

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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## VARIETY.

**MICHIGAN HAS SPOKEN.**—The Whig State Convention, held at Jacksonsville, Michigan, on the 12th inst. said:  
"We will, by all constitutional means, resist the introduction of slavery into any territory now or hereafter to be acquired by the United States by conquest, purchase, or otherwise. A free people in their march of conquest and acquisition, bearing the seeds of slavery, and planting domestic and social battles wherever its flag is unfurled, would exhibit a spectacle over which Tyranny might well rejoice, as furnishing unanswerable evidence of the hypocrisy of republicans."

Having made this bold and decided demonstration against slavery and the war, the convention proceeded to testify itself in the terms following:  
"While we believe the present war with Mexico to be the result of the unconstitutional action of the executive, and that it might with ordinary prudence and statesmanship have been avoided, we are in favor of placing in the hands of our Government such means as are necessary to the conclusion of a just and honorable peace, and we rejoice that it has illustrated the military prowess of our country by deeds of noble daring, and exhibitions of bravery, fortitude and skill, which have crowned the officers and men engaged in it with imperishable renown."

So the doctrine of the convention is, that although the war is unconstitutional, a war for slavery and slave territory, and a war which rejoices the heart of tyranny and illustrates the hypocrisy of republicans, it is still best to give the Executive all needed means and facilities for prosecuting it till a peace is conquered! All this is about as straight forward and consistent as most of the conventional resolutions that we meet with.—*Boston Reporter.*

**SOME OF SLAVERY'S DOINGS.**—Rev. Mr. Forsyth, a Presbyterian minister of Kentucky, held as his slave, the wife of Mr. Penny, of Ohio. Mr. P. went for his wife, obtained her, and started for home on Saturday evening, having with him also another woman and two men. On Sabbath morning, the minister, Forsyth, discovered the loss of two of his slaves, rode two miles and started a man in pursuit, and went home to his pulpit labors. The pursuers overtook Penny and his company at a ferry, where a fight ensued, with pistols and clubs, but the fugitives defended themselves and got clear. Mr. Forsyth, having preached and made his last prayer, started off in hot haste, Sabbath afternoon, but found on getting to the ferry, that his property had gone to Ohio. Mr. Forsyth, consoled the man whom he sent in pursuit, and who got wounded in the scuffle, by saying that "we were not long for this world, and that there would be no negro stealing in the next."

We condense the above facts from a long article in the Watchman of the Valley.

**PUNISHMENT OF DUELISTS.**—The Constitutional Convention of Illinois adopted the following provision with regard to duellists: "Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel, or send, or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be an aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such other manner as is or may be prescribed by law."

## POETRY.

### Life.

Life is onward; use it  
With a forward aim;  
Till it is heaven,—choose it,  
And its warfare claim.  
Look not to Another  
To perform your will;  
Let not your own brother  
Keep your warm hand still.

Life is onward; never  
Look upon the past;  
It would hold you ever  
In its clutches fast.  
None is your dominion,  
Weave it as you please;  
Bind not the soul's prison  
To a bed of ease.

Life is onward; try it,  
Ere the day is lost;  
It hath virtue,—buy it,  
At whatever cost.  
If the world should offer  
Every precious gem,  
Look not at the scoffer,  
Change it not for them.

Life is onward; heed it  
In each varied dress;  
Your own act can speed it  
On to happiness.  
His bright Pinion o'er you  
Time waves not in vain,  
If Hope chant before you  
Her prophetic strain.

Life is onward; prize it  
In sunshine and in storm;  
Oh! do not despise it  
In its humblest form,  
Hope and Joy together,  
Standing at the goal  
Through Life's darkest weather,  
Beckon on the soul.

## MISCELLANY.

### A Tragic Incident. —OF THE— BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

BY PETER RAMROD, U. S. A.

Just as I was sighting one of the guns of my battery on the first day of attack, I heard my name called by one at my side, and looking up, I saw G\*\*\*\*\*, a young midshipman, whose activity & officerlike conduct I had noticed at the time of our landing, when he had charge of a cutter which aided in putting us to shore.

He seemed very much excited; his dark eyes were flashing with emotion; his face was deadly pale and yet there was something in his look as he stood boldly upon the parapet of my battery, that told me that it was not fear that paled his cheek. Though shot and shell came bursting through the darkened air, he stood unmoved like a sea-girt tower amid the storm, gazing cityward.

"What do you want G\*\*\*\*\*?" said I, when I heard his voice, and at the same time stepping clear of the recoil of my gun, while the artilleryman advanced with his match to fire it.

"For heaven's sake, don't fire yet!" shouted he, as he sprang from the parapet's front, and glancing along the sight of the gun, then seizing a crow, and with the strength of a Hercules heaving the breech of the gun to one side, so that the shot that I aimed with care at one of the largest and finest-looking buildings in the city, over which waved the national flag of Mexico, would fly wide of its mark.

"What mean you by this strange conduct, sir?" said I, sternly not liking this interference with my orders.

"Wait one instant till I have fired, and I will explain," said he, meanwhile sighting the gun. The next moment he snatched the match from the man who stood near him, and fired.

Spraying upon the parapet to watch the effect of his shot, I saw it dismount and render useless a gun on the enemy's wall, which had annoyed us very much all the morning.

He smiled when he saw my look of gratification at this unexpectedly successful shot, and then more calmly than he had spoken before, remarked:

"Lieutenant, forgive me for interfering with your duty, but your gun was aimed at a spot which I had come hither to desire you to spare. You see that palace with the flag flying, at which you were aiming?"

"I do," I replied, not knowing which way led the drift of his remarks.

"For the love of heaven, spare that house! I care not if every other in the town is blown to atoms, but do not destroy that one!"

"What is your reason, sir?"

"That is the palace of Don Ignacio de Corruilla, a noble Castilian, not a Mexican."

he resides amongst them now—but you asked my reason for wishing to spare that house. Hear it. My betrothed, Anita de Corruilla, is there;—and oh God! to what danger is she exposed! Lieutenant, do not deny my request—spare that house; think of the agony which I must feel in knowing that she, my love, my very life, is there, protected only by walls which crumble at every shot."

"I will, and aim elsewhere," I exclaimed. For indeed I felt for the poor fellow.

"Thank you, dear Ramrod," said he.—"I have been at all the batteries but the mortar on the extreme left, and at the risk of being laughed at, have begged all to spare that house; all have promised me to do so, and if, when we storm that place, I can be first over the walls, and reach the doors before the others, I may yet save her from the fearful perils which now environ her."

"I hope you may," said I, shuddering, as I thought of the fearful excesses which must inevitably occur if we stormed the town—the excesses which the madness of victory and the desire to revenge fallen comrades, ever lead even well-disciplined soldiers to commit.

Again he warmly thanked me, and turned to go to the battery he had not yet visited. I passed along the line of guns, and directed my men only to aim at the enemy's guns, and especially to spare the house which G\*\*\*\*\* had pointed out; but what were my feelings, when in the act of pointing it out to one of my gunners, I saw in its place only a cloud of smoke and dust. I knew at once a bomb had struck it, and from the look of things, feared the worst for my young naval friend, especially when, as the dust and smoke settled, I saw the flag gone, a large part of the wall fallen, and the palace a perfect wreck. The bomb had been fired by the mortar battery, which he had failed to reach in time to prevent it.

I continued on in my duty, and a hot time indeed, we had of it. It was almost painful to see the smoked and sweaty faces of our work-out men, as they toiled on in the work of destruction; it was sickening to see here and there a ghastly mass of flesh and crushed bones, which, by some huge shot, had been thus transformed from life and beauty—but soldiers must sicken at nothing in times like these.

I saw no more of my young friend G\*\*\*\*\*; yet during this time I had thought of him, and his deep anxiety, and inwardly prayed that for his sake, as well as for the cause of humanity, she was spared. Oh, it was a harrowing thought, as we fired those showers of shell and shot amongst them, that the innocent, feeble and helpless were even in more danger than the garrison soldiers who stood behind their embrasures; and often I fancied, and my heart's blood curdled with the fancy, that I could hear the shrieks of wounded and dying women—that the pitiful cries of poor children were borne down upon the breeze. I could almost see them crushed, mangled, dying, dead! Oh, God! save me from ever witnessing the bombardment of any inhabited city; at least, if so, let there be none but men within its walls.

When the city had capitulated, I entered with the rest, who were sent to take formal possession, and found the street which led towards the quay facing the castle, where we were directed to march, led directly past the palace which G. had pointed out as that of Don Ignacio de Corruilla. As I looked upon the blackened walls, I felt a strong anxiety to enter it, and try and find out the fate of G's betrothed, and obtained leave for a few moments from my captain. I hastily entered through the ruined archway, which opened into the courtyard, which always centres a Spanish built palace, and saw at a glance that G. had been before me in his visit. The basin of a large fountain was in the midst, but Gen. Scott had cut off the aqueduct which had supplied the city fountain, and this was dry. By its verge, however, on a broad slab of marble, sat G., and she in his arms. I paused for an instant, as I saw him and the beautiful form which he held, for I thought it indelicate to advance at that moment, but I could not retreat, and there seemed something so strange in his actions, that I could not well tear myself away. He held her still and motionless in his arms; her long black hair fell in dishevelled masses down upon the cold marble, and over a partly bare and lovely shoulder; and though it seemed she was looking at him, for I could see her large black eyes were open, still he spoke not but with a fixed and strong gaze looked down upon her.

I slowly advanced—he could have heard my footsteps, but he raised not his head—he did not seem to care whether friend or foe approached, I bent over him and her. I looked down on her beautiful face—it was as pale as the marble on which she rested, I gazed in those black eyes; they were lakes of beauty frozen over with the ice of death—open, but not lustrous. I looked down upon her swelling bosom, uncovered by the disarrangement of her dress, and a ghastly wound, of black and horrible roughness, showed how she had died. A piece of the iron shell had cloven a rent in her bosom, through which her soul had sped to a kinder world than this. In one hand she clenched a locket. I looked upon it and recognized the miniature of G. Oh, God! what a sight was this!—So young, so beautiful, loving and beloved—yet gone, gone forever, and in such a way!

I laid my hand upon G.'s shoulder, and spoke to him; then for the first time he looked up, and I saw that in him there was a change almost as great as in her. Pale as death, his eyes fixed and strong in their almost manic glare, his lips bloodless—cold, big drops of sweat on his pallid brow—oh! who could describe his look? He spoke not—his eye again fell upon her form, to which a lover never was pressed to the bosom of man.

I could stand the scene no longer.—I rushed forth and joined my company, instantly sending to two of G's messmates where they might find him, and begging them to go to his assistance.

The next day I sent aboard of his ship to inquire after his health, and heard to my sorrow that he was confined to his bed, delirious from a fever, and that feeble hopes were entertained of his recovery.

I learned from one of his shipmates that G\*\*\*\*\* had become acquainted with Donna Anita on a former cruise, that a mutual love had arisen, been confessed by both parties, and they were to be united at the close of the war.

And this, oh God! this is war! These are the scenes which the pen of history must record of men who live in the nineteenth century of the existence of that religion which has peace, love, and charity for its motives and emblems. I know, reader, that this is a poor train of thought, and an inconsistent one for a soldier, but were you to see such scenes as these, you would not wonder that I should almost be willing to exchange the sword and uniform for the priest's gown and prayer book.

**Santa Anna.**  
During all Santa Anna's military career, there are the only charges of cruelty of severity which have been alleged against him. There is a mode of reasoning upon war which it is extremely difficult for an unsophisticated mind to appreciate.

American gentlemen, husbands and fathers, send an army to collect a debt from some Mexican chieftains by bombarding Vera Cruz. By day and by night the awful storm of bomb shells is rained down upon the devoted city. Christian gentlemen guide these guns and kindle these fires of hell. Mothers and daughters fly shrieking through the streets, and their mangled limbs are buried beneath the ruins of their dwellings. These shells explode in infant nurseries, by the bedside of languishing disease, in parlors of refinement and piety. Ladies have limbs torn from limbs by the balls which American gentlemen fire. A large party of ladies, in the terror of that awful bombardment, fly to the cellar of one of the most costly stone mansions, hoping, there to find refuge from these engines of destruction which have demolished many of their dwellings, and by a bloody death bereaved them of many of their dearest friends. The thunders of the bombardment, the crash of the explosions of bomb shells, the shrieks of the dying, pierce the darkness of the cellar, and excite to a frenzy of terror the trembling females there. A shell falls upon the roof of the house, descends into the cellar and explodes; and the limbs of these mothers and maidens, mangled and gory, are driven into the walls. And this is honorable warfare; this is Christian warfare; and the result of such scenes is the subject for civil rejoicing, bon-fires and illuminations. And respectable men, humane men, men who sit at the table of Jesus and his disciples; who publish papers to guide the world to Christian feelings and practices, consider this a very suitable way of collecting debts. Surely man is a strange animal. Enlightened reason guides to most singular conclusions. It is strange, very strange, that a humane man can, at this period of the world, throw such terrible missiles into a thronged city, and sleep at night, feeling that he has done well, while at the same time conscience is so tender that other atrocities of war, incomparably

less dreadful, are deemed barbarous. Many will deem it not difficult to condemn the shooting of the prisoners at Jaffa by Bonaparte, and the destruction of Pan-nan's company by order of an officer of Santa Anna, while they do not condemn the bombardment of Vera Cruz.—J. S. C. Abbott.

### Dr. Patton's Negro Pew.

Extract from a letter addressed to the editor of the *Guiana Congregational Record*, from New York, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davis.

"Did I not promise to write you a letter from the 'Negro Pew' in Dr. Patton's Church? I promised to do so to somebody in Guiana. Well, last Sunday morning, being at liberty, I set off in search of said church, and found it. As to the geographical position of the said Negro Pew, I was guided by the language used in the published letter of apology, that 'they treated the colored people well; that they were elevated above the rest of the congregation, and nearer heaven; that they occupied a position of honor, being on the right hand of the minister, as Jesus Christ was on the right hand of God.' Now, thought I to myself, we must make for the minister's right hand in the gallery. Two old colored people were sitting in the front pew of the gallery, close to the minister's right hand; that must be the place, that section of pews there, at the end wall, must be the one allotted to the colored people, and in common parlance called the 'Negro Pew.' We went and entered the pew immediately behind the old couple I have mentioned. At this the old lady was dreadfully alarmed, and beckoned us with the greatest earnestness to sit elsewhere. Remonstrance was vain, there we would be. By and by they brought the children of the Sunday-school to occupy the neighboring pews, and one of the teachers, a lady, made signs for me to come away from the degrading position in which I was placed, having colored people both before and behind; but I nodded that all was right, and I was very comfortable.—A few moments elapsed, and another polite and compassionate lady actually got up, and came to the pew-door to remonstrate with us. In a very earnest and yet coaxing tone, she said, 'Won't you take a seat here on this side of the aisle?' 'No, thank you, madam, we are very comfortable,' was my reply. 'But,' she continued, in a tone of deep commiseration, 'this is the place allotted to the colored people! 'Thank you,' I said, 'we have made no mistake.' 'Well, just as you please, sir,' and with that she retreated.—But the eyes of all in the synagogue was upon us. The little people whis-pered, and the big people stared, and all the people marvelled.

"With regard to writing a letter in the pew, I did not feel justified in employing any part of the time of service in such an engagement, and I thought the object would be accomplished by my taking notes there, and giving you the substance of those notes. I felt gratified in occupying for once in my life that celebrated 'place of honor,' and in bearing my silent testimony against the impiousness of such a distinction and separation in the house of God. But the 'Negro Pew' is universal, here. Few are without it.—But I can tell more about the treatment of the colored in this 'Church.' At the celebration of the Lord's Supper, the colored people are not even allowed to come down to the body of the chapel, but have to remain 'nearer heaven,' till their white brethren have first partaken; and then the elders (it is a Presbyterian Church) take up the elements to them.—This is the practice, unless it has been altered lately. My informant, a literary lady of some celebrity, was a member of the church until recently, and she witnessed an instance in which the colored people were quite forgotten. It is not monstrous?

"The lengths to which the Americans carry their prejudice against color is perfectly ridiculous and contemptible.—Last week, at the Baltimore Railway Station, whilst I was looking after my baggage before setting off, about half-a-dozen well dressed and respectable looking colored ladies came up, and made for the luggage van, as a matter of course! It is thus, however respectable, clean, and intelligent, they are obliged to travel, whilst paying the same money as the whites. I have conversed with a respectable minister of the gospel, who had often been put in the luggage van, and on steamers had to take his food in the pantry. And by whom are they thus treated? By a nation whose habits are proverbially low and filthy. On this head I used to think that Dickens and others exaggerated and caricatured in their descriptions, but the fact was not told."—*London Antislavery Reporter.*

### Microscopic Wonder.

Upon examining the edge of a very sharp lancet with a microscope, it will appear as broad as the back of a knife; rough uneven, full of notches and furrows. An exceedingly small needle resembles a rough iron bar.

But the sting of a bee, seen through the same instrument, exhibits everywhere a most beautiful polish, without the least flaw, blemish or inequality, and it ends in a point too fine to be discerned. The threads of a fine lawn seem coarser than the yarn with which ropes are made for anchors. But a silk worm's web appears perfectly smooth and shining, and every where equal. The smallest dot, that can be made with a pen, appears irregular and uneven, but the little specks on the wings or bodies of insects are found to be most accurately circular. The finest miniature paintings appear before the microscope ragged and uneven, entirely void of beauty, either in the drawing or coloring. The most even and beautiful varnishes will be found to be more roughness. But the nearer we examine the works of God, even in the least productions, the more sensible shall we be of his wisdom and power. In the numberless species of insects, what proportion, exactness, uniformity, and symmetry do we perceive in all organs! what profusion of coloring! azure, green and vermilion, gold, silver, pearls, rubies and diamonds; fringe and embroidery on their bodies, wings, heads and every part! how high the finishing, how inimitable the polish we every where behold.

From the *Saco (M.) Democrat.*  
**Letter from Gov. Wright.**

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Wright to a gentleman of this place, under date of Aug. 11, only about a fortnight before his death—probably one of the last that he ever wrote—from which we are permitted to make a brief extract. It is perfectly illustrative of the character of the man—simple, frank, unostentatious; showing less of ambition for the honors of public life than a desire for the enjoyment of private life, and showing a sensitiveness to the suspicion and censure of others, which, we think, is one of the characteristics of a pure mind.

CANTON, August 11, 1847

"If I were to attempt to tell you how happy we make ourselves at our retired home, I fear you would scarcely be able to credit me. I even yet realize every day and every hour, the relief from public cares and perplexities, and responsibilities; and if any thought about temporal affairs could make me more uneasy than another, it would be the serious thought that I was again to take upon myself, in any capacity, that ever-pres-sing load. I am not, however, troubled with any such thought, and am only occasionally a little vexed that I am constantly suspected of cherishing further vain and unreasonable ambitions.

"I cannot make my visit to you this year. I have become a farmer in earnest, though upon a very humble scale; and I find little leisure for recreation.—I labor steadily, and enjoy my food and sleep as no politician can. My land is new and hard to work, so that I have not the pleasure of show and appearance, but a call for the more work. Even if my business would permit, I should not dare to travel this year, as I should be suspected of doing it for sinister purposes which would destroy to me all the pleasures of journeying, and cause me to be received and treated like a moving beggar—not for bread, which might be excused—but for favors I do not ask. After this year, I shall be relieved from this embarrassment, and then I hope the time may come when I can visit your State, and your self and family, and have the pleasure of fishing with you for cod, without being suspected of being a fisher of men."

### Another Attack on Abolitionists. REMOVAL OF A PRESS

We see in the correspondence of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, dated at Cambridge, O. Sept. 10th, that on the Tuesday previous, a mob gathered in front of the office of "The Clarion of Freedom," an abolition paper, printed in that place by M. R. Hall, and stoned and egged it for nearly a whole night.

A public meeting had been held previous to this outbreak, in which resolutions had been adopted, advising him to desist from his course of calumny—a request which, it is said, was disregarded by the editor.

On the evening before that alluded to, a fight occurred between an abolitionist and one of the citizens—a crowd gathered—and after the belligerents were parted, repaired to the office, and committed the outrage above named.

On the following morning, (Thursday,) the cry was raised of 'Pack up the press and type, and send it off,' which would have been done, had not the abolitionists interfered and called for a suspension of hostilities.

The result of it was, that Hull should remove with his press from the village. During the armistice, Mr. Hull had a encounter with one of our citizens, in which he was defeated, and somewhat wounded in the face. The press, type, editor, &c., are now located (adds the writer) on the National Road, eight miles and a half west of Cambridge.—*Ex. paper.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### For the Signal of Liberty. Hillsdale County Liberty Convention.

This Convention was organized by appointing Wm. Savage, of Litchfield, Chairman, and David M. Bagley, of Hillsdale, Secretary.

Mr. James M. Raymond, stated the objects of the convention, which after several informal ballots, proceeded to a formal ballot, and made the following nominations:

For County Judge—Ethel Judd, of Adams.

For Second Judge—Lyman Pagar, of Wheatland.

For Representatives—William Savage, of Litchfield, James M. Raymond, of Fayette.

David M. Bagley, James Wheeler, James M. Raymond, Ethel Judd, and Lemuel Long, were appointed a County Committee.

D. M. Bagley, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported an address, which, after being discussed by Messrs. Judd, Savage, Woodward, Bagley, and others, was amended by inserting the paragraph disapproving of monopolies, class legislation, &c., and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the proceedings and address of this convention be published in the Signal of Liberty.

WILLIAM SAVAGE, Ch'n.  
DAVID M. BAGLEY, Sec'y.

### ADDRESS Of the Hillsdale County Liberty Convention.

FRIENDS OF LIBERTY:

On the 4th of July, 1776, the Continental Congress of North America, appealing to Divine Providence for the rectitude of their intentions, pledged to each other 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,' to maintain the solemn declaration 'that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights—that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—that to maintain these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.' To maintain these cardinal doctrines, they waged a seven years' war against Great Britain, and triumphed after a vast expenditure of blood and treasure.

At the formation of the United States' Constitution, a large portion of the delegates were in favor of inserting in that instrument provisions for the speedy and entire abolition of American Slavery.—But in deference to the wishes of Georgia and South Carolina, and a few delegates from other States, they made no special provisions for its abolition in the several States by action of Congress. Delegates from Virginia, Maryland, and other Slave States, openly avowed their abhorrence of Slavery, and pledged their faith to procure its abolition in their respective States. It was believed almost universally that Slavery had received its death blow from the spirit of Liberty which animated that convention. Franklin, Hamilton, Jay, Adams, Wilson, Rush, Washington, Madison, Pinckney, Jefferson, and a host of other distinguished citizens, labored earnestly for its overthrow. "The Constitution was written," says Mr. Madison, "so that when slavery was abolished no trace might appear that it had ever existed."

Laws for the gradual emancipation of slaves, were passed in several States, and for a number of years, slavery was evidently on the wane. But the invention of Whitney's Cotton Gin rendered slave

NOTE.—"In 1793 but 5,000,000 lbs. of cotton were raised in the United States, and 500,000 lbs. exported. It could have never been an article of much commercial importance under the old method of preparing it for market. By hand-picking a person could not prepare more than 200 or 300 lbs for market, or only about one-tenth of what he could raise. In 1793 Mr. Whitney invented the Cotton Gin, now in use, by which the labor of at least 1000 hands under the old system can now be performed by one person in preparing the crop for market. In 1800, seven years after the invention, 35,000,



labor productive, which had hitherto been comparatively valueless. The effect upon slavery was soon visible. In many States the gradual emancipation laws ceased to be operative, for a new stimulus had been given to the employment of slave labor. And thus has this great invention, which might have conferred naught but good upon mankind, been perverted to the sustentation of American Slavery, "the vilest that ever saw the sun."

Thus stimulated with new life, this odious institution has increased its unhappy bondsmen from 630,000 to more than 3,000,000. It has added nine new Slave States to its dread dominions, and controlled the foreign and domestic policy of our country for its aggrandizement. Its influence predominates in every department of the general government, and sways the national Legislature of our country. Of the 11 Presidents of the United States, 7 were from Slave States, and but 4 from Free States. Slaveholders have been Presidents of this nation 46 years, and northern men but 12. The same ratio holds good in nearly all the important national offices, notwithstanding the Free States have a free population of more than two to the South's one. At the bidding of the Slave Power, Louisiana was purchased from France, and three Slave States, and but one Free State have been carved out of its territory.—Florida was purchased of Spain, and after \$10,000,000 or \$50,000,000 were spent in breaking up a retreat for fugitive slaves, was also made a Slave State.—Texas was wrested from Mexico by renegades from this country, and has added another Slave State to this Union. And as if the cup of our iniquity was not yet full, our fleets and armies are sent to conquer new territory from Mexico, for the growth and perpetuity of American Slavery. The demands of the Slave Power for aid are unceasing and unending. For more than 40 years it has ruled the nation as with a rod of iron, violating its constitution, trampling upon its laws, and yearly making new inroads upon the sacred rights of man. It has triumphed in nearly every contest against liberty. Witness the Missouri compromise, and the fate of the Wilmot Proviso. Is it not time that the people should make vigorous, united, and persevering efforts to overthrow this abominable institution which sets the inalienable rights of mankind at defiance? Can we reasonably believe that those who enslave the black and mulatto, would hesitate to enslave the white man, also, if he had the power?—We are well assured they would do it, for fugitive slaves are often advertised in Southern papers, and described as having "dark red hair," "light blue eyes," and "skin disposed to freckle," and other marks characterizing the Caucasian race. If a man will wantonly hold one human being in hopeless bondage, what would prevent him, if his power were sufficiently extended, from reducing a whole nation to abject servitude? If a man willingly makes one of his fellow creatures his slave, is it not the height of folly and absurdity to trust him with the liberties of a nation? Most assuredly it is.

It is morally wrong to vote for a slaveholder, for he tramples upon the dearest God-given rights of man. It is wrong to vote for men who are willing to elevate slaveholders to official stations, and thus enable them to strengthen the bonds of the slave. To prosper as a nation we must act right politically as well as morally, for every political sin is a manifest moral wrong, and endangers the liberty and happiness of our common country.—It is vain to hope for the preservation of our liberties and the existence of a free government while we sanction by our vote, our influence, or our apathy, the national sins of the United States. Each person is responsible for every national wrong committed just so far as he sanctions it, or fails to redress it after its commitment. You may be told that it is patriotism to sanction the acts of your government, "right or wrong." Satan could ask no more of his subjects than a firm support of his power and government right or wrong. True patriotism consists in promoting virtue and restraining vice. Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people. If we continue as a nation in the perpetration of such grievous wrongs as have characterized for many years our beloved country, we must fall and perhaps fall to rise no more. It is folly for us to rely upon our national strength; it

will prove as delusive in the hour of peril as did the river Euphrates to the confiding Babylonians.

Slavery is the mountain barrier to every reform. Its very genius and spirit are hostile to the liberty and happiness of man. As man advances in knowledge & morality, slavery is weakened, for it is antagonistic to every principle of right and intellectual improvement. Ignorance and moral degradation is the citadel of slavery. These form its foundation and superstructure. Hence the slaveholder forbids any one to teach his slave to read and understand the Bible, the great text book of moral intelligence, for it comprises both the bane and antidote for slavery. Hence, the master strives to shut up every avenue of intelligence to the slave. Hence he cares but little to improve the mind of the non-slaveholder, who resides near him, lest he awaken to active exercise a spirit which would break every yoke and let the oppressed go free.

It is our duty to advocate every political right, and oppose every political wrong. This is consistent, for no political right can be morally wrong, and no political wrong can be morally right.—Political reform, and reforms of every class are worthy of our attention, since they tend to the amelioration of the condition of man. Expediency should never stand before right. Whenever a principle or measure is presented to us, whether it be a political one, or any other, our first inquiry should be, is it morally right? If yes, we should adopt it; if nay, we should reject it. This is clearly evident. Let us now make a practical application of this truth, and see some four of the results which will follow.

1. Man having an "inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness," governments cannot justly prevent free intercourse and commerce among the nations of the earth. The fact that European despots will not tolerate Free Trade, forms no good reason why a Republican Government should prohibit its own citizens from enjoying it. One or more wrongs never did nor never can make one right. Government has no right to dictate what industrial occupation any citizen shall pursue. When it leaves man in the full enjoyment of his God-given rights, and protects him in the peaceable exercise thereof, it has performed its whole duty. More than this is usurpation.

2. If Free Trade existed, there would be no Tariff and Direct Taxation would be resorted to for the support of the General Government. The taxpayers would soon cause a vast reduction in the expenditures of government, millions upon millions of dollars would be no longer spent to sustain and perpetrate slavery at home, neither would the country be plunged into unjust and unnecessary wars to plant it in foreign countries. The supply-pipe being cut off, slavery would wither away for want of nourishment.

3. Hundreds of thousands of dollars would then be no longer spent in opening foreign markets for the products of Slave labor, & Slave labor only. Free & Slave labor would then each stand on its own basis. In such a position free labor would soon render Slave labor comparatively valueless, as intelligence and enterprise, with the stimulus of wages, will accomplish far more than ignorance and degradation with the stimulus of the cart-whip.

4. By the abolition of the Tariff, we should hold out the Olive Branch of Peace to the nations of the Earth, and proclaim to the world that we regard all mankind as one great brotherhood. The most fruitful sources of war would be dried up. Our example would be speedily followed by other nations. Our flag would be hailed in every clime as the ensign of "peace on earth, and good will to man." Ships of war, freed from their engines of destruction, would be converted into messengers of peace, carrying the arts and sciences, the blessings of civilization, and the "glad tidings of great joy" to the uttermost parts of the earth, and man would rapidly rise in the scale of moral and intellectual improvement.

These would be some of the fruits of the advocacy of right political principles. We might extend the application of the great truth that every political right is a moral right, and every political wrong a moral wrong, and find that all monopolies, class legislations, and exclusive privileges, are unequal in their application; that they trample on the rights of the great mass, and are therefore morally wrong, and subversive of civil liberty.

Our's is a noble cause, and we need not fear to advocate it in all its bearings. If we fall, let us fall with the weapons of truth and right in our hands, for even defeat would then be glorious. But we shall not fall if we are determined to stand. By planting ourselves on the rock of right principles and measures, we may bid defiance to all the tyrants that disgrace the earth. "Truth is powerful, and must ultimately prevail." So far as we fail to declare and advocate the whole truth, just so far we may expect to fail in our efforts to push forward the car of Liberty and Reform. If we speak out like honest men on all political questions, we shall command the respect of our political opponents, and arm ourselves with weapons

which will stand the shock of time. A little band of Spartans at the pass of Thermopylae, who were determined to save their country, withstood the embattled millions which Xerxes sent against them. Though they fell in defence of their country, Sparta was saved. Let us, then, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, resolve to do right, whether we consider it popular or unpopular, and the cause of human liberty will progress towards its consummation with a momentum which has never been witnessed since the creation of Man.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, October 30.

### Liberty Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**JOHN P. HALE,**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

**LEICESTER KING,**  
OF OHIO.

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,**

**SIMON 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 PEBBLES,**

**CEANDLER CARTER.**

### EATON COUNTY.

For Representative.

**H. M. MUNSON.**

### WAYNE COUNTY.

For Representatives.

**HARVEY S. BRADLEY,**

**CHARLES M. HOWARD,**

**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.

**CULLEN BROWN.**

### OAKLAND COUNTY.

For Representatives.

**HENRY WALDRON,**

**JOHN THOMAS,**

**NATHAN POWER,**

**ANSLEY S. AMES,**

**THORN DEUEL,**

**JOSEPH MORRISON.**

### GENESEE COUNTY.

For Representatives.

**JOHN W. KING,**

**ALBERT H. HART.**

### The Election.

Next Tuesday is the time appointed for the election of Governor and Legislature; and on that day every Liberty man in the State ought to register his vote for Freedom and Equal Rights. The intervening time is so short that this number of our paper will reach but a small portion of our readers: yet upon every one who may receive it previously to the election, we would urge the duty of being at the polls. The vote of the other parties will doubtless be light; and a full Liberty vote would tell most favorably on the interests of our cause. Vote yourself, and get all your Liberty neighbors to turn out; and see that a plentiful supply of tickets is constantly kept at the polls. Your candidates are worthy and deserving. Give them your confidence and cordial support, and believe not any electioneering stories broached against them. Let the politicians cry "Lo, here!" and "Lo there!" but go not after them; but be content to adhere faithfully to the great principle avowed from the beginning, and held to by every class of antislavery men—"No voting for slaveholders or their apologists!"

Persons who ask us to publish gratuitously the notices of seminars, meetings &c, which they send us, should be gentlemen enough to pay their postage. So we think.

### The Buffalo Convention.

This Convention, called to make a nomination of President and Vice President of the United States, adjourned after a session of two days, having completed its business. We took no notes of the speeches made on the occasion, but we shall endeavor to give our readers a general idea of the convention, its character, spirit, and proceedings, from our own recollection, and from the notes of our exchanges. The session were held at the Court House, the Oberlin Tent, the Bethel Church and the Theatre. The weather was too chilly to admit of evening sessions being held in the Tent.

The number in attendance at the tent we should judge varied from five hundred to 2500 or 3000. When sessions were held in the buildings, they were filled. The numbers, however, were not so great as at the Chicago Liberty Convention.

All the Free States were represented except Iowa. The Slaveholding States and the District of Columbia were called, but no response was made. The convention contained many of the most talented members of the Liberty Party. Among them were Gen. HORT of New Hampshire, TITUS HUTCHINSON of Vermont, LEAVITT and STANTON of Massachusetts, BOOTH of Connecticut, LEWIS TAPPAN, GERRIT SMITH and HENRY BRADLEY of New York, Dr. LEMOYNE and Dr. ELDER of Pennsylvania, S. P. CHASE, SAMUEL LEWIS and President MANAN, of Ohio, LOVEJOY, of Illinois, and HOLTON, of Wisconsin. Among the Leaguers were WILLIAM GOODELL and G. W. CLARKE, but they took no part in the discussions. Liberty editors were quite numerous. Among them we noticed the conductor of the Standard of Maine, Emancipator of Boston, Patriot and Luminary of Pennsylvania, Herald of Cincinnati.

By the terms of the Call, the Convention was to act as a Mass Meeting, except on matters pertaining to the Presidential nomination, which were to be decided solely by the delegates. But as other important questions vitally affecting the creed of the Liberty party were to come up for decision, many members were unwilling that they should be decided by a Mass meeting, when it was well known that the majority of the Mass meeting might come to a decision directly opposed to that of a majority of the National Delegates. A compromise was therefore moved by Mr. Leavitt, and sustained, by which all questions were first to be taken in the Mass meeting, and any person who pleased could thereafter appeal to the decision of the delegates. On several occasions this appeal was taken. But the experience of the meeting convinced us that in future it will be wise to call a National Convention composed of delegates ONLY, as the other parties do.

The manner of voting, too, we think, may be improved. At this meeting, any State having one delegate present, was allowed to throw the whole number of electoral votes of that State. Thus, in making the nomination for President, New Jersey had one delegate who cast 3 votes, and Indiana had one who cast 12 votes. A better way would be to allow no votes to be counted, except of delegates actually present.

We were aware before we went to this Convention, that three principal topics of disagreement would come up—the Constitutional question, the League principles, and the Postponement of the nomination.

The Constitutional question was but imperfectly argued on either side, for want of time. Of course various shades of opinion existed, but the practical question at issue was—"Has Congress or the Supreme Court the legal right to set free the Slaves in the States?" All who hold that Slavery is unconstitutional did not necessarily hold that Slavery in the States might be so abolished, yet the tendency of their views was evidently towards that position. S. P. Chase, of Ohio, made a most sensible speech on the subject, denying the existence of any such power in the General government, and deprecating its exercise, if it existed. If Congress or the Supreme Court can interfere with and set aside the domestic regulations of one State, they can annul the laws of all the States, which would make an end of all State Rights. The majority of the Convention were indisposed to sanction the ultra views advanced, but were content to assert the antislavery powers of the Constitution as usually held, believing them to be sufficient, when fully exerted, to put an end to Slavery.

The question of the "Other Interests" was debated with much earnestness and at considerable length. Gerrit Smith spoke an hour on the subject, and gained great applause by his candor and ability. In truth he is a noble man, above the usual size, with a head which a phenologist would delight to analyse, and an eye beaming with intelligence and good will. It was evident enough that his views were not pleasing to some of the leaders of the party, yet he made a strong impression on the mass of his hearers. He asked the Liberty men present whether the Liberty Party was a permanent national party. "Yes, Yes," was unanimously responded. He therefore argued that it ought to take

the attitude of such a party, and be prepared to announce its position, and act on all those subjects on which a righteous civil government ought to act. He did not ask the convention to adopt the principles of the League. Not at all. He did not wish them then to adopt any creed. But he wished the Liberty party to say, "We are a permanent party, and we will announce them, and be prepared to carry them out as we have opportunity."

Mr. Smith explained that he was not a member of the League, and probably never should be: that he had not accepted any nomination from that party, nor should he do so; and that he did not hold to all their principles, although he was much in favor of Free Trade and Land Reform. He wished the Liberty party to go, not only against one form of evil but all; and advocate and do, as a party, all that a righteous government ought to do, and thus "fulfill all righteousness."

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, took the floor against him, arguing that no essential difference existed among Liberty men on this question of other interests, only some had advanced further than others. He held to the "One Idea," yet if a great majority of the convention were for taking the ground of Mr. Smith, he was not certain but he should vote with them.

H. B. Stanton followed on the same side, but asserting that there was a most essential difference of views among Liberty men, and deprecating any attempt to keep it out of sight.

On taking the question in the Mass meeting, the division was so nearly equal that it was impossible to decide by the sound of the voices. On taking an appeal to the delegates, the proposition of Mr. Smith was lost by a large majority.

On the question of Postponement, the minds of many delegates underwent a change after their arrival at the convention. It was evident enough that the New England delegation came there with a full determination to nominate Mr. Hale, while a large part of the Western members were not sufficiently satisfied that he was the man who was needed.—No other prominent candidate was before the Convention except Gerrit Smith; and he declined being a candidate of that or any other party. In all the wide range of offices from Pathmaster to President, Mr. Smith said he had never filled one; and we understood him to say that he had never been a candidate for any office.—But in reply to questions by Mr. Bradley, he said he would not accept the nomination of the Liberty party if it were tendered to him; but if elected by the people, he would most certainly serve, as he should deem himself a monster of wickedness were he to refuse to exercise the mighty and far-reaching powers of the President for the benefit of this great nation.

Dr. Lemoine, in behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, took the stand against John P. Hale, as not being a Liberty man: whereupon Lewis Tappan read a correspondence between that gentleman and some eastern Liberty men, by which it appeared that Mr. Hale would consent to the nomination at Buffalo, provided it should be acquiesced in by the convention of his own State. This had been done. From further statements made by Leavitt, Stanton, Tappan, and others, it appeared that a personal interview had been had with Mr. Hale in Boston, in company with Mr. Tuck, member of Congress from New Hampshire, in which the whole matter was discussed, and the committee present were fully satisfied that Mr. Hale was a sound antislavery man—the very man the Liberty party needed. Mr. Stanton, who had often travelled and lectured with Mr. Hale, gave a favorable sketch of his political life.

Under these circumstances, the vote on Postponement was taken, and resulted in 37 affirmative votes to 128 negative.—The whole Ohio delegation except one, voted for Postponement.—For ourselves, we adhered to our previously expressed views, and in accordance with the vote of the State and many local meetings, we went with the minority; but the remainder of the Michigan delegation deemed the circumstances sufficient to warrant an immediate nomination. S. P. Chase made a speech in favor of a postponement, bringing out as a reason the prospective views of a general union of all antislavery men which might, perhaps, be effected in the spring: but it was evident that exclusive of the Ohio delegation, the remarks met with little favor.

On the first ballot, John P. Hale received 103 votes, and Gerrit Smith 44, besides some scattering. Mr. Hale was declared the candidate; whereupon Mr. Chase, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, came forward, and pledged for him the cordial support of that State.

In selecting a candidate for Vice President, Lemoine, Chase, Lovejoy, and King, all western men, were named.—The controversy was between the last two; but Mr. Lovejoy partially declining, Judge King was nominated.

The great difficulty respecting Mr. Hale, in the minds of many western

members, was a want of information on the soundness of his anti-slavery principles; and nothing but the accumulated evidence of many eastern gentlemen who knew him personally, could satisfy them on this point. But their doubts being removed, a general harmony and good feeling prevailed at the close of the convention, which give promise of a prosperous and encouraging campaign.

On the whole, if Mr. Hale proves himself to be the man he is represented, taking into view all the circumstances of the case, we shall think his nomination advantageous to the Liberty cause; and shall give him, with that measure of ability we possess, our cordial and earnest support.

Next week we shall give the official proceedings of the convention, with further remarks of our own.

### Charles E. Stuart.

The Detroit Advertiser and Jackson Gazette speak of this man, now a candidate for Congress in the Second District, as a "SLAVE CATCHER." We know not personally the truth of this accusation; but it is said that he was counsel to the ruffians whose nefarious designs were lately frustrated near Cassopolis. If so, we consider this a most significant indication of character. We know that great latitude in assisting villains and wicked men is allowed by public opinion to members of the legal profession; but are there not some limits to this license? We know that several respectable members of the Detroit bar have been solicited to act as aids to slave-catchers, but they had such a sense of propriety, or justice, or such a regard for their reputation, that they positively refused. No man who abhors slave catching can consistently support a man for office who will prostitute his abilities and knowledge to act as the aider and abettor of the human bloodhounds. All services rendered to slave-catchers are VOLUNTARY; and every freeman of this State, who is guilty of helping them, should have infixed upon him by public opinion, a brand of infamy as deep and ineffaceable as that which was burnt into the hand of the philanthropic Walker by the Marshal of the United States. If we must have the detestable tribe of slave-catchers prowling through the State in search of their prey, let them be of foreign growth. But let us not encourage them among ourselves by bestowing upon them emolument, office and honor.

The Grand River Eagle, some months since commenced the campaign for Gen. Taylor for President by raising his name at the head of its columns accompanied by the picture of a terrible looking cannon, in the act of discharging its contents. This was displayed probably to remind the reader of his celebrated injunction—"A little more grape, Captain Bragg." After a little, the cannon not proving to be just the thing, a national flag was substituted in its place. By a late number of the paper, we perceive that the Editor has now taken down the name of Taylor for the purpose as he says, of elevating the Whig State ticket in its place. The pretence is easily seen through. The days of Taylor's popularity as a national candidate have gone by. The name of J. W. Gordon, now Whig candidate for Congress, had been elevated for Vice President, in connection with Taylor's, but he shares in the downfall of his principal. Those Liberty men, if there be any, who intend to vote for Gordon as an antislavery man, may see from his connection with this nomination of Taylor, how much abolitionism he is supposed by Taylor Whigs to entertain. If a man be known by the company he keeps, what must be the antislavery character of a man who voluntarily permits his name to be connected with that of the large and notorious, unrepenting Slaveholder, Gen. Taylor!

The Hillsdale Address was received during our absence last week, too late for insertion in that number of the paper. But its arguments and positions are not unseasonable, being as appropriate to the future as to the present.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—Immense Receipts.—The receipts on the road for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 25th, were \$33,000, against \$20,000 last year. Gain for this week, 13,000. Gain in the last four weeks, \$44,000. Whole gain since 1st December, 43 weeks, \$275,000; equal to \$335,000 for 52 weeks ending 30th November; which would make the whole income this year, nearly \$1,300,000.—After deducting interest and expenses, the net earnings will be equal to 12 per cent, upon the share capital. This amount, however, will not be divided, as three or four per cent. of it will be carried to the reserve fund, and the policy of the directors is not to pay larger dividends now, than they can continue to pay hereafter, upon the increased capital required for the second track; the construction of which between Worcester and Springfield, to meet the New York inland line has been commenced, and will be prosecuted with vigor completed.

—Courier.

### From the War.

#### LETTER FROM MAJ. LALLY.

HEADQUARTERS, JALAPA, Aug. 26th, '47.

To Gov. Wilson, Vera Cruz:

My command reached this place on the morning of the 20th instant. We have fought our way triumphantly every inch of the route, but have had severe contests, nay, battles—with the guerillas; on the 10th, at Paso Ovejas, (as before reported) on the 12th August at the National bridge, on the 15th August, at Cerro Cordo, and on the 19th, at Las Animas, only one mile and a half from this city. Not a wagon has fallen into the hands of the enemy. We have been opposed by at least 1200 or 1500 guerillas on these occasions—perhaps less at the last, for they were badly whipped at Cerro Gordo, where their loss was so large that they could not reorganize.—

Father Jarataua commanded them. Our loss is great. During the entire march—7 officers wounded; 12 of rank and file killed; five mortally wounded; 66 wounded. Of this number, 4 killed and 4 wounded were at places elsewhere than the four actions named above. I regret to say, that at the National Bridge, Mr. George D. Twigg (expected a commission and to be A. D. C. to Gen. T.) was killed while gallantly serving in my staff; Capt. J. H. Culwell, of voligeurs, and Captain A. C. Cummings, 11th infantry, were wounded on the 10th (as before reported) but are doing well now. At National B., Lieut. James A. Winder, of voligeurs, and Lt. Geo. A. Adams, of marine corps; were dangerously wounded; also on the same day, Capt. W. J. Clark, 12th infantry, in the thigh; 2d Charles M. Crearer, 12th infantry, not severely, in the leg. At Las Animas, on the 19th, Major F. T. Lally, 9th infantry, commanding officer, wounded in the neck, not severely, but has for a few days been disabled from command. A large number of sick have accumulated, besides our wounded; and we shall be compelled to remain here many days to recruit.

In the battle of Kings Mill 700 of the 8th, Gen. Worth's division, were lost and about 600 in the battle of the 13th in storming Chapultepec and attack on the Citadel. Quitman's division lost 200—Twigg's, 203—Pillow's, 142—Worth's, 148, making 848 in all.—Worth had scarcely 1,000 men in this action.

Our entire loss since leaving Puebla, in killed, wounded and missing, Kendall estimates at full 3000. Another authority makes it 4000.

Among the killed are Col. Macintosh and Cranston, Lt. Col. Martin Scott, Lt. Col. Graham.

Lt. Col. Baxter, N. Y. regiment, and Lt. Col. Dickinson, S. C. regiment, Maj. Twigg, Capt. Van Olinda, and Captain Merrill.

Among the wounded are Major Corvaine, Brevet Maj. J. Wright, A. Montgomery, Captains R. Anderson, A. Carey, W. H. S. Walker, Lieuts. Thomas Glenns, W. H. Cowans, P. W. Guidre, S. Williams, James Miller, Jarvis Caldwell, Major A. H. Gladdom, Assistant Adjutant Gen. W. W. Markell, Volunteer Aid de Camp George Wilkins Kendall.

Lieut. Col. Garland, Major W. W. Loring, Brevet Col. J. E. Johnson, Capt. J. H. Williams, James Barclay, C. H. Pierson, J. Hungerford, Mirichelle, dangerously, D. R. M'Phail, J. S. Simmon, J. P. Backintosh, S. S. Tucker George Newman, Silas Carey, J. B. Macgurdur, J. M. Scantland, R. G. Gale, Mores J. Barnard, S. S. Truesdale.

Kendall sums up the loss of the different divisions in the great battle of Molino del Rey, or Kings Mill, thus:

GEN. WORTH'S DIVISION.

Killed and wounded 127

Missing 27—154

GEN. TWIGG'S DIVISION.

Killed 38

Wounded 194

Missing 10—242

GEN. PILLOW'S DIVISION.

Killed 21

Wounded 111

Missing 10—142

GEN. QUITMAN'S DIVISION.

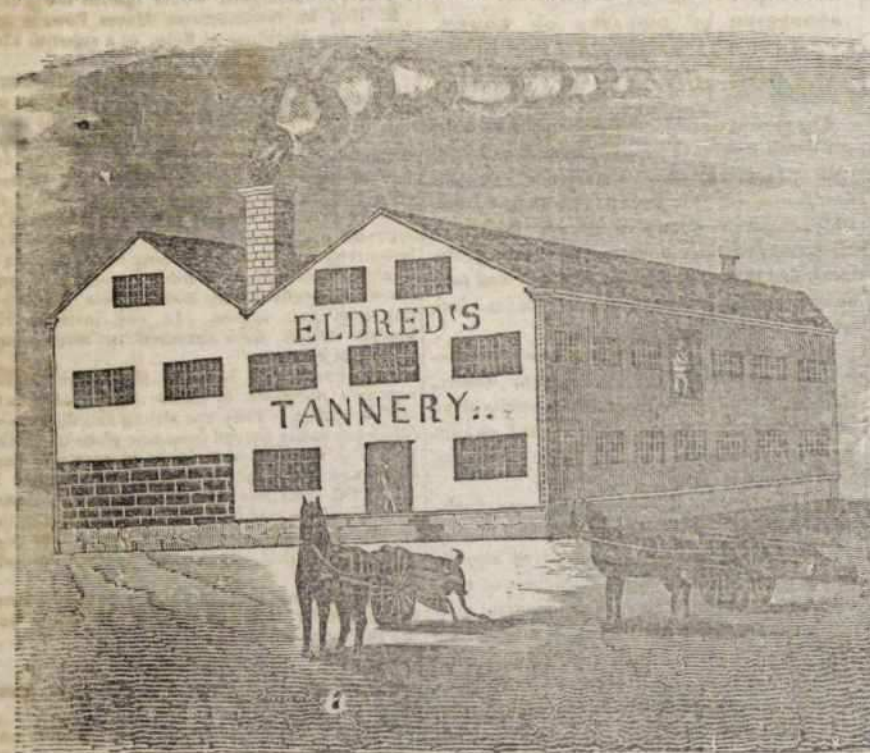
Killed 41</







# NEW LEATHER STORE



**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 Bindings,
Hemlock and Oak Upper	Morocco of all kinds,
Harness and Bridle	Shoe Thread, Tacks, Spangles,
Skirting and Russet Bridle	Shoe Knives, Pinners, Hammers,
Belt, Band and Welt	Boot Cord and Webbing,
Horse and String	Awls and Bristles,
African and Slaughter KIP SKINS,	Lasts, Boot Trees and Crimps,
Oak and Hemlock CALF	Lasting 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. 317-1y

## NEW ARRIVAL!

**MRS. BUFFINGTON,**

WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public, 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, Pomes, Flowers, Capes, Collars, Silks, &c. for Mourning Bonnets, Borders, Head-Dresses, Shoes, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Caps, Muslin 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 hours to cut to a hair's breadth, or no pay. Thorough and instructions given for THREE DOLLARS.

MRS. C. BUFFINGTON.  
Ann Arbor, Oct. 12, 1847. 333-1

## STRAYED,

ABOUT the 10th of August, a deep red cow inclined to bring all over, but most soon the head. Any person finding information as to the whereabouts of the above cow, shall be amply remunerated by the subscriber.

W. LAMBERT.  
375-3w

## WILLIAM A. RAYMOND,

OF THE  
**OLD MANHATTAN STORE,**  
CORNER OF JEFFERSON AVE. AND BATES ST.  
DETROIT.

HAS just received a large and complete assortment of

## DRY GOODS

Broadcloths, Sheetings, Drillings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Full Cloths, Tweed's Cloths, Kentucky Jeans,

And other articles in the line of Heavy Goods, too numerous to mention.  
Plain & Fancy d Laines, Cashmeres, Plain & Fancy Alpaca, Oregon Cloths, Linseys.

Induced his assortment of Dress Goods comprises all the variety which business demands.

## SHAWLS.

Of every variety, from splendid Brochets and Cashmeres to heavy, comfortable blanket Shawls.

## LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

By the pound or hundred weight.

## Paper Hangings,

Of all qualities and prices.

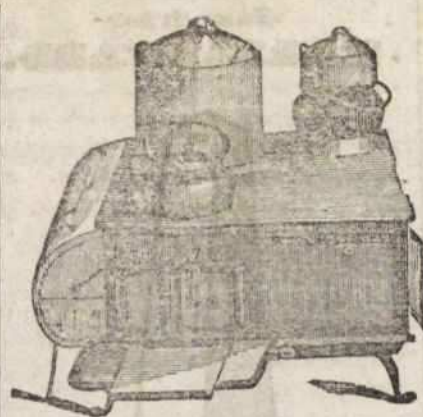
## PAPER WINDOW CURTAINS,

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 SIXPENCE 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 great a saving may be made by patronizing the Manhattan Store.

DETROIT, Sept. 22, 1847. 317-6m



## NEW COOKING STOVE,

AND STOVES OF ALL KINDS!!!!

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to

WOLSON'S NEW T. A. 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 improved arrangement of the stove, and the action 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.  
78 Woodward Avenue.

## Hardware.

THE subscribers have just received a large addition to their stock of Foreign and Domestic Shelf Hardware, which makes their assortment very complete.

B. B. & W. R. NOYES, Jr.  
July 10th, 1847. 324

## 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. ROO'S STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK,  
261-1f ANN ARBOR.

## GESE FEATHERS!

## PAPER HANGINGS!

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

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

## WILLOW WAGGONS,

## 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.

## REMOVAL.

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

**Book Bindery**

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

NO. 5, HURON BLOCK, (2d)

opposite the Washington House, where he will complete all jobs in the above line, and in addition to his usual business, he will

bind books, and in any form to suit his customers.

Ann Arbor, May 13, 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. Anything sold at their store, is warranted to be of first quality. They intend hereafter to keep all most every article wanted for family use.

Ann Arbor, June 30, 1847. 323-1f

## CASHMERE AND TWEEDS.—A

beautiful article for Gentlemen's shawls, 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. and Woodward Avenues.

## Steel Cultivator Teeth.

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

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

## NOTICE.

THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of J. Gibson & Co., since the 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 with a Justice for collection. The business hereafter 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

and have a Summer Arrangement by which most of the culinary operations can be performed with the smallest amount of fuel, and without the necessity of heating the room. The furniture is perfect and complete, comprising nearly every kitchen utensil. The patent was procured the post winter, and steadily 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.  
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, 24th July, '47. 326

## WM. S. BROWN,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

OFFICE with E. Menden, Esq. 297-1y

## THRESHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

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

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

May 17, 1847. T. A. HAYLAND. 317-1f

## EPISTLE No. 3.

THE SUBSCRIBER SENDETH GREETING.

## PERRY'S BOOK STORE,

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

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

## 1500 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS,

Burling, Fire Boards, and Sand Paper, which will be sold cheap, for cash. Standard and Miscellaneous books, suitable for District, Town and Family.

## LIBRARIES.

Request 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 value and matter. Also Bibles, Testaments, Prayer books and Hymn books.

## YOUTHS' BOOKS.

Moral, Religious, instructive and amusing, such as every school boy should possess. 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 accommodating his customers with articles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to secure the satisfaction of his customers, and an enlightened and discerning community require, and he hopes to merit a share of patronage. Persons wishing any article in his line will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for

PERRY'S BOOK STORE.

Ann Arbor, Upper Village. It is desirable that it should be understood that persons in the Country, sending cash orders, may depend upon receiving books or stationery on as favorable terms as though present to make the purchase.

June 26, 1847. W. R. PERRY. 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, clock materials, toys, musical instruments and fancy goods, which he will sell at wholesale or retail as low as any establishment west of New York. Country Watch Makers and others wanting any of the above Goods will find it to their interest to call, as they will find the best assortment in the city, and at the lowest prices.

GOLD PENS, with silver holder and pencil \$2.00. Price Reduced.

Gold Pens, Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED.

H. B. MARSH.

157, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, 334

Sign of the Gold Pen.

## C. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor,

and Justice of the Peace. Office, Court House Ann Arbor.

## FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING

## WARE ROOMS.

## STEVENS & ZUG,

IN the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, have on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, which they will sell very low for Cash.

They keep experienced Upholsterers, and are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering at the shortest notice.

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

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

## FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of country produce.

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Wines & Liquors, which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at

COOK & ROBINSON'S.  
Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-1f

## STEEL GOODS!

Pure Silks and Trimmings

SPLENDID FANS,

and any quantity of other goods of this sort at the

OLD MANHATTAN STORE, 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.

20,000 feet Pine Lumber, seasoned, clear stuff.

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

BIG ANNIL STORE, UPPER TOWN.

HENRY W. WELLES.  
Ann Arbor, March 19, 1847. 308

## THRESHING Machines

THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Threshing Machines at Scio, at a superior kind invented by himself.

These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thrasher and fixtures can all be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn with one pair of horses. They are designed to be used with four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be safely used with six or eight horses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 300 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 150 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the advantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable. They are easily moved from one place to another. The work of the horses is easy on these powers in comparison to others, and the price is LOWER than any other power or machine. They have been sold in the State, according to the real value. The terms of payment will be liberal for notes that are known to be absolutely good.

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

## SEPARATORS.

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

The utility and advantages of this Power and Machine will appear evident to all on examining the recommendations below.

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines, the undersigned having adopted the necessary measures for securing letters patent for the same within the time required by law.

S. W. FOSTER.  
Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich. June 15, 1846

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either publicly or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers and threshing machines, and believe they are better adapted to the use of Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use, than any other power and thrasher within our knowledge. They are calculated to be used with four horses and are of ample strength for that number. They appear to be constructed in such a manner as to render them very durable with little liability of getting out of order. They are easily moved from one place to another. They can be worked with one pair of hands from four to eight, and will thresh about 200 bushels wheat per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washtenaw Co. G. H. GOOD.

T. RICHARDSON, " " " " " "

S. P. FOSTER, " " " " " "

N. A. PHELPS, " " " " " "

ADAM SMITH, " " " " " "

J. M. BOWEN, Lima, " " " " " "

WM. WALKER, Webster, " " " " " "

THOS. WARREN, " " " " " "

D. SMALLEY, Lodi, " " " " " "

I threshed last fall and winter with one of S. W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen hundred bushels grain. The repairs bestowed upon the power amounted to less than one dollar, and it was in good order when I had done threshing. I invariably used six horses.

AARON YOUNGLOVE.  
Marion, June 6, 1846.

I purchased one of S. W. Foster's horse powers last fall and have used it for jobbing. I have used many different kinds of powers and believe this is the best running power I have ever seen.

D. S. BENNETT.  
Hamburg, June, 1846.

We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Horse Powers last fall, and have used it and think it is a first rate Power.

JESSE HALL, DANIEL S. HALL, REUBEN S. HALL.  
Hamburg, June, 1846. 269-1f

## TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

MASTICATION and Articulation, warranted by their being properly replaced.

## S. D. BURNETT.

will continue the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches, viz: Scaling, Filling, and Insertion on gold plates or pivots, from one to an entire set. Old plates or mislaid remodeled, and made equal to new.

OFFICE over C. B. Thompson & Co.'s Shoe Store, Ladies who request it, can be waited on at their dwellings.

N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds of DENTURE taken.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1846. 293-1f

## CONSTOCK & SEYMOUR,