by voting against him.'"

☞ There is an association in New England, known as the "Hopedale Community." Every person who joins it is required to assent to the following extraordinary creed:

"I believe in the religion of Jesus Christ as he taught and exemplified it, according to the Scriptures of the New Testament. I acknowledge myself a bounden subject of all its moral obligations. *Especially* do I hold myself bound by all its holy requirements, never, under any pretext whatsoever, to kill, assault, beat, torture, enslave, rob, oppress, persecute, defraud, corrupt, slander, revile, injure, envy, or hate any human being—*even my worst enemy;* never, in any manner, to violate the dictates of pure chastity; never to take or administer an oath; never to manufacture, buy, sell, deal out, or use any intoxicating liquor *as a beverage;* never to serve in the army, navy or militia of any Nation, State, or Chieftain; never to bring an action at law, hold office, vote, join a legal posse, petition a legislature, or ask governmental interposition, *in any case involving a final authorized resort to physical violence;* never to indulge self-will, bigotry, love of pre-eminence, covetousness, deceit, profanity, idleness, or an unruly tongue; never to participate in lotteries, games of chance, betting, or pernicious amusements; never to resent reproof, or justify myself in a known wrong; never to aid, abet, or approve others in any thing sinful; but, through divine assistance, always to recommend and promote, with my entire influence, the holiness and happiness of all mankind."

☞ The Phrenological Journal for September has been received. It contains, among other things, a likeness and character of Elihu Burritt.

BLOODY BATTLE.—The Minden Iris [Caiborne Parish, La.] of the 24th ult. says that it was credibly informed that morning, as the paper was going to press, that a bloody fight took place at the Dorchete bridge, near the line of the Parish, on the 22d alt. There seems to have been two parties, numbering some twelve or fifteen men, who mutually agreed to meet at this bridge and settle some old difficulties by fighting with rifles. Two men were killed on the spot. Their names were Hardy Miller and a Mr. Simpson. Mr. Watly received a wound in the abdomen, supposed to be mortal.—Mr. Price was dangerously wounded.—Mr. Robert Sawyers had two fingers shot off. Some others were wounded, whose names our informant did not learn. Some sixty guns were fired—so says the runner who came for medical aid.

Outrages.

A correspondent of the New York Sun makes some startling statements about the conduct of American soldiers in Mexico. He says:

"At the bombardment of Vera Cruz, ten women, children, and non-combatants were killed to one soldier, and the country people were much excited about it. To make the terror and hatred of the inhabitants still greater, a party of American solddiers would sometimes go on a frolic to an unoffending village, *and outrage the whole female portion of it*, not even excepting girls of eleven and twelve years of age, and in no case is an offence against Mexican women very closely inquired into. The consequence was that American soldiers could not stray out of sight of their comrades without being killed by the husbands and relatives of these insulted women."

Again:

"Americans will not readily believe these things of the army, but they are true. To subdue the exasperation of the Mexicans, and convince them of the intention of the American government to respect their customs, certain observances of no value in themselves, but accepted as signs of amity by the Mexicans, were paid by our military to their religious processions. It was a mere form, and a very cheap expiation for sixty respectable females that were known to have been horribly insulted in the course of two months by the Americans."

The Sun is not the best authority in the world, but this account is by no means improbable. It must be remembered that these are but the ordinary concomitants of war.

When Gen. Scott was at Vera Cruz he hung a negro for an outrage on a Mexican woman. The correspondent of the Sun says that two *white* men were whipped, and expelled from the camp, for the same offence. That's the advantage a villain has in being white.—*Wash. Pat.*

Catholicism in the Army.

The papers are discussing the question whether any of the American officers and soldiers are required to conform to the ceremonies of the Catholic religion while in Mexico. The following extract is to the point:

"Sergeant Willet, of Captain Naylor's Company of Philadelphia Rangers, thus distinctly renews, through the National American, a statement made by letter-writers from Jalapa at the time of its occurrence:

"We yesterday had the pleasure of conversing with first Sergeant Willets, of Capt. Naylor's Company of Philadelphia Rangers, lately from Jalapa—he having arrived at home on Tuesday. Sergeant Willits confirms the accounts hitherto published in the Sun of the forced kneeling of the American troops to the Catholic host, by order of Col. Childs, Military Governor of Jalapa. The orders were issued to officers of the guard and to the officer of the day, Col. Roberts, of the second regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. Both regulars and volunteers, officers and men, were compelled to obey the order at the peril of their lives! As the host passed by, the men were brought to present arms, then dropped to one knee, the bayonet falling to the ground, the butt of the musket reversed, under the right arm, while the left hand lifted the cap from the head and hung it upon the cock of the musket! The men were during the whole morning *drilled* to this ceremony by the officer of the guard.—The men protested. The officer of the guard replied, 'My orders are to drill you to the performance of this duty. If you refuse to perform it, you know the consequences.' Colonel Roberts kneeled down with the rest."

If this is a true story, and it certainly looks so, the public have a right to know where such an infamous order originated. The question si, whether American citizens, in enlisting for the service of their country, forfeit their rights of conscience, and become liable to compulsory idolitry. For ourselves we would just as soon kneel to a piece of wood or stone, as to a loaf of bread. Either we should consider rank idolatry.—*Journal of Commerce.*

INCREASED PUNISHMENT.—In the municipal court, a man named Wellsling was sentenced by Judge Merrick to pay a fine of $110 for two breaches of the license law; if not paid in four days, then 60 days imprisonment at hard labor in the House of Correction. Daniel Desmond, for a similar offence, was fined $200; if not paid, *six* months in the House of Correction. These sentences are more severe than those of the last term, when a fine of $100 or $200 could be paid by a few days confinement in the common jail.—*Boston Traveller.*

CHURCHES WITH CLOSED DOORS.—During the hot season, many of your country readers may not be aware that the fashionable churches of New York are all shut up. A pious exclusive would as soon take a stroll on our beautiful "Battery," as be seen at church in July or August; so the doors of the sanctuary are closed. The spider spins his web in the pulpit; the dust settles thick on the splendidly bound Bible; the sexton drinks juleps at Coney Island; and the respectable pastor recruits his exhausted energies in the religious *salons* of Saratoga or Newport.—*N. Y. Cor. of Nat. Era.*

VIEWS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, in its bearings upon American Slavery.—By William Goodell. A few copies of this celebrated work can be obtain at this office. It contains 163 pages, mailable, at 25 cents.

From Mexico.

The latest accounts from Gen. Scott represented that he was to march for Mexico on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of August—a division starting from Puebla each day.

An insurrection in Yucatan had taken place, got up by the Indians to murder the whites and mulattoes. All the white women and children of Zetic are said to have been murdered.

Capt. Baylor, 27 Texas Rangers, lost five men in fight and pursuit of guerrilla, August the 6th.

Canales doing much harm to our trains.

Col. Hays still in Texas. Scouting Indians rather troublesome.

Rumored that Taylor does not intend to advance on San Luis.

The Matamoras Flag says that the following may be relied upon as nearly the correct number, and the disposition, of the troops under our two Generals in Mexico:

Under Taylor at		
Buena Vista,	2,900	
Monterey,	750	
Cerralvo,	260	
Upper Rio Grande,	3,500	
Lower Grande,	1,600	—9,010
Under Scott at		
Puebla,	8,500	
With Cadwallader,	1,500	
With Pillow,	1,500	
With Pierce,	4,000	—16,500
Grand total,		25,510

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ten days later from Europe.

DEPRESSION IN MONEY MARKET.

The *Guadelquiver* arrived on the 28th with dates to the 14th being 10 days later than brought by the Cambria. In a commercial point her news is of importance, and will affect the interest of the produce dealers and wheat raisers throughout the country.

The cause of the decline in Europe can be attributed to the good prospects of a crop, and the extremely large receipts of foreign grain.

The flour shipped from the United States in June has all arrived and was thrown on to the market together.

There was a great panic in the money market, causing general depression. Many large houses have failed. They were mostly corn dealers whose aggregate indebtedness is one million three hundred thousand pounds sterling.—Among them are C. Douglass & Co., Leslie, Alexander & Co., Shepard King, and Millville, Perin & Co.

The weather continued fair up to her sailing and the crops looked excellently well.

The Panic in the money market raised interest from 5½ to 6½, and failures still continuing.

Trade in manufacturers is represented as dull. Cotton is one eighth of a penny lower than by the Cambria.

The breadstuff trade is unsettled by the crisis in the money market. The receipts of breadstuffs were enormous.

The monetary market so completely occupied the public attention that no miscellaneous news of importance was brought out.

The Brittania arrived out on the 17th.

Wheat falling 3d per 70 lbs; Indian Corn 2s per quarter.

Protested drafts to the amount of nearly *one million of dollars*, have been returned from Great Britain. They were mostly drawn by New York and Southern houses, in return for breadstuffs shipped. The Journal of Commerce mentions about $800,000 as returned, a part of them belonging to Canada.

DEATH BY CRUELTY.—On Friday last, the Coroner held an inquest at the house of Judge Dunica, a few miles south of the city, over the body of a negro girl, eight years of age, belonging to Mr. Cordell. The body exhibited evidence of the most cruel whipping and beating we have ever heard of. The flesh on the back and limbs was beaten to a jelly—one shoulder bone was laid bare—there were several cuts, apparently from a club, on the head—and around the neck was the indentation of a cord, by which it was supposed she had been confined to a tree. She had been hired by a man by the name of Tanner, residing in the neighborhood, and was sent home in this condition.—After coming home, her constant request, until her death, was for bread, by which it would seem that she had been starved as well as unmercifully whipped. The jury returned a verdict that she came to her death by blows inflicted by some person unknown, whilst she was in the employ of Mr. Tanner. The subject, we presume, will undergo a judicial investigation, and we hope the heartless person who could inflict such cruelty on one of so tender years will receive the punishment due their crime.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The opponents of Capital Punishment have, it is said, gained largely in the recent Parliamentary elections in England.

VARIETY.

SCENES AT THE TOMBS.—We copy the following from a letter written in this City to the Boston Chronotype.

We called in at the "Tombs" this forenoon, where our old friend and the friend of the drunkard, Colonel Larkin Snow, figures as Clerk of the Police Court. We were kindly conducted by him through the various departments of the prison. There were some forty of the most miserable wretches on the outside of the prison, who were called "*five-day comers*," all in for drunkenness—some black and some white, some with two legs and some Santa Annafied, some with eyes knocked out, and others with their faces marred all over with intemperance. Up by the side of the wall, and near the motely group mentioned, were two wretched looking men, about 25 years of age, picking from each other large body-lice! Next to them, on a bench, was stretched the corpse of a man who was brought into the prison last night with the delirium tremens, but who died in fifteen minutes afterward. He was, but a few years since, a wealthy merchant! Col. Snow pointed to me a pitiful looking man seated a little distance from the rest, and asked me if I did not recognize the countenance. I told him I thought I did, and asked him who he was. Whereupon Col. S. related the following incident:—Last Sunday forenoon, said he, I was passing Tammany Hall, and saw, sitting upon the stoop, a man with his head buried in his hands, and covered all over with flies. The poor fellow was almost naked, said the Colonel; I shook him and asked him who he was. He looked up and called me by name, saying at the same time, that he only wished for a place to die! I gazed upon his disfigured features, added the Colonel, and was horror-struck at the mighty change! I recognized in him a man who, a few years ago, was editor and proprietor of one of the most respectable daily journals of the City of Boston! The man who was a partner with him then is conducting the same paper, under a new head. He was correspondent of the National Whig Organ for some time—was at the Inauguration of Harrison at Washington, and introduced two gentlemen to Webster and Clay who have since seen him in his present low situation in the Tombs. He looks bad, but the Colonel says he means to make a man of him yet. He had a letter in his pocket that he received from his wife, who lives in Boston—"and" stammered out the sorrow stricken man, "she begins as she always did!" and burst into a flood of tears. Curiosity called the Colonel's attention to the letter, and it began thus: "*My ever dear Husband!*" What a sad picture!

Last Sunday a meeting was held in the Tombs, during which time two men were dying with the delirium tremens.—Twenty-six took warning and signed the pledge. Friend Snow tells me a man was kicked out of a rum shop, night before last, and brought to the Tombs and died a few minutes afterward.

LOSS AND GAIN.—The account of Whig loss and gain, in members of Congress, in the August elections, stands now as follows:

	Loss.	*Gain.*
Kentucky,	1	0
Tennessee,	0	1
Indiana,	0	2
North Carolina,	0	3
Alabama,	0	1
	1	7

The net Whig gain in these five States is six members of Congress.

In addition the Whigs have gained a Governor in Tennessee, a Legislative and Congressional majority in the same State, and a Legislative majority in Indiana.

This is quite "glory enough" for one month.—*Buff. Com.*

INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS.—A short time since we met a heavily-loaded team a little distance from town carrying chestnut sleepers to the depot. Being of a peculiar shape, we inquired to what use they were to be appropriated. The teamsters replied that they were engaged by a contractor and were to be shipped to Havana to build a railroad in the Island of Cuba! Concord chestnut, once nearly worthless, now bringing a high price and shipped 2,000 miles to build railroads! We believe the teamster's load was worth about $50, all clear gain through the magic influence of railroads.

A respectable citizen of our town, once resident in Springfield on the dreary height of land between the Merrimack and the Connecticut, near which the Northern railroad is to pass, lately informed us he had tried long and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for $4 per acre, but all in vain. Not long since some gentlemen called upon him, and offered $16 per acre, which he accepted, though he might have done better by waiting.—*Congregational Journal, Concord, N. H.*

Mr. Stuart, of Lexington, who had his arm broken on the Little Miami Railroad, commenced a suit for damages which he estimated at $700. The railroad company paid the amount without trial.

THE JOYS OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE!—A writer in the *Deutsche Schnellpost*, of New York, gives an account of the barbarous treatment to which recruits are subjected on Governor's Island. I can corroborate many of his statements, as I have had several opportunities of observing the manner in which these poor wretches are treated. The great majority of the recruits are Irish and German immigrants, who are gulled by the flattering representations of the recruiting sergeant and his agents. I have seen these poor fellows absolutely devour food given them by compassionate visiters; and, indeed, they generally look half starved.

Complaint to the superior officers is always useless, as they generally give the example. The grossest abuses are constantly practiced. Not long since, a German was accused of some trifling fault, of which, as it afterwards appeared, he was not guilty; thereupon, a corporal knocked him down with a bludgeon.—Another German, who stood near, snatched the club from the corporal, to give it to an officer. The consequedce was, that he and his comrade were served with one of those barbarous and inhuman punishments for which our Democratic army can boast its superiority over those of European despots. A wooden gag was put into their mouths, their hands were bound together and forced over their knees; a stick passing under the knees and over the arms held them in this position, in which they were kept for hours. One of the delinquents suffered greatly; blood ran from his mouth, and he cried pitifully, but in vain. With this punishment men are often injured. Some, says the informant of the *Schnellpost*, are in the hospital from that cause; others it has made cripples.

There is also another inevitable infliction for these deluded recruits. Only one store is permitted on the Island, and in this a most disgraceful system of shaving is said to be carried on. The soldiers, says the writer, are compelled to pay three and four times the price in the city of the articles which they wish to purchase.

Such are some of the secrets of a soldier's life, even on the shores of Governor's Island!

New England Ice is now to be found in every warm clime of the globe. Iced champaigne is common in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Manilla and Canton. One house in Boston, sent 101 cargoes to Asia, the past year. A Boston boy has gone to Paris, to open a Mint-Julep Saloon. There is said to be none at present, either in England or France.

The deaths at New Orleans from Yellow Fever, for the 24 hours ending on the morning of the 18th, 40—at Charity hospital, up to the evening of the same day, 20.

The New Orleans Delta of the 18th says there are no signs of the fever abating, but that it is rather on the increase, and may now be said to equal the epedemies of 1837 and 1839. It is extending over the surrounding country, and is even worse in La Fayette than in Orleans. The heat is intense, but somewhat moderated by sea breezes.

OUTRAGE ON PUBLIC DECENCY.—The following shocking outrage on public decency was perpetrated on Tuesday, in Third street, near the market. We could not ascertain the name of the actor, or we would publish it. The man it appeared, had caught a negro girl, who was a runaway. He carried her into an open lot, and in the presence of a crowd of men and boys stripped her naked, tied her feet and hands, and in this condition chastised her with a horse-whip. We have never known an act of indecency more brutal. Is there no city ordinance against it?—If there be not, there should be one passed forthwith.—*St. Louis Organ, fifth inst.*

PUNCTUATION.—The following example of mal-punctuation strongly illustrates the necessity of putting stops in their proper places:—Cæsar entered on his head, his helmet on his feet, armed sandals upon his brow, there was a cloud in his right hand, his faithful sword in his eye, an angry glare saying nothing, he sat down."

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTIONS.—It seems that it is not yet settled whether Texas beyond the Nueces is Texas or not. The United States Quartermaster there (Mr. Eastland) insists upon the United States military law jurisdiction, and the Texas self-constituted authorities there insist upon having their own jurisdiction. In this conflict of claims there have been serious difficulties, as we see by a correspondence in the New Orleans Bee.

The Quartermaster has razed to the ground the houses of five fishermen, and banished them from Point Isabel, whose only guilt, it is said, was their procuring of fire arms. He imprisoned another man for being drunk, and then sent him, says the writer, "from his own *native* State to New Orleans." Finally, the Quartermaster sent the Deputy Sheriff of Point Isabel, and his two Assistants, to Vera Cruz, for enforcing their own Texas law, we presume.—*Nat. Intel.*

LIFE IN RANGOON.—The wife of Rev. Mr. Judson, writing from Rangoon to a friend in Utica, N. Y., gives the following account of the state of things in that city:

"It is half past nine, and I hear the cry in the street, 'Hi! give us a man, give us a man, Hi!' We have expected this, and all the front of the house is darkened, so they will not yell before our house long. The occasion of the call is to keep up a watch in the street on account of the robbers, and if the watch were worth one straw we would gladly pay a man to go. But they get around a fire and carouse until toward midnight, then lie down and go to sleep, and then the robbers come. The first of these robberies occurred about a week ago, only a few doors from us. A man who lived in the house next to the one they were robbing, heard the noise and looked out, when they shot him through the heart. Last night they ran a woman through with a spear, and the night before split a man's head open. There have been four killed at as many different times, and as many wounded.—We are obliged to sleep with our windows open (the thermometer has been at 64 to-day) but we are not in much danger of molestation, as they could reach us only by a ladder. Our one outside door is very secure, yet when any noise awakes me in the night, instead of springing from my bed, as is most natural to me, I lie without stirring or opening my eyes but very little, until I assure myself that I am not watched. It is by waking that people have lost their lives, and there is no use in giving the alarm or attempting resistance. The robbers are a dozen or fifteen armed men. The Governor has tried ineffectually to prevent their depredations, and what do you think is his last resort? He has given orders, or rather permission, to all citizens, to shoot down any man whatever, who may be seen in the streets after ten o'clock in the evening! Is not this a wise way of managing!"

The following extract from a correspondent of the Traveller is interesting as showing the resources a great city has in itself, which may be rendered available to its health and prosperity from that which seems to be only a source of contrary effect:—

"Much has lately been done in London and other large towns, to improve the condition of their inhabitants. It is ascertained that the sewer-water of London or Liverpool, is capable of yielding a large annual sum, if preserved and sold to the farmers. Efforts are being made to do so. It is stated that the sewer-water of Liverpool, with a population of three hundred thousand, is upwards of seven millions of gallons annually. This, it is calculated, would fertilize four hundred thousand acres; and allowing that only one-half this sewer-water could be sold to the farmers, the annual revenue would be two hundred and seventy thousand pounds. Such an important fertilizing agent ought not to be wholly lost in any large town. It has been proved that eight tons of sewer-water are superior in efficacy to fifteen of farm yard compost, or three cwt. of guano! This is a very important fact. Why then should not the sanatory condition of all cities and towns be greatly improved when it can be done at an income instead of an outlay?"

"Manchester, which is crowded with operatives and the poorer classes, is about to be thoroughly cleansed and improved by the 'Towns Improvement Company.' It is proposed to lay on pipes to every cottage, with a constant available supply of water to the extent of one hundred gallons per day to each house, for a penny a week, for houses under five pound rent; to provide every such cottage with a sink, wash-basin and water-closet, for another penny a week, and to keep the foot-pavement and street clean by the sweeping machine. The sewer-water too is to be saved for purposes of agriculture, and thus a large revenue will be obtained, where now none is received, while the health of every class of persons will be greatly improved."

LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.—The Capital city of Washington is to be lighted by gass by an appropriation of last Congress of $7,000.

"A spruce shaft, or mast, 95 feet long, and in diameter 14 inches at the lower end and 12 at the upper end, is to be carried 75 feet above the dome of the Capital, leaving 20 feet to be fastened by the timber bracings within the dome, which, of course, shut the light out from the Rotunda below, where the great national pictures are hung. The distance from the basement of the Capital to the mast when erected, 220 feet! On the top of this mast is to be placed a very large revolving lantern, weighing some 1500 pounds. The solar gas is to be carried up in tubes, and to be lighted at the jets within the lantern by means of electricity, forced by a galvanic battery along wires leading to said jets. The light which this great illuminating lantern will shed over Washington city and the adjacent country will, according to the representations of it that are given out, be very great and very astonishing. But how long will it last?"

ACTION.—Who ever became a man of influence by sitting under the harrow of despondency? What slow-poke ever benefitted the world, his friends or himself?—There is nothing like action, coupled with cheerfulness. We see it every where. Who is he, sitting on that empty barrel on the wharf? A man with no energy—a prey to grief. He doesn'nt know what to do and how to start. Who is that man with folded arms standing in the market place? A lazy do-little sort of a vagabond, who hardly earns his bread and butter. Do you not wish to become such a character? Then arouse yourself! away from the arm chair—up from the gutter—out of the downy bed. Move your arms, kick your feet, and stir about! give the blood a chance to circulate through your veins, and the airs of heaven to enter your lungs. Seize the first job presented and despatch it at once—up for the pay and get another forthwith. You'll soon earn enough to purchase a whell barrow or a hand-cart, and then you'll begin to live. Who knows what you may become? Energy is half omnipotent.—Small beginnings end in large gains! a penny well turned brings a fortune. Resolve then to do something, and our word for it, you will bless us to your dying day for preaching thus faithfully to you.—*New-York Organ.*

A MAN IN A WELL.—Last week, at Franklinton, near Columbus, a colored man, who was engaged in digging a well, was nearly buried alive by the earth caving in, his head and part of his shoulders only being out of the ground. It was a gravelly soil, and although the papers state that the utmost dilligence was used, by as many persons as could work about him, he remained in that condition 50 hours before he could be released!—The earth caved in as fast as it could be removed; and he was only rescued after so long a time, by digging an opening by the side of the well, protecting the sides as they dug, and literally undermining him, so that by loosening his legs he could be drawn out. It is not stated that he received any injury that is likely to prove fatal.

DISGUSTING AFFAIR.—Four light coloured negro wenches were yesterday in the dock of the Second Municipality, who were arrested for living in a house of ill-fame in Gravier near Phillipa street. They were also complained of for offensive language and conduct upon the banquette. These women are the slaves of Matilda Raymond, who keeps them at her house for the vilest purposes. This woman is out of town and could not be arrested, but Josephine Tanner, who has charge of the house in her absence, was brought up and will be examined on Tuesday next. The four negro women were remanded to jail, and will take their examination under the Black Code, before Judge Bright.—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE STRAWBERRY MARKET.—The Goshen Whig states that the dwellers along the line of the Erie railway have received $20,000 for strawberries sent this season to New York. The whole number of baskets of this fruit sent to New York over this road is 602,640, being an increase of 212,223 baskets over last season, or about 54 per-cent. The value, on an average, is 3¼ cents a basket; the quantity 6,277 bushels; the weight 260 tons.

DEATH OF FREMAN.—This wretched man, whose wholesale murder of the Van Ness family, in Cayuga county, about a year ago, excited an unusual feeling of horror, died in the county Jail at Auburn on Saturday morning, 21st ult.

THE RETORT SURGICAL.—At a late examination of the college of surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernethy, 'what he would do if a man was blown up with gunpowder?'

'Why,' answered the tyro, 'wait till he came down again.'

'True,' said Abernethy, 'and suppose I kicked you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles should I put in motion?'

'Why,' replied the young man, 'the flexors and extensors of my arms, for I should floor you directly.'

BANKS.—There are now in New York state 159 banks, 80 of which have been organized under the general law, while 79 are chartered institutions.

A NEW SPECULATION.—Col. Carroll, of Howard county, Va., has recently purchased a large island in the Chesapeake Bay, which he has stocked with black cats. A very large number has been purchased and sent to their secluded homes. The object is to raise them for their fur, which is quite valuable.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript suggests the sub-titution of an octave or so of musical pipes in place of the steam whistle. The engineer, he says, might then entertain the passengers and the surrounding country with favorite airs. "Old Dan Tucker" is suggested for road-crossings and passages through populated districts, on account of the appropriateness of the chorus, "get out of the way."

The Rothchilds pay taxes on $175,000,000.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 4, 1847.

The state of the Wheat and Flour market in this country is now somewhat singular. According to the advices by the last steamer, it appears that a further decline of 36 cents a barrel had taken place in the Liverpool market. Western Canal Flour is worth $6,00, and Ohio about $5,50.

A writer at Buffalo says that "these are about New York prices, while the cost of shipment is not far from $1,25, including all charges, which puts flour in England cheaper than it is here by 20 per cent, including freight. To ship flour now from Buffalo to Liverpool, it should be less that $4; whereas on Saturday it was $4,87½ for Michigan. Consequently the Liverpool market is 80½c. lower than Buffalo, freight and expenses considered."

There is not much doing in Wheat in Ann Arbor. 75 cents were paid yesterday for small quantities.

In Buffalo, Aug. 31, new Flour commanded $5,00: new Wheat, $1,07. In New York, Aug. 31, 6,000 bbls. Flour sold at $5,62 to 5,81. Wheat, $1,20.—Pearl Ashes, $8,00; Pots, $5,25.

NOTICES.

A Mass Meeting.

The inhabitants of the County of Lenawee and Counties adjacent, are hereby notified that there will be an Anti-Slavery Mass Meeting, held at the Woodstock Institute in the town of Woodstock, Lenawee County, October the 13th, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue through the evening. At twelve o'clock a free dinner will be prepared by the Ladies in testimony of their regard for those in bonds.

Several speakers from abroad are expected. The Rev. Wm. P. Russel of Massachusetts will be present, and Henry Bibb, Mr. Frederick Douglass, and Mr. Washington are earnestly requested to attend. Chester Gurney, Esq., Samuel T. Creighton, Rev. Guy Beckley, and Elder Crane, Committee of Arrangements for the day.

Warren Gilbert,	Cambridge,	Len. Co.
Fitch Reed, Esq.	do.	do.
Tho's Brownel Esq.	Brooklyn,	do.
George McDurmit,	Woodstock,	do.
Joseph Hewitt,	do.	do.
Prier Foster,	do.	do.
Wm. W. Jackson,	do.	do.
Rev. Orrin Doolittle,	Hillsdale	do.
Ethel Judd Esq.	do.	do.
Wm. D. More,	do.	do.
Rosel Wood,	do.	do.
Lyman Pease,	do.	do.
Johnston Montgomery,	Eaton Co.	

All papers friendly will please copy.

Woodstock, August 27th, 1847.

Jackson County Liberty Convention.

The friends of liberty in Jackson County, will meet in convention at Jackson on Thursday the 9th Sept., at 10 o'clock, in the Court House, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, to be supported at the ensuing election (for this County). Let there be a full attendance from each town.

C. Gurney Esq., (candidate for Governor) will be present, and other speakers.

J. T. WILLSON,
G. W. WILLCOX,
THO'S. McGEE,
S. HOLLAND,
E. LEWIS,
} County Committee.

MARRIED.

In Ann Arbor, on the 29th ult., by Rev. S. Miles, Mr. MERRILS H. CLARK, [Printer] to MISS MARILLA LOISE MONROE, both of Ann Arbor.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS.

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

J Colister,	2,00	to 313 or Apr 24 1847
W. Moore,	2,00	to 333 or Sept 11 1847
A N Nourse,	2,00	to 322 or Aug 18 1848
S. B. Noble	1,00	to 299 or Jan 18 1847
Geo. Coldren	1.35	to 326 or July 26 1847
A L Chase	2,00	to 312 or Apr 17 1847
C Forbes	1.00	to 361 or Mar 25 184-
H H Emmons	2,00	to 353 or Jan 25 1848
T. Huckens	2,00	to 322 or June 28 1847

STRAYED,

From the subscriber, in Ingham County, about the first of August, a pair of red oxen, five years old, good size, one a deep red, with horns pitching forward and down, with a bell on, the other a pale red. Whoever will take up the oxen, or give information where they can be found, will be liberally rewarded.

Address JULIUS GARDNER,
332-3w Williams P. O. Ingham Co., Mich.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—Washtenaw County, ss.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1847, presented a petition to the Judge of Probate of said county, praying to be appointed administrator on the estate of Solomon Buck, late of said county, deceased—and that the consideration of said petition was postponed to the 14th day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Probate Office of said county, to the end that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. JOHN BUCK.

Dated August 31, A. D. 1847. 332-4w

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

THE FALL TERM of Miss S. J. Eggleston's School for Young Ladies and Misses, will commence on Wednesday the 1st of September. 330-4w

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

WM. R. PERRY, Book Store, Ann Arbor.
MAYNARDS, Druggists, Ann Arbor.
T. A. HAVILAND, Machinist, Ann Arbor.
W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER & Co. Manufacturers, Scio.
E. H. GROVE, Real Estate Ann Arbor.
WM. WAGNER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor.
C. PIQUETTE, Gold Pens, Detroit.
D. M'INTYRE, Insurance, Ann Arbor.
W. W. DEXTER & Co., Jewelers, Dexter.
T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hats, &c., Detroit.
BECKLEYS & THOMAS, Merchants, Ann Arbor.
R. B. GLAZIER, Farm for Sale, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines, Scio.
COMSTOCK & SEYMOUR, Merchants, Jackson.
T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hat Store, Detroit.
J. GIBSON & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor.
C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.
G. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit.
E. G. BURGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
F. J. B. CRANE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor
W. F. SPAULDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.
COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.
W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.
J. M. BROWN, Stoves, Ypsilanti.
M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
H. W. WELLES, Hardware, Ann Arbor.
S. D. BURNET, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
STEVENS & ZOGG, Upholsterers, Detroit.
WM S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor.
S FELCH, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor.
J. W. TILLMAN, Cabinet Ware, Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit.
T. H. EATON, Dye-woods, Detroit.

THE OLD DYE-WOOD WAREHOUSE!

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS, & MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a his Store, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS, and WOOLEN MANUFACTURER'S MACHINERY:

15 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico, and Carthagena.
10 tons Logwood, Campeachy, St. Domingo, and Honduras.
6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Caro, Hache and Lima.
3 tons Camwood, very choice.
180 bbls. Logwoods, cut and ground.
130 do Fustic, " "
100 do Red Woods " "
120 do Camwood, " "
10 do Quercitron Bark.
45 do Alum.
42 do Copperas.
30 do Blue Vitriol.
78 do Madder, Ombro, and Dutch Crop.
3 do Cream Tartar.
2 do Nutgalls.
2 cases Indigo, Bengall, Manilla, and Gautimala.
2 do Lac-Dye.
20 do Extract Logwood.
2 do Grain Tin.
300 pounds Verdigris.
15 Carboys Oil Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts, and Nitric Acid.

ALSO,

Copper Kettles and Clothier's Screws, Tenter Hooks, Jacks, and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weavers' Shears, Nippers and Burding Irons, Comb-Plates, Pickets and Bobbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Loom and Fly Shutters, Steel and Copper Mails, Emery, &c.

Parson's 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. 188 and 190 Jefferson avenue Detroit.

THE FARMER'S

COOK STOVE!

Something New.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of those about purchasing cook stoves to an entirely new pattern—a supply of which he is now receiving. They are

AIR TIGHT,

and have a *Summer Arrangement* by which most of the culinary operations can be performed with the smallest amount of fuel, and without the necessity of heating the room. The furniture is perfect and complete, comprising nearly every kitchen utensil. The patent was procured the past winter, and already it has become the most popular stove in the Eastern States.

A full assortment of the Premium Cook, Box, and Air Tight Stoves, kept on sale.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron

WORK, in all its branches, done to order, and supplies of ware constantly on hand.

HENRY W. WELLS.
Anvil Store, Upper Town, 24th July, '47. 326

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

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

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

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

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

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

PAINTS, Oils, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Grainers, Diamonds, &c. A large stock for sale low 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.

COUNTY ORDERS.

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

FARMERS!
ATTENTION.

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

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

Call and Settle!

THIS is to notify all persons indebted to the late firms of Harris, Partridge & Co., and H. B. Harris & Co., that their notes are left in the hands of James B. Gott, Esq., Justice of the Peace, for collection As these firms are now dissolved it is absolutely necessary that their outstanding matters should be settled as soon as practicable. H. B. HARRIS.
Ann Arbor, July 12th, 1847. 325 3m

SUGARS.—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Pow'd, St. Croix, and Porto Rico Sugar, all of superior qualities, extremely low at
324 MAYNARDS.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

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

Hardware.

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

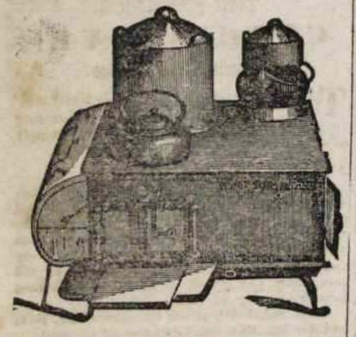
TOOLS.—Carpenter's, Cooper's and Joiner's Tools for sale by
324 B. B. & W. R. NOYES Jr.

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

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

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

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



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

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to
WOOLSON'S NEW HOT AIR COOKING STOVE,
which they can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any cooking stove in use. For simplicity in operation, economy in fuel, and for unequalled baking and roasting qualities it is unrivaled. The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of cooking stoves.
Those desirous of getting a good cooking stove for family use, or a public house, would do well by calling and examining the above stove before purchasing elsewhere.
B. B. & W.R. NOYES, Jr.
324 76 Woodward Avenue

WESTERN CLOTHING
EMPORIUM.
Hallock & Raymond,
DETROIT,

WOULD respectfully give notice that they have now received their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods and are fully prepared to supply their old customers and the public with any amount of new and fashionable
Ready Made Clothing,
Consisting of every variety and description of garments, too numerous to mention. All of which they are disposed to sell at
Wholesale or Retail,
upon the most reasonable terms and prices.
Also on hand a splendid assortment of
ROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, CASMHARETTS, TWEEDS, SUMMER CLOTHS,
PLAIN AND PLAID
LINENS, &c. &c. &c.,
are fully prepared to make to order upon the shortest notice, and most fashionable manner, a their well known
"Clothing Emporium,"
DETROIT.
corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.
Detroit, May 21, 1847.
N. B. Two or three first rate Tailors may find employment upon immediate application to the subscribers, cor. Jefferson and Woodward Avenues.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

New Goods
HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY
Wm. A. Raymond,
Proprietor of the
MANHATTAN STORE.
Cor. of Jefferson Avenue and Bates St. Detroit.

LET every body call and look at the stock of Dry Goods which may be found at the Famous
OLD MANHATTAN STORE.
The quantity is larger, the style prettier, and the prices *lower than ever!*

BONNETS, BONNETS!

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

GINGHAMS,
LAWNS, BARAGES,
MUSLIN DELAINS,
Balzorines!
and all other sorts of Dress Goods.
BEAUTIFUL DRESS SILKS,
PARASOLS AND SHAWLS,
of all kinds!
PRINTS,
Drillings,
PANTALOON STUFF,
COTTON GOODS, COTTON YARN,
—AND—
WARP
b-y——t-h-e——c-a-r-t——-l-o-a-d-!-!

If folks from the country will only give us a call, and look round among our nice goods, it is all we ask. The goods will speak their own praises, and in nine cases out of ten secure a trade.
First rate Young Hyson Tea for four shillings and sixpence per pound.
Geese Feathers, Paper Hangings &c.
317 W. A. RAYMOND.

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

GEESE FEATHERS!
PAPER HANGINGS!

FIRST RATE YOUNG HYSON TEA AT ONLY FOUR AND SIXPENCE PER POUND!
By the way no one buys this tea once but buys again, and becomes a customer. None better for the price can be had in Detroit.
WILLOW WAGGONS,
TRAVELING BASKETS, AND
BIRD CAGES,
as well as lots of other goods besides Dry Goods may be had very cheap at the 'OLD MANHATTAN STORE,' Detroit.
17 W. A. RAYMOND.

REMOVAL.
E. BOOTH
WOULD inform his Customers and the public generally, that he has removed his
Book Bindery
from the Paper Mill building, where it has formerly been, to
NO. 5, HURON BLOCK,
opposite the Washtenaw House, where he will complete all Jobs in the above line entrusted to his care, in any form to suit his customers.
E. BOOTH. 316-tf
Ann Arbor, May 13, 1847.

TO BUILDERS,

200 Kegs Albany and Troy Cut Nails 3d to 6d.
20 Kegs Wrought Nails 6d to 12d.
50 Boxes "Bellevemin" Glass from 7 X 9 to 10 X 14.
50 Kegs pure Lead in Oil.
500 lbs. " dry.
300 Gallons Linseed Oil
20,000 feet Pine Lumber, seasoned, clear stuff.
Together with a full assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Window Blind Fastenings, &c. for sale at witnin a fraction of Detroit prices, at the
BIG ANVIL STORE, UPPER TOWN.
HENRY W. WELLS.
Ann Arbor, March 18, 1847. 308

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.

ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth edition of this highly popular work are for sale at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or $4,50 per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for Liberty choirs to supply themselves.

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

TO RENT.

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

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

Maynards
ARE IN TOWN AGAIN!

HAVING removed to their new store, where they are receiving an extensive assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Groceries,
With a small, well-selected assortment of
DRY GOODS,
All of which they offer to their old friends and new customers at unusual low prices. Anything sold at their store is warranted to be of first quality. They intend hereafter to keep almost every article wanted for family use.
Ann Arbor, June 30, 1847. 323-tf

THE CIRCUIT COURT for this county is adjourned to the 25th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the petit jurors will be required to appear.
CASSIUS SWIFT, Clerk,
By J. M. WILLCOXSON, Deputy.
Dated Ann Arbor, June 21st, 1847. 322.3w

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

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

THRESHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to manufacture the above machines at the old stand of Knapp & Havi and, at the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, near the Paper Mill. The Machines are of approved models, have been thoroughly tested in this vicinity and worked well. They are made of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They will be kept constantly on hand, and also be made to order at the shortest notice. They will be sold on very reasonable terms for Cash, or for notes known to be absolutely good.
The above Machines can be used by four, six or eight horses, and are not liable to be easily broken or damaged. They are well adapted for the use of either Farmers or Jobbers. The Separators can be attached to any geared or strapped machine of any other kind. The subscriber would refer to the following persons who have purchased and used his Machines:

Michael Thompson,	Salem,
Alexander Doane,	"
James Parker,	"
Alva Pratt,	Pittsfield,
M. A. Cravath,	"
Charles Alexander,	"
Wm. Potts.	Milford.
Hinkley & Vinton,	Thetford.
Martin Doty,	Ypsilanti,
M. P. & A. D. Hadley,	Saline,
Wm. Smith,	Canton.
Isaac Burhans,	Northfield.

Particular attention will be paid to REPAIRS. Cash will be paid for
Old Castings.
Persons desirous of purchasing machines are requested to call and examine these before purchasing elsewhere.
T. A. HAVILAND.
May 17, 1847. 317tf

EPISTLE No. 3.
THE SUBSCRIBER SENDETH GREETING.

PERRY'S BOOK STORE,

Opened anew at No. 2 Hawkins Block, next door to Hill, White & Co.'s Store Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Let this be a sufficient notice to all persons using Books, Paper, Blank Books, School Books, Slates, Quills, Steel Pens, Pencils and STATIONERY, of any kind, that at Perry's Bookstore is the place to buy.
1500 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS,
Bordering. Fire Boards, and Sand Paper, which will be sold cheap for cash, Standard and Miscellaneous books, suitable for District, Town ship and Family
LIBRARIES.
School Inspectors and others interested, are requested to call and examine his assortment.—Also, Union Sabbath School books, a large variety, and far superior to the $10 Library both in binding and matter. Also, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer books and Hymn books.
YOUTHS' BOOKS,
Moral, Religious, instructive and amusing, such as may safely be put into the hands of the young. GOLD PENS, with Gold and Silver cases, a superior article. The subscriber has made arrangements in New York which will enable him at all times to obtain any thing in his line direct from New York at short notice, by EXPRESS. It will be seen that his facilities, or accomodating his customers with articles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to make his establishment such an one as an enlightened and discerning community require, and he hopes to merit a share of patronage. Persons wishing any article in his line will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for
PERRY'S BOOK STORE,
Ann Arbor, Upper Village. It is desirable that it should be understood that persons in the Country, sending CASH orders, may depend upon receiving books or stationery on as favorable terms as though present to make the purchase.
W. R. PERRY.
June 26, 1847. 323 tf.

EXCHANGE
IS NO
Robbery!

THE Subscribers are still in Market, and are prepared to offer the **Farming Portion** of the community
GREAT BARGAINS,
in FULLED CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SATINETS, BROAD CLOTHS, and in short nearly all kinds of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
BY WAY OF EXCHANGE FOR
W O O L
and most kinds of Country Produce.
The WOOLEN FACTORY situated in this village is now in their possession, and is in successful operation, by means of which they are able to offer better inducements to
WOOL GROWERS,
than any other establishment in the county.
NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN
Those who wish CASH, DRY GOODS or GROCERIES for their Wool, or produce of any kind, should be sure to call on the Subscribers before purchasing else where.
WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING done to order on the shortest possible notice.
Call and see!
318:f BECKLEYS & THOMAS.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, May 20, '47.

CASHMARETT AND TWEEDS.—A beautiful article for Gentlemen's summer wear, just received and will be manufactured in the latest style and best possible manner, at the "Western Clothing Emporium."
HALLOCK & RAYMOND.
318-tf DETROIT.
Cor. Jeff. and Woodward avenues.

Steel Cultivator Teeth.

THE subscriber is agent for the Patent Steel Cultivator Teeth, and has just received a fresh supply, which he will sell at the manufacturer's price. This article is coming into general use wherever introduced, and has received the approbation of the first agriculturists in the United States. Anvil Store, Upper Town.
HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, 22d May, '47. 292.1y

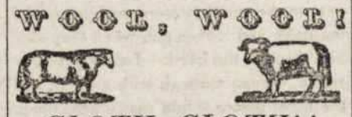
Cheap Jewelry Store
157 *Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT.*
Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, jewelry, tools, materials, toys, musical instruments and fancy goods, which he will sell at wholesale or retail as low as any establishment west of New York. Country Watch Makers and others wanting any of the above Goods will find it to their interest to call, as they will find the best assortment in the city, and at the lowest prices.
GOLD PENS, with silver holder and pencil $2 00. Price Reduced.
Gold Pens, Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED
H. B. MARSH.
157, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, }
Sign of the Gold Pen. } 324

NEW GOODS.
[BY EXPRESS FROM NEW YORK.
Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, and offers them for sale cheap, such as
Broadcloths of all description; Satinets and Cassimeres, and every thing in
the PANTALOON and VESTING line, and every article usually found in a Merchant
TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT.
He is now prepared to make and fit all kinds of gentlemen's garments, and would tender his thanks to his old customers and the public generally, and solicits their favors.
☞ *GARMENTS cut to order at all times.*
WM. WAGNER,
DRAPER AND TAILOR, Huron Street, South of the PUBLIC SQUARE.
Ann Arbor, April 28, 1847. 3?w

WOOL, WOOL!



CLOTH, CLOTH!!

THE undersigned would inform the public that they will continue to manufacture Fulled Cloth, Cassimiere and Flannel, at their Factory, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor, on Huron River near the Railroad.
TERMS:
The price of making cloth will be for Cassimere, 44 cts. per yard; for Fulled cloth, 37½ cts. per yard; for white Flannel, 20 cts. per yard.—We will also exchange cloth for wool on reasonable terms. Wool sent by railroad accompanied with instructions will be promptly attended to.
We have done an extensive business in manufacturing cloth for customers for several years, and believe we give as good satisfaction as any Establishment in the State. We therefore invite our old customers to continue, and new ones to come.
Letters should be addressed to S. W. FOSTER & Co., Scio.
S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April, 1847. 313-tf.

New Establishment.
CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Dexter and vicinity that he has opened a shop in the above place, in the corner store, formerly known as "Sheperd's"; where he is prepared to do ALL KINDS of repairing in the line of clocks, watches, jewelry &c., on the shortest notice. Having had about twelve years experience in some of the *best* Eastern shops, he flatters himself that he can give *entire satisfaction* to all those who may favor him with their work. He has and is constantly receiving, clocks, watches, and jewelry of *all* descriptions, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
W. W. DEXTER.
ALSO GROCERIES
of all kinds: such as, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Raisins, Coffee, Peppers, Spice, Fish, Candies, Tobacco, Cigars &c., &c. And in fact EVERYTHING usually kept in such an establishment (LIQUOR EXCEPTED) constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
W. W. DEXTER & Co.
DEXTER, March 6, 1847 312-tf

Hat, Cap,
—AND—
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
EMPORIUM.

T. H. ARMSTRONG,

HAVING taken the Stand No. 58, Woodard Avenue, 3 doors north of Doty's Auction Room, recently occupied by J. G. Crane, as a Hat Store; and added the stock of the latter to his own, and also engaged in manufacturing every description of
HATS & CAPS,
He is now prepared to offer to the Public every article in his line, either of his own or eastern manufacture, twenty five per cent less than have been offered in this market. In his stock will be found Fine Nutra, Satin Beaver, Beaver, Otter, Brush and Sporting Hats, Fine Cloth, Silk, Plush, Oil Silk and Velvet Caps; also, Rich Silk Cravats, Scarfs, Handkercheifs; Kid, Thread, Silk, and Buckskin Gloves; Collars, Bosoms, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c.
TAILORING.
The Subscriber has also secured the services of a first rate Practical Cutter, by which he will be enabled to furnish garments of every style and description, and in the most approved and fashionable manner. He is constantly receiving the latest fashions, and, employing the best of workmen, he is confident that he will give the best of satisfaction to all that may favor him with their patronage in this branch of his business.
310-tf

on Hand Again!

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he is located once more in the village of Ann Arbor, and is prepared to accommodate the community with a choice and well selected assortment of
NEW GOODS,
consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, &c. &c., which he will sell for *READY PAY* as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be had at any other store in town.
Persons who wish to make purchases for Cash, at Cash Prices, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
By keeping the first quality of articles, by selling at small profits, and by a fair and honorable course in business, he expects to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in payment for Goods.
☞ *Don't forget the place,*—on the East Side of Main street, a few doors south of the Public Square, in the same store with C. Bliss, Jeweler.
M. WHEELER.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1846. 292-tf

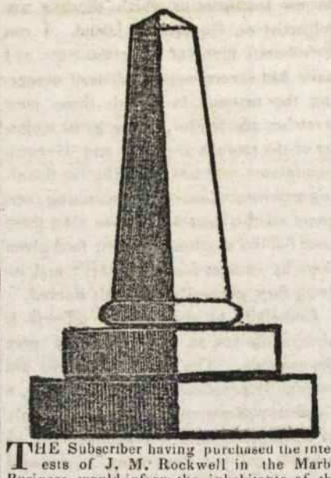
NOTICE

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between GARLAND & LE FEVRE, is this day desolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling up the outstanding business. All persons indebted to said firm are expected to make immediate payment, as by so doing they will save cost.
C. J. GARLAND,
B. D. LE FEVRE.
Ann Arbor, May 1, 1847. 315-8w

NEW TIN SHOP.

THE subscriber has commenced the manufacture of
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper.
In all its various branches, in connection with the "Anvil Store," and is prepared to furnish Country Merchants and Farmers with every thing in that line.
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
Neatly and expeditiously done.
HENRY W. WELLES.
Upper Town, }
Ann Arbor, 1st June, '47. } 292,1y

Ann Arbor
MARBLE YARD.



THE Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he will continue the business at the old stand, in the Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, and manufacture to order:
Monuments, Grave Stones Paint Stone, Tablets, &c. &c.
Those wishing to obtain any article in hisline of business will find by calling that he has an assortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get the proof. W. F. SPAULDING.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, 1847. 272-1y

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their old customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *English, American* and *West India*, GOODS,
Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.
Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable for Ironing Waggons and Buggies, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin Ware and Tin Plate—also a general assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
thick and thin sale work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for CASH or BARTER. Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it for the interest of all those wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned Goods, we do most earnestly solicit at least an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
JAMES GIBSON & CO.
No. 3. Exchange Block.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846.
282-tf

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!

THE Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving) from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of
Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,
&c. &c. which he intends to sell as *low* as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for *ready pay only* among which may be found the following: a good assortment of
Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Wristlets
Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons,
German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality,) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs,
Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons,
Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens, " " Pencils,
Silver and German Silver Thimbles.
Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do.
Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives.
Fine Shears and Scissors. Knives and Forks,
Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Brass, and Brittania Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays,
Shaving boxes and Soaps,
Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calfand Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Accordeons—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and Brushes, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's tea setts, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store, in the Store occupied by M. Wheeler.
CALVIN BLISS.
N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver.
Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846. 271-1y

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his winter stock, which he offers for *Cash*, at greatly reduced prices.
The Public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. Now on hand, and daily adding, SOFAS of every variety and pattern, and the latest fashion, prices from $30 and upwards. DIVANS, OTTOMANS, LOUNGES, BUREAUS, of all kinds, from $1 and up.
Centre, Card, Tea, Dress, Pier, Dining, and Nest Tables.
Wash, Candle, and Toilet Stands.
Bedsteads—Mahogany, Maple, and Walnut, from $2 and up.
Piano Fortes; Piano Covers; Piano Stools.
Double and single Matresses of hair, shuck, palm leaf, or straw.
Double and single Cot Bedsteads.
do do Writing Desks.
CHAIRS.—The best assortment that can be found west of New York and the cheapest in this city.
Windsor Chairs, a good article, at $2 50 the sett.
Mahogany French Chairs, hair seat, a first rate article, and well finished for $3 50, Cash only.
Mahogany Rocking Chairs, hair seat and back, warranted good, at the low price of $12, for the cash only.
Flag and Cane Seat from 6s. and up.
Bird Cages, plain and gallery: Bird Glasses, Hobby-Horses, and Toy Wheelbarrows, for children; Patent Shower and Hip Baths; Boston Bath Pans, Camp Stools, Umbrella and Hat Stands, Fancy Bellows, Foot Scrapers, Cane Seat Counter and Boat Stools. Curtain material, Table covers, Patent Post-Office Balances, Picture Frames, Willow Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, Clocks, and Baskets; Brittannia Table Castors, very cheap.
J. W. TILLMAN,
No. 87, Jefferson Avenue.
Detroit, January 1, 1847. 297-1y

STEEL GOODS!
Purse Silks and Trimmings
SPLENDID FANS,
and any quantity of other goods of this sort at the OLD MANHATTAN STORE,
317 *Detroit.*

THE
Married Woman's Private Medical Companion.
By Dr. A. M. Mauriceau.
PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN.
[*Third Edition*, 18*mo. pp.* 250. *Price* $1 00.]
25,000 COPIES SOLD IN 3 MONTHS.

The great demand for this most important work (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets: which should be known to them particularly.—Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.
Married females will here learn the art whereby they would retain their youth, vigor, beauty, elasticity of body, and buoyancy of spirits to an advanced age, instead of being afflicted, as hundreds and thousands are, into whose hands this book has not yet fallen.
It is an important question to the married why it is that we behold so many married females sickly, debilitated, and prostrated? as also the causes; and whether they are susceptible of remedy. They will here find those important matters, connected with discoveries in medical and physiological science, which meet this question.
This work is destined to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.
The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands.
To those yet unmarried, but contemplating marriage, or, perhaps, hesitating as to the propriety of incurring the responsibilities attendant upon it, the importance of being possessed of the revelations contained in these pages, so intimately involving their future happiness, cannot be appreciated.
It is of course impossible to convey more fully, in a public journal, the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married or those contemplating marriage; neither is it necessary, since it is every one's duty to become possessed of knowledge, whereby the sufferings to which a wife, a mother, or a sister may be subject, can be obviated.
Copies will be sent by mail free of postage.
Over ten thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and certainty. In no case has a remittance failed to reach the publisher, or the book those to whom it has been directed.
On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1224, New York City. Publishing Office 129 Liberty street, N. York.
For sale by all the principal Booksellers in the United States. Agents in Detroit, C. MORSE & SON; Ypsilanti, E. SAMSON; Ann Arbor, W. R. PERRY, Perry's Bookstore.
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MASTICATION and Articulation, warranted by their being properly replaced.
S. D. BURNETT,
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OFFICE over C. B. Thompson & Co.'s Shoe Store. Ladies who request it, can be waited on at their dwellings.
N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds of PRODUCE taken.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1846. 293—tf

Peace Declared,
AND A
TREATY FORMED,
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All persons that can conform to the above treaty will do well to call on S. Felch, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, No. 4 Huron Block, where they will not be taxed for others' work who never pay.
N. B. All persons indebted in any way to the subscriber, had better call and pay if they are honest and mean to keep so.
297-6m S. FELCH.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Jan. 1, 1847.

COMSTOCK & SEYMOUR,
Dealers in Fancy and Staple
Dry Goods, Boots
AND SHOES, HARDWARE,
Crockery & Groceries,
at No. 3, Porter's Block,
South side of the Public Square,
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Returned.
FASHIONABLE
TAILORING.

THE Subscriber is desirous of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he has located himself on Main st., near Wildts Grocery Store, on the corner of Main and Huron streets, where all kinds of
TAILORING
in the present fashion
can be done in a respectable and prompt manner.
P. S. CUTTING done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit if properly made up.
W. WILKINSON.
Ann Arbor, May 20, 1847. 317*tf*

Gold Pens,
PRICE REDUCED.

IT is admitted by all who use them, that Piquette's Gold Pens are equal if not superior to any ever offered in this market, price $2,50. For sale wholesale, and retail at the manufactory. Corner of Jefferson Avenue & Griswold St., Detroit. 314-1yr
Also for sale by C. BLISS, Ann Arbor.

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

THRESHING
Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Threshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind invented by himself.
These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thresher and fixtures can all be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn with one pair of horses. They are designed to be used with four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be safely used with six 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 will thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 158 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 these powers in comparison to others, and the price is LOWER than any other power and machine, have ever been sold in the State, according to the real value. The terms of payment will be liberal for notes that are known to be absolutely 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 and Machine will appear evident to all on examining the recommendations below.
All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines: the undersigned having adopted the necessary measures for securing letters patent for the same within the time required by law.
S. W. FOSTER.
Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 18, 1346
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 thresher within our knowledge. They are calculated to be used with four horses and are of ample 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, Washtenaw co.
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S. P. FOSTER, " "
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WM. WALKER, Webster, "
THOS WARREN, " "
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I threshed last fall and winter with one of S. W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed upon the power amounted to only 6¼ cents, and 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 horse powers last fall and have used it for jobbing. I have used many different kinds of powers and 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 Horse Powers last fall, and have used it and think it is a first rate Power.
JESSE HALL,
DANIEL S. HALL,
REUBEN S. HALL.
Hamburg, June, 1846. 269 tf

CORN, RYE & WHEAT.

WANTED by the subscribers, 10,000 bushels of Corn—10,000 bushels of Rye, and 10,000 bushels of Wheat, delivered at the Steam Mill, for which Cash will be paid.
INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 4, 1847. 298-tf.

FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of country Produce,
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, at
COOK & ROBINSON'S.
Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-tf

CHEAP STOVES
AT YPSILANTI!

125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES, just received, by the Subscriber, (mostly from Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at *Low Prices!* not to be undersold this side Lake Erie!
Also, Copper Furniture, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron, Zink, &c.
TIN WARE!
Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low.
P. S.—Purchasers will do well to call and examine for their own satisfaction.
J. M. BROWN.
Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846. 271t

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING
WARE ROOMS.
STEVENS & ZUG,

IN the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the MICHIGAN EXCHANGE, have on hand a large assortment of *FURNITURE*, of their own manufacture, which they will sell very low for Cash
They also keep experienced Upholsterers, and are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering at the shortest notice.
Furniture of all kinds made to order of the best material, and warranted.
STEVENS & ZUG.
Detroit, January, 1, 1847. 297-1y

C. CLARK, Attorney and Counsellor, and Justice of the Peace. Office, Court House Ann Arbor 2 9tf

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

"ARMITAGE Mouse Hole" Anvils.
"Wright's" do.
Cotterel Keyed Vices.
West's best Bellows, 30 to 36 inchess.
Sledges, Hand Hammers, Files and Rasps of every kind, can be found at the Iron Store, sign of the Big Anvil.
HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847. 298-1y

BRIGHT and Black Log Chains, 5-16, 6-16, 7-16, & 8-16 wrapping do.
Straight and twisted link Trace do.
Halter do.
For sale very cheap at the sign of the Big Anvil, Upper Town.
HENRY W. WELLES.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847. 298-1y

ROWLAND'S best Mill Saws, 6, 6½, and 7 feet.
Rowland's best X Cut Saws, 6, 6½, and 7 feet.
English C. S. Pit Saws, 6½ and 7 feet.
Superior American Mill Saw Files, 10 to 16 inches. For sale at the sign of the Big Anvil, Upper Town.
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Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847 298-1y