

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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T. FOSTER, Editor.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## VARIETY.

Between the sea-shore at Vera Cruz and the volcanoes, whose eternal snows hang over Mexico, you have every climate in the world. In the valley there is a perpetual spring. For six months in the year (the winter months as they are called) rain never falls; during the other six months showers occur almost daily. It is never hot—never very cool—and you may wear your cloak or your summer dress the whole year, according to the temper of your nervous system. One side of the street is always too warm in noon. Cold and sleeting as it is here in January, the roses are already blooming freshly in the gardens of Mexico. Nor is there perceptible change of foliage on the forest trees; the new leaves push off the old ones with a "gentle force," and the regeneration of the seasons is effected without the process of fading, wilting, withering and dying, which makes with us the melancholy days of autumn, "the saddest of the year."

To look at the external world, you would say there was no such thing as death in Mexico. The rose and the leaf you admire to-day, are replaced to-morrow by fresh buds and renewed verdure.—B. Mayer.

**Wonders of Geology.**—More than nine thousand of different kinds of animals have been changed into stone. The races or genera of more than half of these are now extinct, not being at present known in a living state upon the earth. From the remains of some ancient animals, they must have been larger than any living animals on the earth. The Megatherium, (Great Bear,) says Buckland, from a skeleton nearly perfect, now in the museum at Madrid, was perfectly colossal. With a head and neck like those of the sloth, its legs and feet exhibit the character of the Armadillo and the Ant-eater. Its fore feet were a yard in length and more than twelve inches wide, terminated by gigantic claws. Its thigh bone was nearly three times as thick as that of an elephant, and its tail, nearest the body, six feet in circumference. Its tusks were admirably adapted for cutting vegetable substances, and its general structure and strength were intended to fit it for digging in the ground for roots, on which it principally fed.—Buckland's Treatise.

A gentleman just from New Orleans brings information that there are 680 sick soldiers in one hospital alone in that city. Most of them are those who have returned from Mexico, where although they did not meet the enemy in mortal combat, they contracted disease which will bring them to their graves through long suffering, and more painfully than if they had fallen by the hands of the Mexicans.—New Haven Patriot.

**Wages of Labor.**—It is curious to look at the difference in the rewards of labor. A seamstress in our large cities, earns two or three shillings for a day's hard labor; an opera singer often gets from five hundred to a thousand dollars a night; and Jenny Lind, for her last disengaged nights in England, demanded five thousand dollars—a sum which would require ten years of the labor of a mechanic to earn at ten dollars a week.—There should be differences in the emoluments of human exertion, but not such differences as these.—Yankee.

At Portsmouth, a sailor has been condemned to death for striking a midshipman, but, of course he will not be executed.

## POETRY.

**Rail Road Poetry.**  
The following rapid specimen of poetry is taken from the Knickerbocker for August. The author is Mr. John G. Saxe, of Vermont. Mr. S. certainly "goes it" like a locomotive, if not like a poet.

Singing through the forest,  
Rattling over ridges,  
Shooting under arches,  
Rumbling over bridges;  
Whizzing through the mountains,  
Buzzing o'er the vale—  
Bless me!—this is pleasant,  
Riding on a rail!

Men of different "stations"  
In the eye of Fame,  
Here are very quickly,  
Coming to the same!  
High and lowly people,  
Birds of every feather,  
On a common level  
Travelling together.

Gentlemen in shorts  
Looming very tall;  
Gentlemen at large  
Talking very small;  
Gentlemen in tights  
With a loosish mein;  
Gentlemen in Gray  
Looking rather green.

Gentlemen quite old  
Asking for the news;  
Gentlemen in black  
In a fit of "blues,"  
Gentlemen in claret  
Sober as a vicar;  
Gentlemen in snuff  
Dreadfully in liquor.

Stranger on the right  
Looking very sunny;  
Obviously reading  
Something rather funny;  
Now the smiles are thicker;  
Wonder what they mean;  
Faith! he's got the Knickerbocker Magazine!

Stranger on the left  
Closing up his peepers;  
Now he snores again.  
Like the Seven Sleepers!  
At his feet a volume  
Gives the explanation,  
How the man grew stupid  
From "Association!"

Market-woman carefree  
Of the precious casket,  
Knowing "eggs are eggs,"  
Tightly holds her basket;  
Feeling that "a smash,"  
If it came, would surely  
Send her eggs to pot  
Rather prematurely!

Ancient maiden lady  
Anxiously remarks,  
That there must be a peril  
"Mong so many sparks":  
Roguish looking fellow,  
Turning to the stranger,  
Says it's his opinion  
She is out of danger.

Woman with her baby  
Sitting vis-a-vis:  
Baby keeps a squalling,  
Woman looks at me;  
Asks about the distance,  
Says it's tiresome talking,  
Noises of the cars  
Are so very shocking!

Singing through the forest,  
Battling over ridges,  
Shooting under arches,  
Rumbling over bridges;  
Whizzing through the mountains,  
Buzzing o'er the vale—  
Bless me!—this is pleasant  
Riding on a rail!

## Fighting Persons.

Speaking of General Taylor, whom our New York contemporary believes is a man of "high moral character," brings to our mind a circumstance connected with the battle of Buena Vista, which is thus narrated in one of our exchanges:—*Troy.*

It is said that a Methodist minister was captain of a company in one of the Mississippi regiments. Just before the battle of Buena Vista commenced, and whilst the troops were forming, he delivered the following prayer, at the head of his company:

"Be with us this day in the conflict, oh, Lord! We are few, and the enemy are many! Be with us, as Thou wast with Joshua, when he went down from Gilgal to Beth-horn and Ajalon, to smite the Amorites. We do not ask thee for the sun and moon to stand still, but grant us plenty of power, plenty of daylight, and no coward. Take old Rough and Ready under Thy special charge. Amen!" Company, by the right flank, quick step, forward—m-a-r-c-h! His company, it is said, performed wonders on the field that day.

## MISCELLANY.

**Men and Manners in Mexico.**

BY REV. J. S. C. ARBOTT.

In Mexico, as elsewhere, the Indian, in social position, stands below the white man, and the negro below the Indian; and, as a general rule, the slighter the admixture of colored blood, the more marked is the energy and the talent, and the more elevated the rank. There are very few negroes in Mexico. The great mass of the population are Indians. They are the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water." All the menial offices of life are performed by them. They are miserably poor, ignorant, and degraded. The common soldiers in the army are almost without exception Indians; the lower officers are men of mixed blood. The higher officers are nearly all white men, either natives of Spain, or the descendants of Spanish ancestors, with pure Castilian blood coursing in their veins. There are exceptions to the rule; but that these exceptions are very rare, no one familiar with society in Mexico, will deny.

There are three sources of amusement in Mexico—the theatre, the ball-room, and the cock-pit. These places are usually thronged; and here the most respectable of the inhabitants are continually seen united with the most dissolute and depraved. There are few books in Mexico, and no literary taste. The ladies are almost entirely uneducated. There are no firesides in Mexico, and as an unavoidable consequence perhaps, none of those social gatherings, none of those domestic enjoyments which cheer the hearth of the north—which cause the current of human affection to flow so warmly during those long evenings, when the snows of winter whiten the land. The cold storms which sweep over the bleak hills of northern latitudes, stripping vegetation of its verdure, and external nature of its charms, compel those who are driven to their homes to find enjoyment in social intercourse and the commingling of hearts; and thus the freezing winds kindle and fan the warm flames of affection. It is always in what is called an uncongenial climate that the treasures of the mind and the heart most luxuriantly thrive.—Where the mind is uncultivated rarely does one meet with deep and lasting emotions. There may be flash of impetuous passion, but seldom, if ever, the deep flow of a strong and unutterable love. And consequently an unintellectual people know not where to look for joy, but to the theatres, and dancing rooms and gaming tables—it is perhaps their misfortune as much as their fault; who cheerless must that life be where home means nothing but house—a place to eat and sleep in, and to escape from as constantly and perseveringly as possible. There are palaces, and houses, and hovels, in Mexico, but very few homes.

There is hardly any thing more marvellous in the history of the human mind, than the influence acquired by the Romish priesthood over the population of Catholic countries. In no part of the world is the influence of the Romish priests more powerful than in Mexico.—It is indeed a strange and yet not uncommon spectacle, to see a band of soldiers carrying through the streets a priest in a state of brutal intoxication, whom they have rescued from the mire, and tenderly cherishing him under the influence of religious awe and veneration. The office of a priest is, in the public eye, so exalted, that the imperfections of the man, who for the time happens to fill it, are imperceptible. There are some of the higher order of the clergy who give evidence of sincerity and piety, to which it would seem that no person of ordinary intelligence could be blind. The lower order of clergy do not even pretend to decency of character, and no one claims it for them.

After Cortez had taken possession of the city of Mexico, three hundred years ago, his army rapidly melted away under the influence of disease and the sword, until at last but thirteen hundred men were left to keep possession of the captured capital. The Mexicans exasperated by the cruelty with which their conquerors had treated them, and seeing their weakness, rose against the Spaniards.—For several days and nights the battle raged with unintermitted fury, and the slaughter on both sides was dreadful.—At length Cortez, leaving nine hundred of his men dead in the street, succeeded in reaching the top of a hill a few miles from the city, with but four hundred survivors. The night in which Cortez effected this sanguinary retreat is still familiar to every Mexican as the *noche triste* or woeful night. While on this hill Cortez found in the knapsack of a soldier a mutilated alabaster doll, about eight inches high, eyeless and noseless.

Aware of the fanaticism of his soldiers, this shrewd warrior exhibited the doll as an image of the Virgin Mary, which had been sent to him from heaven, and that she had promised to secure to them a victory. Animated by this assurance the little band cut their way out from their difficulties, and Cortez soon again invaded and conquered Mexico. On the top of the hill he immediately erected a chapel, in which he placed the miraculous image.—And there the noseless doll now is—and there it has been for three hundred years, with wax tapers incessantly burning before it, and masses of honor in constant attendance. Dignified with the name of "Our Lady of Remedies," this child's plaything is now, and for three hundred years has been, an object of veneration and of adoration to all Mexico. "Our Lady" rejoices in petticoats of diamonds, pearls, and emeralds. When any pestilence is in the city, as soon as it begins to abate, "Our Lady of Remedies" is carried to the infected quarter in solemn procession, and the gradual disappearance of the disease is of course attributed to her agency. The anniversary of the presentation of this image to Cortez is the most celebrated religious festival observed in Mexico. A concourse of a hundred thousand people are usually assembled round the chapel on this occasion. And to express a doubt, in any part of Mexico, respecting the celestial origin of "Our Lady of Remedies," and the efficacy of her intercession, would be regarded as blasphemy.—N. Y. Evangelist.

## The Utopias—A Dialogue.

[Translated from the "Democratic Pacific" by the Editor of the Chronicle.]

HERO AND ARCHIMEDES.

HERO. You have come in good time, dreamer. I was beginning to get tired of myself; you come along with your Utopias and that will restore my gaiety.

ARCHIMEDES. I have no Utopias, Sir, I predict the future, not by special illumination, which often deceives, but by calculation, which never lies.

H. I do not deny your science as to things present, my Prometheus, and I know how to appreciate your worth; but your scientific dreams and distractions are very amusing nevertheless.

A. When you were inquiring the quantity of gold which a jeweller had abstracted from your crown, you hardly suspected that the solution of the problem was in a bath.

H. (laughing.) By Apollo and Mercury! you call to my mind one of your most amusing absences. I seem to see you still running stark naked through the palace, crying *Eureka! Eureka!* It was so droll, a nude philosopher, that I had not strength to forbid the merriment of my slaves, though they are the worst race that lives beneath the sun.

A. They are bad because they are slaves. They are lazy because they have no motive to labor. This too is one of those things which will disappear.

H. Not so fast. Society without slaves is just as impossible as orators without voice, cars without horses, vessels without oars, or sails, and lamps without oil or grease. Before we can get along without slaves, man will come to fly in the air, without getting drowned as Icarus did.

A. You are quite right, Sir, that all those impossibilities are of the same order. If, two ty centuries hence, your conversation could be recalled, one would laugh at your having set down as impossible things so elementary. You speak of orators without voice. I am sure the day will come when with the simple language of the fingers and gestures a deaf mute will excite as much enthusiasm as Demosthenes did among the Athenians.

H. That deaf mutes may come to understand one another I admit; but to believe that they will ever arrive at eloquence is a foolish Utopia. You might as well say that cloth will some day be woven out of stones, or that a limb will be amputated without giving its owner any pain.

A. You may laugh, but the day will come, thanks to fire, paving stones will be transformed into silken fabrics; when thanks to an unknown fluid, surgical operations will be performed to the laughter of the subjects.

H. (laughing.) Ha! ha! you abuse the permission of serving me with stories. You soon will be telling me that from any place in Syracuse I can hear all that is said in that of the tyrant of Agrigentum, and converse with him.

A. I should only speak the truth if I did. Not only will people be able to converse from Syracuse to Agrigentum, but to Rome, to Athens, to Babylon, to the ends of the world. It will take less time to converse at such distances than to write the same words upon our tablets.

H. By Pollux! (laughing immoderately.) Do you reckon then upon the lightning for your messenger?

A. Precisely so. The lightning will one day become the carrier of letters.—You have heard of Salmoneus, who once imitated the thunder, in contempt of Jupiter? Well, men will do more; they will disarm Jupiter simply by bristling their houses with points. They will confine the thunder in a tube and launch it at pleasure; the length of this tube will not exceed half that of your sword. To produce this thunder, which will follow with the voice of Æna, it will only be necessary for the filaments of a plant or an old linen rag to imbibe a certain liquid, or it may be done by combining charcoal-sulphur and saltpetre.

H. You are crazy, my poor philosopher, and I am sorry for it, for you have more in your single head than all the sages who speak our Greek language.

A. The day will come, your majesty, when these copyists who take several days to copy sixty four pages of writing, will give place to a machine that will do it in less than one second; the day when one will have to sit down before one of our metallic mirrors to leave his portrait impressed upon it; what do I say, a portrait? nay, the whole panorama which the eye can embrace at once will remain impressed upon the mirrors. Carriages will pass through space without horses with the speed of the north wind; vessels, of iron or wood at pleasure, will brave the most tempestuous waves without either sails or rowers; and people will pass through the air with more ease than they now cross the Straits of Sicily.

H. I must stop you, my dear Archimedes, for fear some indiscreet person may overhear you and write down your conversation for the great amusement of the rabble. All these Utopias will be realized when neighbor shall not be jealous of neighbor, nor potter of potter, as Hesiod says.

A. And that day, I beg your pardon, will come. A philosopher will be born in Gaul, in the district of the Sequani, who will teach them the laws of social harmony. He, also, will be treated as a Utopian; but, like me, the future will avenge him.

## A visit to Shakerdom or New Lebanon.

New Lebanon is some thirty miles east of Albany, and is noted from the fact of its being the residence of one of the Shaker gatherings in our country.—We visited this place on Wednesday of last week, and perhaps a few remarks concerning our excursion may interest our readers. We shall not now attempt any exposure of Shaker tenets, more than to say that they hold that God, like humanity, is male and female; that the Savior must also be male and female; that Jesus Christ was a male Savior, and that Ann Lee, called Mother Ann, was the female Savior; that they were equally divine, and that she was the Daughter of God, in the same sense that Christ was the Son of God. They also hold that marriage is unlawful, and that they who do not marry, are the only true church, and that all others are carnal and cannot be saved. They require all the members to make confession of sins to the elders, and believe in and profess to have special revelations. These revelations sometimes communicate general principles for the faith and government of the order, and sometimes they concern the character and destiny of individuals. They profess to have all things in common, yet the property is controlled and the association is governed by a few, and this is done in the most arbitrary manner. With this brief outline, we will proceed with our visit. The party consisted of four, friend P., his sister, sister R., and the writer. We may as well say at this point, that our object was to recover from the Shakers, the wife and children of friend P. who have been among them for some months.

**JOURNEY OUT.**  
We left New York city in an evening boat for Albany, at which place we arrived on Wednesday morning, just in time to take the cars running eastward. The cars conveyed us to Canaan, where we chartered a private carriage, and driver, so as to have it under our own control. From Canaan to New Lebanon we enjoyed a most delightful ride, which terminated at twelve o'clock. We were most kindly received by the Shakers, and partook of a bountiful dinner which they provided for us.

**FAMILIES AND NUMBERS.**  
We had but little opportunity for making observations. There are eight families in all, designated as follows:—  
1. Church family, first order, of about one hundred members.  
2. Church family, second order, of about one hundred members. These two families comprise those who attained to perfection in the faith and knowledge of Shakerism.

3. There is a third family distinguished by them as the second family.

4. The next is known as the South family.

5. East family is the distinguishing title of the fifth.

6. The North family is the sixth.—This is what is known as "the gathering family." It is so called because it is the family into which inquirers and all newcomers are placed for tuition in the mysteries of the faith.

7. There are two families at Canaan, distinguished as the upper and lower families. All these families together comprise about six hundred souls, of all ages and sex.

Our party called at what is known as the office of the church family, and were conducted to the receiving room. The wife of our friend P. was at the North family, and the children were at another place. They were all sent for, and came into the room where we were seated.

## THE FAILURE OF OUR ENTERPRISE.

Soon after the arrival of all the parties, a conversation commenced on the subject of our visit. Friend P. told them he had come for his wife and children, and designed to take them away. To this they remonstrated. The children they claimed to hold by some species of indenture, which our friend claims is not lawful, but which we have not seen, they having the only copy. They did not object to his taking his wife away, provided she wished to go, but maintained that he had no right to remove her against her will. This and other points were argued, but to no purpose. The time came when we must leave, and our friend delivering a child to himself, and one to each of the two ladies, there being three children in all, took his wife by one arm, led the way towards the door. We were all upon the second floor, and passed out of the room into the hall. From this hall a flight of stairs led down to the front door at which we entered, while a back door led directly to the yard in the rear of the house. Our friend going ahead with his wife, on arriving at the head of the stairs, found them blocked up by one of the Shakers, who placed himself there to prevent his passing down with his wife. He then attempted to pass out at the back door, upon which another Shaker seized hold upon it, and attempted to shut it upon him; but owing to some fastening or impediment, the door could not be shut so that our friend was likely to get out.—At this critical moment, two of the sisters seized hold upon the wife of our friend, one hold of each arm, and by a sudden effort forced her through a side door into another room, carrying the husband along with her, as he held on.—This carried them out of our sight, and to get into the room, we let go of the hand of the little boy, he being partially forced from us at the same time by one of the Shakers, who spirited him away with the other children, which were taken from the two ladies of our party. On entering the room, we found our friend still hold of his wife, and the two shaker sisters still holding on upon her to prevent her from being removed. We then advised friend P. to abandon the effort, and try the virtue of the civil law.

The question presented in the case of the children, is the legality and binding force of the indenture. Of the validity of the indenture itself, we cannot judge, as we have not seen it. But if it be a legal instrument in form, the court will be petitioned to set it aside, on the ground that the instruction the children received there is against the policy of the State, and against morality.

In the case of the wife, the question is a different one. It is simply this: has a husband a right to control his wife by physical force, not cruel or injurious? If a man has a right to lead his wife from one place to another, against her will, then he will recover of the Shakers for seducing his wife, for they took her from him when he was thus leading her. The points presented are of some importance. The results shall be given to our readers as they transpire.—*True Amer.*

## Too Much Money.

Said a friend to us last evening—"I never saw but one man in my life, who acknowledged he had quite as much money as he knew how to dispose of." I had called at his house one day, when a gentleman present urged him to a scheme from which he might realize a large profit. "You are right," said he, "as regards the probable success of the speculation, but I shall not embark in it; I have too much money now." This very uncommon remark struck me most forcibly: and, after the gentleman had retired, I asked Mr. P. to explain. "Yes," said he in reply, "I would not cross the street to gain thousands; I should be a

happier man if my income were less.—I am old, and in a year or two whatever I possess will avail me nought—my daughters are dead, and I have three sons, upon whom I looked with a father's pride. My own education had been neglected, my fortune was gained by honest labor and careful economy; I had no time for study, but I resolved that my sons should have every advantage. Each had the opportunity of gaining a fine classical education, and then I gave them the choice of a profession. The eldest would be a physician; the second chose the law; the third resolved to follow my footsteps as a merchant. This was very well—I was proud of my sons, and hoped that one day I might see them distinguished, or at least useful to their fellow men. I had spared no expense in their training; they had never wanted money, for I gave each their liberal allowance. Never had men fairer prospects of becoming honored and respected; but look at the result. The physician has no patients—the lawyer not a single client, and the merchant is above visiting his counting house. In vain I urge them to be more industrious. What is the reply? "There is no use in it, father—we never shall want for money, we know you have enough for all." So look at my disappointment. Instead of being active, energetic members of society, my sons are but idlers, men of fashion and display. True they have few vices—perhaps not so many as their associates; they have never done anything to bring disgrace upon my name—but I had expected them to add to the little reputation I may have gained. It is not the money that I care for, as my son says, I have enough for all. But let the physician attend the poor, and the lawyer see that justice is done to those who have not the means of paying the enormous fees now required by the members of the bar. The merchant may not need the reward of his labors, but there are a thousand benevolent institutions to the support of which it would be a pleasure for me to see him contribute. They would at least be useful, each in his vocation, to those around them; now selfish amusement is their only aim. This is the burden upon my heart, and this is the reason of the remark you listened to.—Had they been obliged to struggle against difficulties to gain their profession, and were they now dependent upon their own exertions for support, my sons would have gained honor to themselves and me."

This is the experience of many a wealthy parent, though all do not grieve at the result. It has almost passed into a proverb, that "nothing can be expected of rich men's sons;" and in looking about us at the dissipated men of our own day, how few do we find who have been nursed into greatness.

The former's son studies in intervals snatched from active labor; he gains the rudiments of a thorough education from well-thumbed books, which he conspires by the floating flame of the winters fire or the mellow light of the grey dawn. His task is rendered doubly hard, inasmuch as he is without an instructor, and must solve the most difficult problems, and unravel the most intricate truths, simply by his own persevering efforts. At length his task is in a measure accomplished, the first step is gained; but a new difficulty arises. He is without means, and must serve a long and tiresome apprenticeship as a teacher, a clerk, or often the two combined, ere he can save enough to enable him to enter college. Three or four years of close study, with the most rigid economy, brings him to the threshold of active life, and should he choose a profession, the same scene must be in part enacted ere his object is accomplished.

Mark well the contrast. Which man, think you, is best fitted to succeed?—Surely, not he who has been cradled in luxury, and bribed along the path of knowledge! No, rather would we trust the self-made man, who has already overmastered difficulties under which one less resolved would have fallen; and though the one may be favored by position, connections and ample means, it is more than probable that the other may look back upon him whom he has far outstripped in the race of life.

Neal's Saturday Gazette.

## Important Decision.

A slave belonging to Louis Alme Pigney, was yesterday declared to be free in consequence of having been taken to France.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

This is in accordance with decisions which have frequently been made here, and with which the south has never been satisfied. If a slave be brought by his master, voluntarily, into this State, his shackles fall off at once. Slavery can-



not exist here for a moment. And it is so with every free State, and with every country where slavery is not recognized. The decision in N. Orleans goes further, however, than our decisions have gone or can go. It establishes the important fact, that the freedom which a slave thus acquires, by the voluntary act of his master, shall avail him permanently; and that if he, of his own choice, shall afterwards return to a slave State, he shall not again be subject to bondage.—*Boston Transcript.*

The same court decided, a few days previous, as it appears in some of the New Orleans papers, that the steamboat Missouri was not liable for carrying off a slave. In this case a singular fact was disclosed, viz: a slave being so white that he could pass any where for a white man, and who was supposed to be such when he was taken into the employ of the steamer and carried out of the State.—The slave had been permitted to hire himself on boats trading to places where slavery does not exist, and to remain there till he chose to leave, and the court expressed great doubts whether his master could exercise any acts of ownership over him afterwards.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

#### Cheap Postage.

A writer in the N. Y. Evening Post, furnishes the following remarks of Rowland Hill, the great English advocate of Cheap Postage, made at a dinner given him in Liverpool:

Mr. Hill stated that his duties in the post office, were "to advise the Postmaster General on all points to which his Lordship might be pleased to direct his attention, and to carry out gradually, the remainder of his own system of post office improvement, of which the penny rate was only one feature," and that, "without a general understanding to this effect, he should not have felt justified in accepting office." He wished to convey to his hearers some idea of the magnitude of the institution. Were he merely to state that so many millions of letters passed through the post office in a year, no one could form any conception of the reality. The best mode probably to convey any idea of the whole, would be for him to describe some part. For instance, when he left London, he was at Exeter Square when the mail was brought in to go by the train, this being only one of many which are dispatched by railways. It was considered an exceedingly light mail; but small as it was, it literally filled six large omnibuses; and the heavy mail forwarded on a Saturday night filled nine carriages of a similar description.—Again, the number of dead letters, since the adoption of pre-payment, had become a very small fraction—less than the 200th part of the whole; nevertheless, the average amount of money found in such letters, in coin, bank notes, and bills of exchange, was £40,000 per annum. Many thousands of pounds were actually found in letters with no address whatever.

Perhaps it might be interesting to the company to revert to a few facts connected with the change produced by the plan of Penny Postage. Immediately before the introduction of the reduced rate of postage the number of chargeable letters—not including franked—delivered, amounted to 75,000,000 annually; last year it amounted to 299,500,000, or to four-fold the original number. It would require something more than that to bring the post office revenue up to the former gross amount; but less than five-fold would effect that object. At the present moment the number of letters delivered in the London district, comprising a circle of a radius of 12 miles round the post office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, was quite as great as that which under the old system was delivered in the whole United Kingdom. The increase was rapidly going on, and amounted to 28,000,000 more last year as compared with the previous year. It was the opinion of many gentlemen that the introduction of the penny rate increased the difficulty of effecting improvements. It was said they could not afford to give cheaper postage and greater facilities also; but, in fact, improvements had followed one another more rapidly since the penny postage came into operation than before. When the plan was first proposed, the large towns had only a single mail connecting them with London; now they have two mails per day. Again: In England and Wales there were formerly only 2,000 post offices of every kind; now there were 4,000.

#### Powers' Greek Slave.

John Smith, Jr., writing from N. Y. to the *National Era*, has the following beautiful reflection upon Powers' celebrated statue.

**POWERS' STATUE OF THE GREEK SLAVE.**

—I have just returned from the exhibition room of the National Academy of Design, and have gazed for an hour on the "Greek Slave," to which the genius of Powers has given immortality. It is a marvellous image of grace and purity. Every line and lineament of the figure conveys ideas of loveliness and beauty which impress themselves upon

the soul forever. It may justly be placed side by side with

"The statue that enchants the world."

At the first glance, and when viewed at a distance, the statue seems to lack the high expression which you look for in such a subject. It seems inanimate. But as you gaze up at it, and, approaching nearer, study it, as you must, with deepened interest, the subduing power of the beautiful captive sinks at once into the heart.

Here Art has indeed magnified its office. The sorcery of genius has exalted for hence every impure emotion. Even the dullest spirit owns the influence of this untainted atmosphere and for a time the imagination and the heart cease to be of the earth, earthly.

I rejoiced to perceive, in the crowd of the fairer sex which thronged the exhibition room, evidence of the great progress which has been made in the scale of social refinement. There was but one prude in the room—a boarding-school miss, probably, whose disgusting affectation of superior delicacy forcibly reminded me of the anecdote of the French and English lady, who visited the gallery of the Louvre in company. "Oh! Is that a very indecent picture!" exclaimed the English prude, as the party stood before one of the most exquisite paintings in that famous gallery. "I think the indecency is in the remark, not in the painting!" Replied the pure-minded daughter of France.

Once on a time, so runs the tale, the ladies of Boston put calico petticoats on Greenwich's little angels. It is evident that in New York more correct notions of art begin to prevail; "no the pure all things are pure."

But alas! in the midst of the pleasing emotions excited by this admirable work of art, there came sad thoughts of the wondrous hardness of that nature which can weep at sight of an insensate piece of marble which images a helpless virgin chained in the market-place of brutal lust, and still more brutal cupidity, and yet listens unmoved to the awful story of the American slave!

There were fair breasts, that heaved with genuine sympathy beneath the magic power of the great artist, that have never yet breathed a sigh for the sable sisterhood of the South!

As this eloquent statue traverses the land, may many a mother and daughter of the Republic be awakened to a sense of the enormity of slavery, as it exists in our midst! Thus may Art, indeed, fulfill its high and holy mission! Let the solemn lesson sink deep into the hearts of the fair women of the North and of the South! Waste not your sympathies on the senseless marble, but reserve some tears for the helpless humanity which lies quivering beneath the lash of American freemen!

#### President Wayland 'preaching Politics'.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist, writing from Saratoga Springs under date of the 5th ult. gives the following sketch of a discourse delivered at that place by Rev. Dr. Wayland of Brown University:

"Dr. Wayland preached last Sabbath in the Baptist Church, from the text, 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' and unto God the things that are God's." It was an admirable discourse, intended and applied in reference to the present circumstances of our country engaged in war. It was characterized by great freedom and fearlessness in the expression of opinion, with a bold and direct application of the principles of the gospel to politics. Every sentence was larded with the profoundest interest, and a deep, salutary and solemn impression, we trust, was produced. We could have wished that every minister of Christ, as well as every politician in our country, could have listened to so plain, Christian and manly an exposition of duty in the present crisis.

Dr. W. remarked severely on the fear, so widely prevalent, of giving utterance to our Christian and moral sentiments on political subjects. He said that this moral cowardice of Christians, in regard to politics, was like a stratum of poisonous gas in the atmosphere, in which every manly sentiment perished and died. He said that nothing was needed but the open, energetic expression of Christian judgment and opinion, and a line of action consistent with it, and all parties in the country would submit, would be compelled to submit, to the Christian party. He spoke of the infamous juggle of party politics, in cases where great moral questions were at stake; and pointed out the course by which the affairs of our country might be taken from the power of such jugglery, and managed according to justice, conscience and the will of God.

He dwelt upon the proper objects and limitations of government, and entered into the question of the cases when and how a Christian is bound to disobey and resist the edicts of government, distinguishing between the things that are Caesar's and the things that are God's. The object of government is simply the protection of the rights of the citizens, and

the promotion of their welfare, and beyond this it has no right to intrude. The moment it commands a course of wrong doing, either against individuals or nations, citizens or strangers, disobedience becomes a Christian duty. He is bound to use all possible effort, social and constitutional, against the wrong. He becomes accessory to the wrong, and personally guilty, if he does not use all the means, and apply all the influence which God has put in his power, against the evil. He cannot innocently be silent. Above all, the fear of a party, or of party politics, ought to have no weight with him. The enactments of government, if unjust, if morally wrong, are null and void, and ought to be resisted. What is wrong in itself, cannot become right by being the act of a nation. The whole history of the world is made up of a catalogue of enormous crimes and wrongs committed by nations.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

#### The Ides of November.

Mr. FOSTER:—

Whatever meaning might have been attached to the word "Ides" among the ancients of other countries, it means, in America, according to our vocabulary, our important days of election; and here, in Michigan, the first Tuesday of November, when we choose our Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

It is a word to be remembered by every Liberty man in the State, as it is sure to be remembered by every Whig and Democrat. Almost every man of them will be at the polls on the day of our State election, although they have nothing at stake but the spoils of office and patronage, and these only to be obtained by a few of the leaders.

Shall it be said that the Liberty men of Michigan have forgotten the Ides of November, when so much responsibility is resting on them?—when, instead of seeking the crumbs of office and patronage, they are endeavoring to carry out the principle which constitutes the main feature of the American Declaration of Independence, so long trodden under foot, that "all men are created free and equal?" Such forgetfulness would tell a story, which should make us blush and hang our heads. Liberty men must not, they can not forget the Ides of November.

Be at the polls, every man, on the first Tuesday of next month, and deposit a vote for Gurney and Hallock, who are to personify human liberty on that day.—Will it make no difference whether Michigan counts 3000 or 5000 votes for liberty in 1847?—whether she shows a diminished or an increased number of advocates for freedom this year? Most surely, it will make a vast difference whether the Peninsular State shows a retrograde, or an onward course in the cause of Liberty.

Does any Liberty man suppose we are not likely to elect our candidates, and therefore it will make no great difference whether his vote goes into the ballot box or not? It is a mistake. Every vote tells one for human liberty. And let us not forget that the blood of the slave—his chains, his tears, his wasted form, his wife and children torn from his embrace, are crying to Northern Freemen for relief.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say any thing to the old soldiers of the Liberty army about our candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor. They know them well. But our new recruits may desire to know distinctly who they are voting for. I will say to them then, that Chester Gurney, Esq., our gubernatorial candidate, is a talented and influential lawyer of Centerville, St. Joseph County. He is a man of mature age, having seen nearly 56 years; and, for wisdom and soundness of judgment, intelligence, virtue, and independence of thought and action, is by no means behind either of his competitors. Mr. Gurney is a man, who not only understands and practices, on all possible occasions, the principles of liberty which he professes, but is well acquainted with the civil polity of the State and the Nation,—and, to say the least, is abundantly qualified to administer the affairs of government in Michigan. If elected, we shall have no occasion to blush for any act of the first Liberty party Governor of the State.

Mr. Hallock, our candidate for Lt. Governor, is a merchant of the city of Detroit. He is a younger man than Mr. Gurney, but not much younger than ex-Gov. Felch. Those who are best acquainted with Mr. H. are united in their encomiums of his character. The most rigid honesty and upright characterize his dealings with his fellow men; while his fine talents, and general knowledge of mankind, make him an agreeable companion; and his general intelligence, prudence and soundness of judgment, abundantly qualify him for the second office in the State.

One thing more I must not omit to say of our candidates—they are both Temperance men of the first water,—practically and theoretically.

Liberty Men of Michigan! will we elect our candidates? I answer—yes, we will if we can: And if we cannot, we

will do like the Whigs, come as near to it as possible.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 20, 1847.

#### Convention in the 6th Senatorial District.

At a meeting of the friends of Liberty, in the Sixth Senatorial District, held pursuant to notice at Grand Blanc, Oct. 12, Elder J. Gambol was appointed Chairman, and M. L. Leach Secretary of the meeting.

Dr. J. N. Graham, D. W. C. Leach, Rev. O. Parker, and Dr. J. W. King were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

After balloting for candidates for Senators to be supported at the coming election, Dr. John C. Gallup and Nathan Power were declared nominated for the regular term, and Dr. J. B. Barnes to fill a vacancy.

Rev. Joseph Gambol, Joseph Morrison, and R. W. Hawley were appointed a corresponding committee for the Sixth Senatorial District for the ensuing year.

The following resolutions, reported by the committee, after being discussed by several members of the Convention, were adopted:

Resolved, That while we are earnestly striving to obtain the ascendancy in national affairs, we are not actuated by a desire to secure merely a party triumph, but are toiling for the establishment of the great principles of universal equality, promulgated in the declaration of independence, yet apparently forgotten by those upon whom the administration of the Government subsequently devolved.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve of the "Wilmot Provision," opposing the introduction of Slavery into any territory hereafter to be acquired by the United States; and believing the great crisis at hand, *slave territory or not*, as men, as philanthropists, as Christians, we are called upon, by our love for our country, by our sympathy for the oppressed, by our duty to God, to meet it *boldly*—*unshrinkingly*; and with God's help, we will not only oppose its further extension, but we will continue our unceasing efforts to remove the entire evil from our land.

Resolved, That as Liberty party men, "Wilmot Provision," or any other conservative measures are not enough for us, but that we are an aggressive party, and design the overthrow of the whole slave power; and that we will never rest till the monster Slavery shall sleep in death.

Resolved, That the sale of women and children at the national capital, for the benefit of the U. S. Treasury, ought to excite in the breast of every American citizen feelings that will not permit him to rest until the system which is the cause of these enormities is entirely uprooted in our country.

Resolved, (unanimously) That our delegate to the Buffalo Convention be instructed to use his influence for the postponement of the Presidential nomination until next spring.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention be forwarded to the Signal of Liberty for publication.

JOSEPH GAMBOL, Ch'n.

M. L. LEACH, Sec'y.

#### Genesee County Convention.

At a meeting of the Liberty party of Genesee County, convened at Grand Blanc, Oct. 12, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, to be supported at the ensuing election—Isaac N. Robinson was called to the Chair, and J. N. Graham appointed Secretary. The Convention was opened by an appropriate prayer by Elder Barnes.

Having balloted for candidates, Dr. J. W. King, and Albert H. Hart were declared nominated.

J. W. King, Charles G. Curtis, and Joseph N. Graham, were appointed a County Corresponding Committee for the ensuing year.

ISAAC N. ROBINSON, Chairman.

J. N. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

#### Oakland County.

The friends of Liberty in Oakland County, met, pursuant to public notice, in Pontiac on the 13th of October. William G. Stone was chosen Chairman of the Convention, and T. Denel Secretary.

The following persons were nominated as candidates for Representatives to the Legislature: Henry Waldron of Avon; John Thomas of Oxford; Nathan Power of Farmington; Ansley S. Ames of Milford; Thurn Denel of Walled Lake; Joseph Morrison of Pontiac.

Henry Waldron and Ezra N. Carrier were appointed County corresponding and business Committee.

The following resolution was passed: Resolved, That the National Liberty Convention to be held at Buffalo on the 20th inst., be requested to postpone the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency until next spring.

Tickets may be found at the store of W. M. McConnell in Pontiac. Let some friend in each town see to it, that his town is supplied in season.

W. M. G. STONE, Ch'n.  
T. DENEL, Sec'y.

#### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, October 23.

#### Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
CHESTER GURNEY.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,  
HORACE HALLOCK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS—2D DISTRICT,  
WILLIAM C. DENISON.

FOR SENATORS—FIRST DISTRICT,  
WILLIAM S. GREGORY, of Wayne,  
JEREMIAH SABIN, of Macomb.

SECOND DISTRICT,  
THOMAS MCGEE, of Jackson,  
EDWARD F. GAY, of Livingston.

FOURTH DISTRICT,  
EPHRAIM TYLER.

SIXTH DISTRICT,  
J. B. BARNES, (to fill vacancy.)  
JOHN C. GALLUP, of Genesee,  
NATHAN POWER, of Oakland.

JACKSON COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
LONSON WILCOX,  
SIMEON HOLLAND,  
SAMUEL HIGGINS.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
HENRY J. CUSHMAN,  
ERASTUS HUSSEY,  
CHARLES M. BORDWELL.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
CHARLES TRIPP,  
MUNNIS KENNY,  
FRANCIS M. LANSING,  
JOHN PEEBLES,  
CHANDLER CARTER.

BATON COUNTY.

For Representative,  
H. M. MUNSON.

WAYNE COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
HARVEY S. BRADLEY,  
CHARLES M. HOWARD,  
S. W. PATCHIN,  
BENJ. F. STEVENS,  
RUFUS THAYER,  
GLODE D. CHUBB.

For County Auditor,  
HARVEY DUFFEE.

For Inspector of Pork, Beef and Fish,  
JAMES C. KNIGHT.

For Inspector of Leather,  
CULEN BROWN.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
HENRY WALDRON,  
JOHN THOMAS,  
NATHAN POWER,  
ANSLEY S. AMES,  
THORN DENEL,  
JOSEPH MORRISON.

GENESEE COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
JOHN W. KING,  
ALBERT H. HART.

The Editor is absent at the Buffalo Convention.

Mr. Corwin on Slavery.

Some of the friends of Mr. Corwin have been disposed to represent him as very much of an antislavery man. He has gained much sympathy among Liberty men by his able and manly speech against the War last winter, and the Liberty Advocate of Rhode Island, has hoisted his name for Vice President. But it does not appear that Mr. Corwin ever has made any pretensions to being an abolitionist, or makes any now. At a recent speech at Carthage he said, according to the Cincinnati Chronicle,—

"He was opposed to the agitation of the question of Slavery—that the Wilmot Provision was a dangerous question, and ought not to receive the serious consideration of any man. But, as the Atlas states, he declared that if Territory was forced upon us, contrary to all sound policy, Slavery should not be extended into such new territory."

It is enough for the friends of the Union to know, that Senator Corwin is for preserving the Constitution as it is; and is opposed to all interference by the General Government, with the domestic institutions of the South. In this, he shows himself to be a true patriot, worthy of the confidence of the entire Union."

Bears.

Whilst almost all our neighbors are boasting of having received a visit this fall from his Majesty Bruin, Ann Arbor would also come in for a share of the honor. A very large one was seen about half a mile from town just at dark, one day of last week, by two of our most respectable citizens, with a fore leg apparently broken, so that he could not travel as fast as a man, and they followed him with such weapons as the occasion allowed, viz: stones and clubs, but he finally eluded their search by entering a thicket which was impenetrable for the men. It is rumored that three others have been seen near town.

Tickets.

The Liberty Tickets for Washtenaw County are now printed and ready for delivery at this office.

A school for destitute Jewish children has been established at Rome.

MAINE.—The Liberty men have done better than either of the other parties, though they have not increased their number. The Liberty Standard, in speaking of the election, says:

It was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in this State. The apathy was great and general respecting it—so great that not over two-thirds, or at most three-fourths of a usual vote would have been cast. Then came the rain in soaking abundance, commencing before noon, and increasing till night. It was somewhat entertaining to see the few specimens of dripping patriotism that made their way to the polls. Not one half a vote has been cast in the State, so far as now appears, though we are glad to see that the Liberty party has lost less than the others. A large amount of Liberty stock will therefore remain on hand for next year. From somewhat extensive means of judging, we consider our real increase of Liberty men to be between 2,000 and 3,000. We have never done a better year's work, and the cause was never in a better position to advance powerfully during the ensuing year. We are "bound to go ahead." Our relative strength this year will be greater than at any former election.

A DODGE-FACE.—The York (Pa) Republican publishes the following resolutions which, something more than a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Buchanan set forth as his political faith. It is of such stuff that American Statesmen are made:

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Lancaster, held on the 23d November, 1819, in the Court House in that city, the following resolutions, reported by a committee consisting of James Hopkins, William Jenkins, and JAMES BUCHANAN were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this District be, and they are hereby most earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the National Legislature, to prevent the existence of Slavery in any of the Territories or States which may be erected by Congress.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress who, at the last session sustained the cause of Justice, Humanity, and Patriotism, in opposing the introduction of Slavery into the State then endeavoring to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of Humanity.

A National Reform Convention meets shortly in Worcester, Mass., to which will be proposed, for its consideration and disposal, "The necessity and importance of the immediate abolition (in due form) of the Representative system of legislation of our government, and the benefits and practicability of establishing a pure Democracy in its stead, by the peaceful adoption of a constitution, by the people, that shall secure to them the opportunity and the means of enacting, by direct vote, all the laws by which they shall be governed."

The resolutions introduced by Gerrit Smith at the late meeting of the State A. S. Society, at Utica, touching the U. S. Constitution and the duty of enlarging the scope and multiplying the objects of the Liberty party, were presented by Mr. S. through a committee, and led to a long, earnest and able discussion, in which Messrs. Smith, Wing, Myr, Hathaway, Stow, Shepard, Michell, Ward, and others participated. The resolution affirming the Anti Slavery character of the Constitution was passed *nem. con.* The one declaring for new measures was supported in a powerful speech by Mr. Smith, was debated with great spirit till nearly 11 o'clock at night, and finally passed by 3 or 4 majority; but an appended offer by Mr. Wheaton, disclaiming all new tests in the Liberty party, was triumphantly carried by even a larger vote. So we do not see that the "one idea"

idea?

Whereas the Liberty Party, whether it was or was not organized for the one purpose of engaging in a contest with Slavery; and whether it was or was not organized with the expectation that the great political parties would very speedily assume that contest, and leave the Liberty Party to disband: is now, because the corruption of these great political parties is seen to be past all cure, and their reformation beyond all hope, to be regarded as a permanent party; and whereas every political party, which looks upon itself to be a permanent party, is therefore bound to acquaint itself, so far as it can, with the important duties of that government which it takes to control and administer;—and whereas this is peculiarly and emphatically the duty of the Liberty party, inasmuch as from the first moment of its existence, the equal rights of all men—equal justice to all men—has been its acknowledged and boasted principle of action:

Resolved, therefore, That in the light of these premises, the Liberty Party should no longer delay to be studying and inculcating all the duties which are justly called for at the hands of the Government of the United States—all the duties which, if it shall not prove false to its confessed principle of action, it will itself discharge, when that government shall come into its hands.

This resolve, as above stated, was adopted by a small vote; also an additional resolve, offered by Mr. Wheaton, against the introduction of any new tests in the ranks of the Liberty Party.—*Herkimer Freeman.*

Whig Policy.

The following is an extract from the True Democrat, the Corwin Whig paper of Cleveland, on the No More Territory question.

"We appreciate the motives of these politicians and editors. The object is to preserve the integrity of the Whig party, to prevent a rupture between the Northern and Southern Whigs, by shunning, not only the question of Slavery, but even that of its extension. Suppose the Whigs as a National Party, adopt the principle of No more Territory, and stake their hopes of success upon this basis; and suppose the Democrats, as a National party adopt the principle of More Territory, and both parties, shunning the question of Slavery, fight the Presidential contest on these principles. Can any one doubt the result? There is a natural love among men to enlarge the boundaries of their farms. So is there among nations a love for the enlargement of their borders. This love would be on the side of the Democracy, together with the desire, among many of the people, to obtain compensation in territory for the expenses of the war, and these would be irresistible, unless opposed by some great principle. And what is it proposed the Whigs shall do? Why, simply to stand and utter the hollow cry of No more Territory. In this cry there is no principle involved, no virtue. The addition of Territory is a mere matter of policy on which many have formed no opinion, and concerning which others are but little. The attempt to make a stand here is futile. Politicians, mere party men, may be rallied. They will rally around any thing or nothing. But the people cannot be relied on any such issue. Let the naked question of Territory, or No Territory, decide the next Presidential election, and the Whigs will be routed without mercy.

"The question of Slavery cannot be shunned. If the two great parties undertake to shun it, the people will break away from them, and take the matter into their own hands, and present a Presidential ticket which will embody their views on this question. Party ties are loosening. Men will not be led to vote regardless of principle. Especially is this the case with the Whigs.

"We have no disposition to break from the Southern Whigs. Nor have we any disposition to act with them, unless we can act upon principle. It was the attempt to get Southern votes that lost us the last Presidential election. It was the dereliction of Southern Whigs that annexed Texas to the Union. They have sustained the National Government in its efforts to build up Slavery, and have contributed their share to make it a political question. They have no right now to ask us to shun it. On the contrary, they should join with the Whigs of the Free States in taking Constitutional ground upon this question. The preservation of their rights, and the interests of the party would all be promoted by their so doing.

"For our part, we are in favor of the Whig party coming at once up to the line of duty. Let it inscribe upon its banner, NO MORE TERRITORY, BY CONQUEST OR AS A COMPENSATION FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR; CONSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS FOR ITS OVERTHROW WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF CONGRESS AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL AID OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FROM ITS SUPPORT.

On these principles we can rally the Whig party. Around such a banner, the lovers of freedom and the Constitution, of all parties, would gather. Our success would be complete and paramount. But if the Whigs fail to do it, the banner nevertheless will be raised, and they will find too late, that they have lost their birthrights, and have sold it for less than a mess of pottage."

The County Court.

The County Court has been in operation about six months. In Washtenaw sixty-six causes have been commenced in this court, and fifty are already disposed of, and nearly all the remaining sixteen will have been brought to termination by Judge Lane yesterday and today. The Circuit Court would not have seen the end of these fifty suits in six years, and they would have cost the County Treasury thousands of dollars, and the parties litigant thousands on thousands more; but the County Court has disposed of these fifty causes in six months, taxing the parties but from \$5 to \$8 on an average per suit, and neither the County or State Treasuries but little or nothing. There are many suits which can be selected from the records of the Circuit court, either of which has cost the parties and the public twice or three as much as aggregate costs in these fifty suits, which the county court has already disposed of! This is enough to afford us some foretaste of what may yet be done in the way of judicial reform by perfecting and extending this system.—*True Democrat.*



## The Voice of Ohio Whigs.

Nowhere in the Union do the Whigs come up so gallantly to the support of free principles as in Ohio. To the Whig press of Ohio, aided and encouraged by such noble spirits as Giddings, Hamlin, Root and Corwin, more than to any other instrumentality, it is owing that the Whig party is not now irrevocably committed to a Presidential candidate, whose only claim to the support of the American people, consists in his being a slaveholder and a hero of a slavery-extending war. Well do these men deserve of their country and their race. Well and nobly are the people of that State coming up to their support. Would that we might see men of all parties at the North ready and resolved to meet the issue of war and slavery in a like spirit. As a sample of the plain language which Ohio Whigs use when they talk on the subject of slavery, the war, and the Presidency, we commend attention to the following resolutions, passed unanimously, at a regular Convention of the Whigs of Lorain County, Ohio, held Sept. 4, 1847, "for the nomination of candidates for Legislative and county officers."

Whereas, The existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico is prosecuted for no justifiable cause, but on the contrary, for the purpose of extending the cause of American Slavery over a country heretofore free; and whereas, its object is to wrest under and dismember the territory of Mexico, and annex it to this country for the purpose of making it Slave territory, that it is waged for the purpose of extending the institution of Slavery, to give it, in this country, additional political power and durability; and whereas, this is entirely aggressive in its character, barbarous in its execution, contrary to the spirit of liberty and the true policy of a free Republic, and for these reasons is calculated to disgrace us in our own and the estimation of the world, and bring upon our nation, the deserved vengeance of a just God, Therefore,

Resolved, That we are opposed to the existing war with Mexico and its long continuance, and call upon the country to unite in bringing it to an immediate close.

Resolved, That to denounce a war as illegal and aggressive, and at the same time furnish supplies to indefinitely protract its horrors, is a refinement of moral and political consistency, which the Whigs of Ohio neither appreciate nor desire to copy.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the course pursued in Congress by our Senator THOMAS CORWIN and Representative J. M. ROOR, in fearlessly and consistently opposing every stage of the war.

Resolved, That the attempt made to bring forward Gen. Zachary Taylor, as a candidate for the Presidency, meets with the decided and unequivocal disapprobation of the Whigs of Lorain County, for the following reasons:

1st. Because he is the chief actor and hero in an unjust and unnecessary war, begun and waged for the unholy purpose of extending Slave Territory.

2d. Because he is not known as a true Whig in principle, and by his own confession, (though he has been in the public service for 40 years,) has not yet learned the A. B. C. of Whig doctrines.

3d. Because he is a slaveholder, and holds 200 of his fellow men in bondage, and that too, for the same purpose that he does his cattle and horses.

4th. Because we believe, if elected, all his prejudices, interests and partialities, would prompt him to use his official power for the extension and perpetuity of this nation destroying and Heaven daring institution.

Resolved, That the exalted and independent stand taken by the Hon. Thos. Corwin in the United States Senate, in opposition to the Mexican war, and the further encroachment of Slaveholding power, has greatly increased our confidence in the man, and in his principles, talents, and integrity, we there hail him as the man of our choice for the office of President of the United States in 1848.

## The Democratic Convention.

Which was in session from Wednesday of last week to three o'clock Sunday morning, had a stormy time, but at length succeeded in making the following nominations. They are chiefly of the "Old Hunter" wing of the party.

For Controller—Orville Hungerford, of Jefferson Co.  
For Secretary of State—Edward Sanford, N.Y.  
For Lieutenant Governor—Nathan Dayton, Niagara.  
For Attorney General—Levi S. Chatfield, Oswego.  
For Treasurer—George W. Culver, Wayne.  
For State Engineer—O. W. Childs, Onondaga.  
For Canal Commissioners—John C. Mather, Rensselaer; Eliha B. Smith, Chenango; Frederick Pollett, Genesee.  
For Inspectors of State Prison—John Fisher, Westchester; George Cad-

well, Montgomery; Norman Smith, New York.

On the last night of the Convention, the principle of the Wilmot Proviso was brought up in the following resolutions offered by Mr. Smith, of Wayne:

Resolved, that we believe in the dignity and the rights of free labor: that free white labor cannot thrive upon the same soil with slave labor: and that therefore it is neither right nor wise to devote the temperate climate and fertile soil of free territory, (to be hereafter acquired,) to slave labor, to the exclusion of the free labor of all the States.

Resolved, that we adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution; that we will maintain, with inflexible firmness, all the reserved rights of the States; but we declare uncompromising hostility to the extension of Slavery to territory now free by the act of the General Government.

To this, Mr. David Dudley Field, of New York, offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That, in the crisis which has now arrived, it is the duty of Northern Democrats to declare their uncompromising hostility to every act of the Federal Government for the introduction of Slavery into free territory hereafter to be acquired.

In the discussion upon this substitute, and on a point of order raised by a motion for the previous question, a scene of the greatest confusion and uproar ensued. The Chair was sustained in its decision that the motion for the previous question cut off Mr. Field's resolution; and the Democracy of the Empire State thus virtually voted down the Wilmot Proviso.

## From the War.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

TAMPAICO, Sept. 23, 1847.

The health of our city is gradually improving. The character of the disease (fever,) is yet fatal to our troops and all unacclimated persons. A northern or two, which we must soon have, will render the place as healthy as any in the United States.

We have no late intelligence from the city of Mexico that can be relied upon. Scott, however, is certainly in the city with his victorious army. Intelligent Mexicans here are of opinion that there will be no peace between the two countries for years, and that none can be wrung from the doomed Republic. A prolongation of the war jeopardizes her nationality.

The amount of revenue received at the custom house in this city during the present and past week will not exceed six thousand dollars. I speak authoritatively. The tariff works bad.

Capt. White's company of 3d Louisiana battalion, left for Vera Cruz yesterday to join the column which is about leaving that place for Gen. Scott's headquarters. A detachment of the 11th Infantry, under the command of Capt. Carr, has marching orders, and will leave tomorrow for the same quarter, and as soon as relieved, the battalion of Illinois volunteers will follow.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1847.

Mr. Trist has been recalled, and a special messenger started on Saturday for Mexico. I trust he may safely arrive at headquarters.

If I mistake not, the conclusion come to by the administration, is to take possession of a certain line, and to reduce every thing north of it to complete subjection. Where that line is to strike is not yet definitely determined. Some want to go only as far as the Sierra, and others wish to adopt a line from Tampico to Mazatlan; while a third party would prefer the line from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. I believe the line of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is strongly pressed, and may yet be adopted by the President and his cabinet, if the rigorous war which we are about to begin will not induce the Mexicans at once to make peace.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec would be a very proper frontier, settling at once all our difficulties with Mexico, and leaving that republic with quite enough territory for the exercise of the taste, judgment and virtue of its patriotic inhabitants. Joined to the United States of Central America, it would be a power of some consideration, sufficient to entertain respectable relations with other countries, though incapable of doing mischief; or disturbing the tranquility of our Southern States.

The line of Tehuantepec, then, would secure a lasting peace, and be fraught with immense consequences to the commercial world. It would amply compensate us for the expenses of the war, and would give value and importance to all our possessions on the Pacific.

The President Provisional of the Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Army to the Nation.

Countrymen:—The enemy, availing himself of idle pretexts, has determined to commence hostilities upon your beautiful city. Presuming us to be disheartened and humiliated by the reverse of fortune, he expected that I should subscribe, in a treaty by which the territory of the Republic would have been essentially reduced, and the Republic covered with shame and ignominy. Mexicans do not deserve a fate so ignominious, and having been called

upon spontaneously to direct their destinies, I have felt it my duty to respond with all loyalty to their signal mark of confidence, preserving their precious rights which cannot be alienated, and thus affording an example of energy and firmness which are the glory of nations.

The enemy had proclaimed that they would propose to us a peace honorable for both nations, and it became our duty to listen to them, that their treachery might be made known. Their propositions and all the sequel of the negotiations are to be published, so that the civilized world may see that we are ready to sacrifice all that our honor would permit us to sacrifice; and that on the other hand our enemies set up measureless pretensions, which would have destroyed the Republic and converted it into a miserable colony of the United States. To such audacity we could oppose nothing but our firmness and our valor.

Mexicans! You will find me, as ever, leading in your defence, striving to free you from a heavy yoke, and to preserve your altars from infamous violation, and your daughters and your wives from the extremity of insult. The enemy raises the sword to wound your noble fronts; do you draw it likewise to chastise the rancorous pride of the invader.

Mexicans! Forever live the independence of the country.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Mexico, Sept. 7, 1847.

## Michigan Called upon for a Regiment of Volunteers.

A requisition upon the Governor of this State, for one volunteer regiment of infantry, to serve during the war, unless sooner discharged, was received by mail yesterday noon. We were favored with the reading of the letter from the Secretary of War to Adjutant General Schwarz. Gen. Schwarz left immediately on his receipt, for the residence of the Governor, at Adrian, who will at once take the necessary measures to further the wish of the government.

The regiment is to consist of the following staff officers:—1 Colonel, 1 Lt. Colonel, 1 Major, and 1 Adjutant, from the Lieutenants of the companies, but not addition. Non commissioned staff—1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Sergeant, and 2 principal musicians, ten companies of 80 privates each, 1 Captain, 1 1st Lieutenant, 2 2d Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 4 corporals and 2 musicians.

The volunteers are required to furnish their own clothing, for which \$3 50 per month is allowed, or \$21 to be paid on enlistment, if six months clothing is furnished. The other provisions will be made public by the proper authorities. —Det. Free Press.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## Arrival of the Cambria.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19—8 1/2 P. M.

The Cambria sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst., and arrived at Boston this afternoon.

She brings five days later dates than the Missouri. The corn market has declined, one great cause of which is said to be the unparalleled derangement in the money market; this has also caused a decline in cotton.

Western Canal 26a26d, Richmond, Alexandria, Baltimore and Philadelphia 25a27d. Orleans and Ohio 22a24a. White Wheat 75d per 70 lbs, Red 65d a73d. Corn meal 14a15 per bbl.

The news by the Missouri is superceded by the Cambria.

## VARIETY.

GLORIES OF WAR.—A gentleman connected with the army, writes home to St. Louis, as follows, in relation to the recent battles:

"The 20th of August, 1847, will be a day never to be forgotten. Its history is written in blood, and the halo of glory that it wreathes upon the arms of our country, is too deeply ensanguined with the blood of Americans, to rejoice the army that has covered itself with imperishable renown. Our camp is full of mourning, and the reflection that the greater grief is yet to be carried to the hearts and homes of those who have fallen, is too sad for utterance. What carnage for a single day! The sun that rose upon the 20th, shed its glad light upon 7000 men full of light and hope, who strewed the battle field with their scattered limbs and corpses when night closed in! The day was tumult, revengeful and bloody, the night gloomy, fearful, and dark—the stillness only broken by the groans of the wounded and the dying."

Sad Intelligence.—The St. Louis papers publish intelligence of the supposed murder, or death from starvation, of 100 emigrants from Illinois and Indiana, who had taken the Southern route to Oregon. They were induced to take this, an unfrequented road, by the representations of some Oregon speculators, who wished to have them settle on their lands; and they have not been heard from since, except by a report from the Indians that a party of Oregon emigrants were killed on this route.

## AMERICAN DOLLARS AND MEXICAN PILLS.

—There was a curious scene yesterday at the Bank of Missouri. It seems that about two hundred little boys are employed at the arsenal in the filling of cartridges, and yesterday, having received the proper documents, they marched up in a body to the bank to make a draw upon Uncle Sam. The whole neighborhood was lively as a bee hive, and the jingle of silver made music of the merriest kind. There were half dollars in hats, half dollars in handkerchiefs—pantaloons pockets were ripped, and coat tails torn off by the weight of the treasure. The floor of the bank, within, was completely covered by squads of urchins who were busily counting over their piles. Such a run on the bank has been unknown since the grand smash which introduced shillings. "How much do you get today?" demanded a bystander of a "cute looking urchin." "Oh, sometimes more sometimes less," was the reply. "Penda a good deal upon how hard you work—can you make a dollar a day?" "A dollar a day! wuss'n't that, I reckon." "A dollar and a half?" "And a quarter better, I kin." "What do you call your work?" "Makin' Mexican Pills!" "And Uncle Sam is a good paymaster, eh?" "Well, he ain't anything else, boss!" and off ran the little rascal, jingling all over with dollars. —St. Louis paper.

NEW-SPAPER CIRCULATION.—The issues of all the morning papers in New York City, amounts to 75,000 sheets daily.

TRANSCENDENTAL LANGUAGE.—The Middlesex Freeman, in an article upon the death of Silas Wright, uses the following lofty language: "Humanity laments when such a man passes away from the state of nature to the state of essence, the state of fulness to the state of void, the state of visibility to the state of invisibility, the state of manifestation to the state without manifestation." But the gist of the matter is that he has been taken out of the State of New York. —Alexandria Gazette.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.—The Paris Constitutional states that the Cholera is raging with intense severity amongst the Russian army on the Caucasus.

YANKEE PLOWS.—An American merchant at the Cape of Good Hope has with twelve years sold a hundred thousand Yankee Plows, chiefly to the Dutch for the use of their vineyards. They formerly used a heavy Dutch Plow, and refused to buy the Yankee Plows, saying they were only made as children's toys. Finally a farmer was persuaded to take one gratis, and try it. He soon came back and bought a half dozen of the first importation, and after making the bargain, said he would not have sold the one he took first, without the opportunity of getting another, for six hundred six dollars. Since that date the Plows have sold freely.

A DESIDERATUM.—A mechanic in Boston has hit upon a plan of constructing umbrellas, says the Boston Atlas, which will almost prevent their being stolen! When it is shut, the end of the handle can be unscrewed, taken off, and put into the pocket, and in taking it off, it locks the umbrella so that it cannot be opened.

A TART REPLY.—A lady who presumed to make some observations, while a physician was recommending her husband to a better world, was told by the doctor, that if some women were admitted there, their tongues would make paradise a purgatory. "And if some physicians," replied the lady, "were to be admitted there, they would make it a desert."

The American Bible Society keep three hundred hands daily employed in the manufacture of Bibles and Testaments and turn out about 2000 volumes per day.

ARMY LETTERS.—A private letter from the sent of war, contains the following paragraph, by which it will be seen how difficult and costly it is for army officers to get a letter sent home:—"The only way of sending letters is to hire a Mexican express, and pay him one hundred dollars. Fifty officers club together, and each one is allowed to write half a sheet of thin letter paper, so that the express rider can secret them to avoid detection, which would be certain death in case he should fall into the hands of the guerillas."

SHARKS.—These fish are very abundant this season, and hundreds of them are daily taken by our fishermen. But the greatest quantity ever taken by one boat, at one time, was on Tuesday last, when forty were taken, from ten to twelve feet in length, on an average. One shark, taken on the same day, by another boat, weighed 500 pounds. That strangers may have some idea of these sharks, we would state that one was caught in this town, last year, which had swallowed a fellow shark of over one yard in length, the tail of which was visible in the monster's mouth. —Vineyard Gazette.

THE COST.—Col. Doniphan's regiment consisted of 1000 men. When they returned home, each of them received \$650 for his pay, horses &c. and his hand scrip besides, so that the expedition cost in these particulars \$750,000, three fourths of a million of money.

MIDSHIPMAN POLLOCK.—The case of this young man for an assault on Mr. Jewett of the Buffalo Commercial was submitted to the jury on Friday last who returned a verdict of guilty.

Previously to the passing of sentence upon the prisoner, Mr. Jewett, begged the indulgence of the Court to say that standing in the character of the party attacked, he had no feeling of revenge or animosity to gratify—and that the absence of such feeling arose, no doubt, from the fact that no serious injury had been received—that whilst he claimed to have been governed by good motives in the matters which led to this transaction, and under similar circumstances should act in the same way, he was yet willing to believe, simply from the declarations of the prisoner to other parties, and not from the evidence offered in the case, that there was no intent to take life. He stated that he should feel pleased if the Court in awarding sentence would make the period of imprisonment as limited as they could feel justified in doing, considering all the circumstances of the case; and that he made these remarks without the knowledge or instigation of any other person, and if they involved any impropriety the blame rested entirely with himself.

The Court thereupon sentenced him to be confined at hard labor in the State Prison at Auburn for the term of 5 years. —Det. Free Press.

TRADE IN APPLES.—One hundred barrels of magnificent pippin apples, from the Palmar farm, Ulster county, N. Y., are now shipping from Boston for China. This is the first shipment ever made of this excellent fruit to that distant part of the globe. The trade with China in apples may yet be equal to that with England.

The Louisville, Ky. Examiner is urging the opponents of Slavery in the Slaveholding States to insist, whenever new Constitutions are adopted for their States, upon having a provision that any County may become free from Slavery, whenever a majority of legal voters shall so determine.

The King of Greece has conferred the cross of the Order of Redemption upon Baron Meyer Charles de Rothschild, who is probably the first Jew that ever received that decoration.

HOUSE TELEGRAPH.—The Board of Aldermen last night gave permission to House & Downing, to stretch a Telegraph wire over the House tops on obtaining the permission of the owners; obliging, and very properly, too, to the increase of unsightly poles like those supporting the wires of Morse's Telegraph. The next step should be to order the removal of the posts which disgrace the streets and transfer the wires to the tops of the houses. —Cour. & Eng.

One hundred and twenty-two Companies have been formed for mining in the Lake Superior mining region.

Partridges are so abundant in Iowa, that one individual at Burlington last year, took 13,820 of them, the year before 9000, and this fall expects to take 10,000—for all of which, a ready market is found in New Orleans.

NEW APPLICATION OF INDIA RUBBER.

—The Liverpool Albion describes an ingenious application of caoutchouc, or prepared India Rubber, and which shows the expanding power of the preparation; it has been made and patented by Mr. Sangster, of Regent Street, to a very useful purpose. It is to the superseding spring of metal for the expansion of parrots, and compressing the ribs of them, and similar articles. The India Rubber is prepared by a chemical process, or by some process of science made into the shape of a small pipe or hose; it is also vulcanized. By these means the elastic power and the tenacity of the gum are increased to a perfectly marvellous degree. A small ring of the material so prepared, less in width than the eighth of an inch, is cut from the pipe, and placed around the top of the ribs. When the ribs are expanded, the elastic power of the ring enables it to be stretched so as to suit the exigency, while its leverage and power of contraction are so great, that directly the power is removed by which the expansion is secured, it forces the ribs together, and keeps them firmly compressed. An application of science to a practical advantage, it is very curious and convenient.

DEAR ME.—The Providence Transcript states there is a lady in that city so aristocratic that she refuses to take a newspaper because the paper is made of rags. She studiously avoids everything of a low origin.

FATHER MATHEW COMING.—In a letter received from this venerable Irish philanthropist, by the last steamer, he says:—"Next spring, God permitting, I shall proceed to your glorious Republic, to give expression in person to the gratitude that swells my bosom."

VALUE OF SMOKE. A tunnel-chimney, three miles in length, has been erected in Annandale. Its flames will yield many thousands of pounds sterling per annum. Truly, here it may be said that "smoke does not end in smoke."

ABUNDANCE.—The Philadelphia Inquirer is informed on good authority, that the corn crop in the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, is at least one third more in extent of ground than it was last year; and that a finer and more promising crop for excellence and abundance has not been remembered for a generation.

AGES OF STATESMEN.—Of our distinguished public men, John Quincy Adams, born in 1767, is the Nestor. He is 80 years of age. Henry Clay comes next, being 70 years old on the 15th of April. Martin Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, J. C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass, and Daniel Webster, singularly enough, were all born in 1792, and of course are 55 years of age. Tyler is 8 years younger—born in 1790. Polk is about the same age. Dallas 2 years younger yet, born in 1793. Gen. Taylor is nearly 60. The rest of our prominent public men are generally younger in years.

If we cross the Atlantic we find a statesman in Wellington, unimpaired in intellect at the age of 78. The age of Peel corresponds with that of Gen. Taylor, as that of Lord John Russell does with that of Dallas. Brougham is the youngest of the first grade of public characters, being barely born in the last century. —Cist's Advertiser.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Well! we are soon to have a connection with the lightning line. Three weeks hence, and we, the citizens of this goodly city, will be able to give our thoughts, not to the winds and waves, the breezes and zephyrs, the trees and wild woods; but to the wires. The mental highway over which invisible locomotives, propelled by the "bright spirit of the thunder cloud" are to travel, with the swiftness of thought, will soon be here, and we shall be participants in the benefits and novelties, of the great discovery of the age. To speak plainly—the telegraph will be completed to this place in about three weeks. —Toledo Blade.

The late King of Denmark is said to have ordered horse-flesh to be served at his own table.

NEW INVENTION.—A new and important invention, which does away with the present system of rope making, has just been made by Mr. Whipple, of Providence, R. I. By this process, rope can be made in the piece a mile long, or to an indefinite length in a square room—thus doing away the necessity for long rope walks. Two twists are made at one revolution, without twisting or turning the end of the rope, as is the custom. The strand is formed and rope laid in a more perfect manner, and at far greater speed than is now attained. From 150 to 200 feet of two inch rope can be thus made in a minute; smaller sizes much faster. One man, could tend a number of these machines at once. If this invention is carried on, a process will soon be in use, not only doing away foreign importations and controlling our own market, but exporting to other countries. Two thirds of all the cordage made in this country is from dew-rotted American hemp; at an average value of 5 cts. though the present rate is 7 cts. —Philadelphia Ledger.

OH DEAR!—The following is from the South Carolinian. What will our poor fellows do when the Wilmot Proviso is passed, to escape the vengeance of South Carolina, with her majority of slave people?

"When the vote of mad fanaticism is to be taken, every Southern representative should depart from the Capitol, and folding their arms in disgust at the treachery of the North, return to their constituents the trust confided to them, and the South must build up for herself new altars of devotion, upon which to preserve inviolate our rights and that prosperity denied to us in the bonds of the common Union. The motto of the South must be, a Dissolution of the Union, as soon as the Wilmot Proviso is passed."

There is a fine old gentleman now residing in Cambridge, who is at present the happy father of twenty-one children, all of whom are living.

LEGALIZED NUISANCES.—The Mayor and Aldermen of New York have authorized three thousand five hundred and seventy-two men and women to put the cup to their neighbors lips.

The following resolution was passed at "the colored people's Educational Convention," recently held in this city:

"Resolved, That the white people of this State ought not to reproach us with being ignorant, degraded, and poor, while they tax our property to support their own poor, and their blind, deaf, and insane, and educate their own children, while denying to ours the benefits and blessings conferred by this taxation." —Ind. Sentinel.

LEGAL DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that the Black Laws of that State making it a crime for a mulatto or negro to emigrate to and settle within that State, without giving bonds, are unconstitutional.

"Rough and Ready" is the title of a new paper just started in New York city, avowing itself as the organ of the Taylor movement. The editor goes into the work with a roughness and readiness altogether unprecedented. He says in his prospectus, "Every post-master who expects to be re-appointed, will act as agent and procure subscribers."

## COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, OCT. 23, 1847.

The transactions in Wheat have been the most lively the week past of any week this season. Large quantities have come in, and the prices have ranged from 90 to 97 cents.

There seems now to be a downward tendency and the former is the most usual price.

## MARRIED.

In this village on the evening of the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Curtis, Rev. B. F. MILLER, of Michigan, to Miss FRANCES E. daughter of Mr. Solomon Mann of this place.

On Sunday evening last, by the same, Mr. D. KIMBROUGH, to Miss SALLY JENKINS, of this village. In Manly, Genesee Co., on the 13th inst. by Rev. Eli Westlake, Mr. FREDERICK A. WATERMAN and Miss LOUIS H. LEACH.

## RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

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.

Geo. Herriman,	2.00 to 23rd or Oct. 9 1847
A. A. Campbell,	.50 to 23rd or Dec. 7 1847
J. M. Ten Eyck,	1.25 to 31st or Nov. 27 1847
W. G. O'Connell,	2.00 to 21st or Apr. 12 1847
A. P. Pratt,	2.00 to 31st or Oct. 16 1847
J. H. Jones,	4.00 in full
B. Welch,	4.00 to 31st or Dec. 1 1847
L. Melvin,	1.50 in full
A. Stevens,	1.00 to 29th or Dec. 31 1847
P. Austin,	2.00 to 31st or Oct. 30 1847
P. S. Lewis,	1.00 to 25th or July 19 1847
W. Newberry,	3.50 to 31st or Apr. 14 1848
S. Post,	1.00 to 31st or Dec. 31 1847
W. Preston,	2.00 to 31st or Apr. 10 1848
J. H. Jones,	3.00 to 31st or Apr. 10 1848
O. Clark,	1.00 to 31st or Mar. 22 1847
H. Post,	2.00 to 31st or Apr. 14 1848
W. S. Crafts,	2.00 to 31st or Sep. 22 1848
J. Shook,	1.12 to 31st or Aug. 21 1847
W. H. Smith,	2.00 to 31st or Sep. 2 1848
A. Maltby,	.50 to 31st or Jan. 7 1848
Forwards,	2.00 to 31st or Sep. 1 1848
Peter Voorhies,	2.00 to 31st or June 9 1849
H. A. Smith,	2.00 to 31st or Sep. 2 1848
A. Maltby,	.50 to 31st or Jan. 7 1848

## OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

Wm. R. Perry, Book Store, Ann Arbor.  
MAYNARD, DUGGINS, Ann Arbor.  
T. A. HAYES, Stationer, Ann Arbor.  
W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor.  
S. W. FOSTER & Co., Manufacturers, Sci.  
Wm. Wagner, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor.  
C. FRANKLIN, Gold Pens, Detroit.  
W. W. DEXTER & Co., Jewellers, Detroit.  
T. H. AUSTIN, Hosiery, &c., Detroit.  
S. W. FOSTER, Pressing Machines, Sci.  
CONSUMERS & SUNDRIES, Merchants, Jackson.  
T. H. AUSTIN, Hat Store, Detroit.  
C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.  
E. G. BAKER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.  
C. BRISS, Jeweller, Ann Arbor.  
F. J. B. CLARK, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.  
W. F. SPALDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.  
COOK & ROBINSON, Hardware, Makin, Ann Arbor.  
W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.  
M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor.  
S. D. BERRY, Dentist, Ann Arbor.  
STEVENS & ZUGA, Upholsterers, Detroit.  
WATTS, BROS., Attorneys at Law, Ann Arbor.  
J. W. TAYLOR, Cabinet Maker, Detroit.  
HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit.  
LA DUE & ELDERS, Tanners, Detroit.  
H. B. MARSH, Jeweller, Detroit.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Washtenaw County, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the village of Ann Arbor, on Monday the eighth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, present, Elias M. Skinner, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Henry J. Miller, Esquire, and Alfred Miller, minors. On reading and filing the petition of George Mills, guardian of said minors, praying for removal therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate of said minors, described in the said petition for the purpose of paying the proceeds thereof to interest for their benefit, and it appearing to his Court from such petition that it is lawful and just to grant the same, he ordered that the said minors, such real estate should be sold—Thereupon it was ordered that the consideration of said petition be postponed until the 22nd day of November next at one o'clock P. M. of said day, to the Probate Office



# NEW LEATHER STORE.



**ELDRED'S TANNERY.**  
**LA DUE & ELDRED,**  
 (Successors to Eldred & Co.)  
 NO. 84 WOODWARD AVENUE,  
 Directly Opposite the Episcopal Church,  
 DETROIT.  
 ARE happy to inform the late customers of Eldred & Co. and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing, a superior article of  
**Leather,** And are constantly receiving a full supply of **Findings.**

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT MAY BE FOUND  
 Spanish and Slaughter Sole LEATHER, Deer, Goat and Lamb Binding,  
 Hemlock and Oak Upper do. Morocco of all kinds,  
 Harness and Bridle do. Shoe Thread, Tacks, Spangles,  
 Skirting and Russel Bridle do. Shoe Knives, Pincers, Hammers,  
 Belt, Band and Welt do. Boat Cord and Webbing,  
 Horse and Sring do. Awls and Bristles,  
 African and Slaughter KIP SKINS, Lasts, Boot Trees and Crimps,  
 Oak and Hemlock CALF do. Lathing and Seal Skins,  
 French Calf Skins, Bank, Shore and Straits Oil, &c. &c.  
 White, Russet and Colored Linings,  
 All of which they offer on very reasonable terms.

**MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS**  
 Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
**CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND SKINS.**  
 DETROIT, 1847. 337-ly

**NEW ARRIVAL!**  
**MRS. BUFFINGTON.**  
 WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public at large, that she has returned to Ann Arbor, at the old stand, a little above the depot, between Upper and Lower Town, where she has just received from New York a large assortment of  
**Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods.**  
 Consisting in part of  
 China Pearl Straw Bonnets, Tuscan, Velvet, Satin,  
 and every other fashion of Bonnet that the New York market could afford. We have on hand a large assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS. We will supply these Milliners with Goods who wish to buy, and we will sell as cheap as they can buy in town. We have Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Purses, Flowers, Caps, Collars, Silks made for Mourning Bonnets, Borders, Head Dressers, Shirts, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Caps, Madras de Laines, and other articles too numerous to mention.  
 We would say to the ladies, married or single, if they wish to learn the art of  
**CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE.**  
 we are ready to learn in from three to six weeks to cut to a lady's dress, or no pay. Theorems and instructions given for THREE DOLLARS.  
**MRS. C. BUFFINGTON.**  
 Ann Arbor, Oct. 12, 1847. 334-ly

**STRAYED.**  
 ABOUT the 10th of August, a deep red cow inclined to brindle all over, but most so on the head. Any person giving any information as to the whereabouts of the above cow should be amply remunerated by the advertiser.  
 W. LAMBERT.  
 335-3w

**WILLIAM A. RAYMOND.**  
 OF THE  
**OLD MANHATTAN STORE.**  
 CORNER OF JEFF'N AVE. AND BATES ST.  
 DETROIT.  
 HAS just received a large and complete assortment of  
**DRY GOODS**  
 Broadcloths, Sheetings, Drillings, Tickings, Bagging, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Prints, Ginghams, Lyonsese Cloths, Orleans Cloths, Indeed is a assortment of Dress Goods comprises all the variety which business demands.  
**SHAWLS.**  
 Of every variety, from splendid Brocade and Cashmeres to heavy, comfortable blanket Shawls.  
**LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,**  
 By the pound or hundred weight.  
**Paper Hangings,**  
 Of all qualities and prices.  
**PAPER WINDOW CURTAINS,**  
 Of the newest patterns, at wholesale or retail.  
 With a stock as well calculated for the country as the city trade, it is confidently expected that the reputation of the "Old Manhattan" for good Goods at cheap rates will be fully sustained.  
 As to that FOUR AND SIXPENNY TEA, that we have sold so many years, it is hardly necessary to say a word; but if this should meet the eye of any one who has not tried it, he should by all means make the experiment, and see how green a service may be made by patronizing the Manhattan Store.  
 Detroit, Sept. 22, 1847. 317-6m

**READY MADE CLOTHING**  
 AT  
**Wholesale or Retail,**  
**THE** subscribers have now on hand the best assortment of  
**Ready Made Clothing,**  
 ever offered in this State. They have received and manufactured a large addition to their Stock within the past six weeks, and are fully prepared with reasonable and fashionable goods for the fall trade. Their assortment comprises every description of garment from the  
**OVER COATS, CLOAKS, DRESS SUITS, &c. &c.**  
 to the more substantial and economical garments for the farmer and laboring man.  
 A large assortment of  
**Furnishing Goods,**  
 SUCH AS  
**Fine & Coarse Shirts, Under-Garments, Hosiery, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Suspenders, &c. &c.**  
 Having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing, they are better prepared than heretofore to serve.  
**WHOLESALE TRADE.**  
 Purchasers at low prices are invited to examine their Stock. Their garments are of good materials, well made, of suitable sizes and styles, and will be offered at low rates. Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of public patronage. **HALLOCK & RAYMOND.**  
 318-1f Cor. Jeff'n & Woodward Avenues.

**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-ly

**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. } 332-ly

**TO RENT.**  
**THE** ROOM over the store of Beckley's & Thomas. Possession given immediately.  
 May 22, 1847. **BECKLEY & THOMAS.**  
**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. Gatt, 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. 335-3m

**PAINTS, Oils, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Gainers, Diamonds, &c.** A large stock for sale low at  
**MAYNARDS.**  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**—The stock is now complete, among which may be found every article wanted by families or physicians. Please to recollect that every article sold by us is warranted to be genuine.  
**MAYNARDS.**  
 Detroit, Sept. 22, 1847. 317-6m



**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 unexcelled 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.**  
 B. B. & W. R. NOYES, Jr.  
 334 76 Woodward Avenue

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

**NAILS.**—150 kegs Eastern Nails for sale by  
**B. B. & W. R. NOYES, Jr.**  
**E. G. BURGER, Dentist,**  
 FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT'S STORE, FRANK & JEWETT'S BLOCK,  
 261-1f ANN ARBOR.

**GEESSE FEATHERS!**  
**PAPER HANGINGS!**  
**FIRST RATE YOUNG HYSON TEA AT ONLY FOUR AND SIXPENNY 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,**  
**T AVELING BASKETS, AND BIRD CAGES.**  
 as well as lots of other goods besides Dry Goods may be had very cheap at the "OLD MANHATTAN STORE," Detroit.  
**W. A. RAYMOND.**  
 17

**REMOVAL.**  
**B. BOOTH**  
 WOULD inform his Customers and the public generally, that he has removed his **Book Binery** from the Paper Mill building, where it has formerly been, to  
**NO. 5, HURON BLOCK, 50**  
 opposite the Washington House, where he will continue to sell at the same low rates as before.  
**B. BOOTH.**  
 Ann Arbor, May 12, 1847. 316-1f

**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. Any thing sold at their store is warranted to be of first quality. They intend hereafter to keep all most every article wanted for family use.  
**Ann Arbor, June 30, 1847. 323-1f**  
**CASHMERE 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.**  
 318-1f Cor. Jeff'n & 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.  
**HENRY W. WELLES.**  
 Ann Arbor, 29th May, '47. 322-1f

**NOTICE.**  
**THE** firm heretofore existing under the name of J. Gibson & Co. is this day, by mutual consent dissolved, and all persons indebted to the late firm of J. Gibson & Co. are requested to call and settle the same with J. Gibson, who is duly authorized to settle all company debts, before the 1st day of November next, or they will find their accounts left with a Justice for collection. The business heretofore will be conducted by J. Gibson.  
**JAMES GIBSON, E. BOTTSFORD.**  
 Ann Arbor, Sept. 4th, 1847. 333-3m

**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 neatly every kitchen utensil. The patent was procured the past winter, and already it has become the most popular stove in the Eastern States.  
 A full assortment of the Premium Cook, Box, and Air Tight Stoves, kept on hand.  
**Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron WORK,** in all its branches, done to order, and supplies of ware constantly on hand.  
**HENRY W. WELLES.**  
 Anvil Store, Upper Town, }  
 24th July, '47. } 326

**WM. S. BROWN,**  
**Attorney & Counselor at Law,**  
 ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
 OFFICE with E. MEXER, Esq.  
 297-ly

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

**TO BUILDERS,**  
**200** Kegs Albany and Troy Cut Nails 3d to 6d.  
 20 Kegs Wrought Nails 6d to 12d.  
 50 Boxes "Belleville" Glass from 7 X 9 to 10 X 14.  
 50 Kegs pure Lead in Oil.  
 500 lbs dry.  
 300 Gallons Mineral Oil.  
 20,000 feet Pine Lumber, seasoned, clear stuff.  
 Together with a full assortment of Locks, Latches, Bolts, Screws, Window Blind Fastenings, &c. for sale at within a fraction of Detroit prices, at the  
**BIG ANVIL STORE, UPPER TOWN.**  
**HENRY W. WELLES.**  
 Ann Arbor, March 18, 1847. 368

**THRESHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES, AND SEPARATORS.**  
**THE** subscriber would inform the public that he continues to manufacture the above machine at the old stand of Knapp & Haviland, at the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, near the Paper Mill. The Machines are of approved models, have been thoroughly tested in this vicinity and worked well. They are made of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They will be kept constantly on hand, and also be made to order at the shortest notice. They will be sold on very reasonable terms for Cash, or for notes known to be absolutely good.  
 The above Machines can be used by four, six or eight horses, and are not liable to be easily broken or damaged. They are well adapted for the use of either the farmer or laborer. 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 Dugan, " "  
 James Parker, " "  
 Alva Pratt, Pittsfield,  
 M. A. Gravath, " "  
 Charles Alexander, " "  
 Wm. Farris, Milford,  
 Hinkley & Vinion, " "  
 Martin Day, Ypsilanti,  
 M. P. & A. D. Hadley, Saline,  
 Wm. Smith, " "  
 Isaac Burdick, 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. 317f

**EPISTLE No. 3.**  
**THE SUBSCRIBER SENDS GREETING.**  
**PERRY'S BOOK STORE,**  
 Opened anew at No. 2 Hawking 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 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.  
**YOUTH'S 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 accommodations to 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 articles 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 favorable terms as though present to make the purchase.  
**W. R. PERRY.**  
 June 26, 1847. 323-1f

**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 in 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 case. Price Reduced.  
**Gold Pens, Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED** by H. B. MARSH.  
 157, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, }  
 Sign of the Gold Pen. } 324

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 Hinkley & Vinion, " "  
 Martin Day, Ypsilanti,  
 M. P. & A. D. Hadley, Saline,  
 Wm. Smith, " "  
 Isaac Burdick, 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. 317f

**EPISTLE No. 3.**  
**THE SUBSCRIBER SENDS GREETING.**  
**PERRY'S BOOK STORE,**  
 Opened anew at No. 2 Hawking 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 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.  
**YOUTH'S 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 accommodations to 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 articles 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 favorable terms as though present to make the purchase.  
**W. R. PERRY.**  
 June 26, 1847. 323-1f

**THRESHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES, AND SEPARATORS.**  
**THE** subscriber would inform the public that he continues to manufacture the above machine at the old stand of Knapp & Haviland, at the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, near the Paper Mill. The Machines are of approved models, have been thoroughly tested in this vicinity and worked well. They are made of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They will be kept constantly on hand, and also be made to order at the shortest notice. They will be sold on very reasonable terms for Cash, or for notes known to be absolutely good.  
 The above Machines can be used by four, six or eight horses, and are not liable to be easily broken or damaged. They are well adapted for the use of either the farmer or laborer. 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 Dugan, " "  
 James Parker, " "  
 Alva Pratt, Pittsfield,  
 M. A. Gravath, " "  
 Charles Alexander, " "  
 Wm. Farris, Milford,  
 Hinkley & Vinion, " "  
 Martin Day, Ypsilanti,  
 M. P. & A. D. Hadley, Saline,  
 Wm. Smith, " "  
 Isaac Burdick, Northfield.  
 Particular attention will be paid to REPAIRS. Cash will be paid for