

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1847.

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WHOLE NO. 317

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Is published every Saturday morning by
THEODORE FOSTER.

Terms of the Paper.

Two Dollars a year, payable in advance as may be. All subscriptions must be paid without the year. Papers will not be continued to those who are for one year or more. Payments in bank bills may be remitted by Mail at our risk and expense; but in case of loss, proof must be made that the money was actually and properly mailed.

Rates of Advertising.

For each line of brevity, (the smallest type,) the first insertion, 5 cents.
For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents.
For three months, 7 cents.
For six months, 10 cents.
For one year, 15 cents.
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. Legal Advertising to be inserted by separate bill and in accordance with the provisions of law. All advertisements must be accompanied by warranter's directions for the time of insertion; otherwise they will be charged for till ordered out. All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid.

LOCAL AGENTS.

The following persons are authorized and requested to act as agents for the Signal in their respective localities:

S. D. MOORE, Editor Rapids.
T. F. SARGENT, Carleton.
A. ARBERG, Vermilion.
JOEL BRIGGS, Lyons.
FRANCIS WATSON, Portland.
E. S. INVERSOLE, Delta.
RONALD BOSTON, Eagle Lake.
W. L. STEVENS, Bennington.
MR. HARRIS, Shawano.
JAMES M. BURMAN, Flint.
W. S. HIGLEY, Lehigh.
E. B. HOLMES, Albany.
DR. J. B. BARRETT, Oswego.

WINTER MILLINERY.

The Ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity are respectfully invited to examine a large assortment of Winter Millinery, just received at Mrs. PARKER'S 411 stand on Main-st., Upper Town.

This stock has been selected with great care, and comprises all the most fashionable materials worn in New York.

A complete assortment of every description of Bonnet is now ready for exhibition.

The Patterns for this Fall have been selected at several of the leading Millinery Establishments in New York, and it is suggested to those Ladies here and in the surrounding villages, who are in the habit of sending to Detroit, or farther east, for rich Bonnets, that precisely the same article which would suit them, obtained abroad, can now be had at Mrs. PARKER'S and at nearly one-half the Broadway Cost.

The assortment of Flowers (American and French) Plumes, Ribbons, Velvets, Plushes and Satins most ample and well assorted. Ladies in favor of more elegant and fashionable Bonnets, as at Detroit. Ann Arbor, Nov. 18-47 315

WM. S. BROWN,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
OFFICE with E. MURPHY Esq. 297-ly

TO ATTORNEYS

AND OTHERS WISHING DEEDS ACKNOWLEDGED or Deposited taken to be used in either the State of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, South Carolina, Maine, or Vermont.

The undersigned has been duly appointed a Commissioner for each of said States; Also Notary Public for Wayne County.

OFFICE: In the corner of the river from the Post Office, and opposite the custom house, Detroit, Mich.

GLEASON F. LEWIS.

G. F. L. will attend promptly to the taking Depositions &c. &c for persons residing at a distance by a dressing him by mail. 244-3m

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Eighty Acres of Land, being the east half of north east quarter of section 13, of Town 4 north, Range 11 west, situated in the township of Wayland, Allegan County. The land is level, well timbered, and well watered by roads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for stock.

JAMES H. MOSSER.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 4, 1847. 318-3m.

Hat, Cap, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

HAVING taken the Stand No. 58, Woodland Avenue, 3 1/2 story north five per cent less than have been offered in this market. In his stock will be found Fine Nutra, Savin Beaver, Beaver, Outer, Bush and Sportive Hats, Fine Cloth, Silk, Plush, Oil Silk and Velvet Caps; also, Rich Silk Cravats, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs; Kid, Thread, Silk, and Buckskin Gloves; Collars, Buttons, Walking Caps, Umbrellas, &c.

TAILORING.

The Subscriber has also secured the services of a first rate Practical Cutter, by which he will be enabled to furnish garments of every style and description, and in the most approved and fashionable manner. He is constantly receiving the latest fashions, and, employing the best of workmen, he is confident that he will give the best of satisfaction to all that may favor him with their patronage in this branch of his business.

J. H. LUND.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 25, 1847. 319-1f

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. H. Lund and D. T. McCollum under the firm of J. H. Lund & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All demands due said firm either by note or book account must be settled immediately, with D. T. McCollum who is authorized to settle the same—and no mistake.

D. T. McCollum.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 25, 1847. 319-1f

Hardware.

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

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

OLD PORT WINE

which we recommend particularly to invalids for its quality—a good supply at

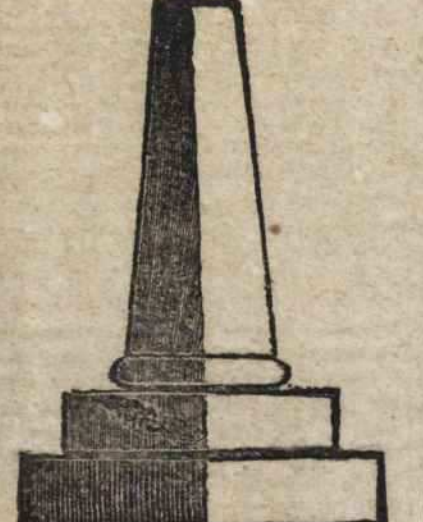
MAYNARDS

BRASS CLOCKS.

A large lot of 3-hour and 12 day Brass Clocks for sale at \$14 and \$22 by the case.

J. W. TILLMAN
323-1f

Ann Arbor MARBLE YARD.



THE subscribers have purchased on the estate of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he will continue the business at the old stand, in the Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, and manufacture in order:

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

Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has in his possession of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get a prospectus. W. F. SPAULDING, Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, 1847. 373 ly

5 TONS "Swedes" IRON,

10 " "Junonia" do.
3 " "Pera" do.

Together with a full and complete assortment of Iron, Steel, Castings, Fittings, Blacksmith's and Waggon Maker's Tools, just received at the Anvil Store, Upper Town.

HENRY W. WELLES.
July 1, 47. 325

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

WM. B. PERCY, Book Store, Ann Arbor.
MAYNARDS, Druggists, Ann Arbor.
T. A. HAYLAND, Musician, Ann Arbor.
W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER & CO., Manufacturers, Sec'd.
WM. WAGNER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor.
C. ROBERTS, Gold Pens, Detroit.
W. W. DEXTER & CO., Jewelers, Dexter.
T. H. ALBRIGHT, Hats, &c., Detroit.
S. W. FOSTER, Pressing Machines, Sec'd.
C. COCKRILL & SON, Merchants, Jackson.
T. H. ANN TRON, Hat Store, Detroit.
C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.
E. G. BERGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
C. BATES, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
F. J. B. CHASE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.
W. F. SPAULDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.
COOK & BARNES, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.
W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.
M. WELLS, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
S. D. BRYNER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
STEVENS & ZIGG, Upholsterers, Detroit.
WM. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor.
J. W. TILLMAN, C. Hines Ware, Detroit.
HELLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit.
LA DRE & EDRED, Tannery, Detroit.
H. B. MANN, Jeweler, Detroit.
MRS. C. BUFFINGTON, Millinery, Ann Arbor.
J. H. LEWIS, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
J. H. MOSSER, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.
G. F. LEWIS, Hooker, Detroit.

CASH

Will be paid for

COUNTY ORDERS

DRAWN on any of the counties of this State, or on any of the banks of this State, by me at my Banking Office, first door towards the River, and opposite the custom house, Detroit, Michigan.

SIGHT DRAFTS on New York or Buffalo always on hand.

344-3m G. F. LEWIS.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK!

E. BLISS,

HAVING just returned from New York with a well selected assortment of goods pertaining to his line, is now prepared to sell upon those who may favor him with a call, at his old stand on Main-st., opposite H. Beckers Brick Store. He is determined not to be undersold by any, and among his articles may be found the following:—

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Lepine and Common do., Gold Pins and Rings, WITH CASES AS LOW AS \$2.
Plated and Britannia Candle Sticks, Plated and Brass Snuffers and Trays, Castors, coral Necklaces, Kryed and common Flutes, Pipes, Accordions, Violins and strings, extra bows, finger boards, Bridges, &c., Guitars and strings, Music Boxes, Silver, German and Plated spoons, fine cutlery, patent knife and penknives, a great variety of toys, perfumery, steel bag and purse clasps, steel beads and purse twist.

Brass Clocks for \$3,

clothes, hair, leather, tooth and nail brushes, hair, Combs, Wallets, razor straps, in short, a great variety too numerous to mention. Call and examine for yourselves. Clocks, watches, and timepieces of every description.

NEATLY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED!

N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 8, 1847. 344-1f

LIBERTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN P. HALE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
LEICESTER KING,
OF OHIO.

State Anti-Slavery Society.

The Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti Slavery Society will be held at Ann Arbor on the first Thursday in February next, at 9 o'clock. A. M. unless a session be called the evening previous by the President of the Society. The State Temperance Society meets in the same place the Tuesday preceding.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the State Society, it is expected a political convention of the Liberty party will be held for the nomination of Electors of President and Vice President, and for the transaction of other business.

THEODORE FOSTER, Sec.

The Message.

The length of this document precludes any remarks upon it this week. We presume it will be read with much interest. Its positions demand careful consideration. It will be seen that it goes in for the war, for holding forever a part of Mexico, and immediately annexing it to our own country; thus making an issue with Mr. Clay's late speech.

What will the Whigs do?

This is a most important question for the Whigs of Michigan to answer, just now. The fact that we are in a minority in the State, which is fast settling to the New Hampshire Standard, is too apparent. Inactivity and discouragement is taking the place of action and energy. The party is not just to itself, and does not show its full strength at the elections. Do we mean to surrender the State entirely, and wait until Locofocoism shall destroy itself after the manner of New York? This is the only alternative, unless the party will take hold of the subject in a very different spirit from what the last election exhibits. We do not say these things to produce discouragement—just the contrary. The Whig party of Michigan is strong enough, when it will act with all its energy, to make itself felt very powerfully everywhere. Perhaps we cannot carry the State on a general ticket, (though we can come much nearer to it than most people think) but we are abundantly able to show at all times a very formidable front in the Legislature, and with that the State can be quickly redeemed. We know that the question is asked all over the State—what shall we do? and this must be answered. The leaders (not in the Mexican war) have got to put on their armor and bestir themselves, or the rank and file won't fight much longer. We have been looking to our Whig cotemporaries for a line of conduct on this subject; but they seem as calm as if we had just won a great victory, instead of suffering a most shameful defeat. The Detroit Advertiser, our accredited organ, is, we suppose, too busy manufacturing thunder for Mr. Polk's war, to attend at all to this subject at present. We hope, however, to hear from the Col. by and by.—State Gazette.

The preceding article, which is a leader in the Whig paper at Jackson, affords some materials for reflection and comment. We have been aware for some time that "the question has been asked all over the State—what shall we do?" It is an appropriate—a sensible question to be asked by Whigs, and as the Editor truly says, "it is not to be answered." The recent election, in which the Whigs lost on the vote for Governor, every county in the State, when with a full turn out they might have carried quite a number, and nearly carried others, shows that the zeal of the Whigs for the success of their party is diminishing.—

For this, as for every other result, there must be an adequate cause.

Having formerly acted with the Whig party itself, we have observed its course of policy in this State with the more interest; and at the hazard of being too presumptuous and meddling in the business of our neighbors, we will venture to throw out a suggestion or two on the causes of this depressed state of the Whig party, and the means by which its prospects may be improved.

1. The first cause is, that the old Whig issues of Bank, Tariff, Land Distribution, &c., have lost their power of exciting enthusiasm in the mass of Whig voters. Every observing man may notice this. Whigs believe in these old doctrines in a modified form; but they have not interest enough in them to excite to successful action. The times change, and national parties and measures must change with them.

2. The second cause is the want of an important, paramount, and exciting issue with their political opponents. The Whigs of Michigan have no such issue before the people. Opposition to the Annexation of Texas would have been such an one, in 1844, had the National Whigs

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Liberty Nominations.

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had a candidate of that opinion. But they had not. On certain conditions he was for Annexation; and of course no unconditional issue could be made. Thus this opportunity for a fair fight, on good vantage ground, was lost.

Opposition to the War with Mexico was another question of paramount importance, on which the Whigs of Michigan might have made a fair stand. The great mass of the party in the State—especially mechanics and farmers—are much opposed to the war, and have sympathized with the views of Corwin's Speech. All believe it unnecessary. Many of them think it unjust on our part, and many believe that one design of continuing it is to secure more Slave Territory. Hence they are against its further prosecution. But their views seldom find expression through the Whig papers.—

The leading Whigs, like J. M. Howard, G. W. Wisner, &c., afraid of being called "Old Federalists," have joined the Democrats in advocating the prosecution of the War, or in extravagant glorification of the actors in it; and the Editors, following the lead of the Detroit Advertiser (whose conductor has been expecting, and now has obtained a commission in the army) have united in advocating men and money for Mr. Polk's war. Of course, under these circumstances, they could make no party issue on the question of the continuance of the War.

Thus these opportunities for making strong, if not successful stands against the positions of the Democrats, have been lost. Nothing important has been substituted in their place; and hence the indisposition of "the rank and file to fight, much longer," referred to by the Gazette. They will not fight without an important, paramount, and interesting object for fighting is presented to them; and no such has been before them. Their papers have given an uncertain sound, and have been ready to support Gen. Taylor, advocate "Rough and Ready Clubs," and pursue similar plans of demagoguism.—

A minority party composed, as the Whig party to a considerable extent is, of intelligent and thinking men, cannot be reduced to enthusiastic and successful action by any such devices.

3. A third reason for the depressed condition of the party, is its backwardness on questions of Domestic Reform, as the Election of all officers by the People, Homestead Exemption, Bank Restrictions, and Improvement of Legal Proceedings. On these subjects, so far as the Whig party has acted at all, it has followed in the wake of the Democrats, and thereby given them a decided advantage.—

Besides, it has not espoused these measures will a voluntary, hearty good will, but has waited to be crowded and pushed along by public opinion. Now the friends of these and similar Reforms in the Whig party are numerous, and in their sphere, many of them are influential; and however much their influence may be despised by the rich and Honorable lawyers who head the party at Detroit, the zealous cooperation of this class through the State is absolutely essential to the success of the party. And what inducement have they for zealous and laborious efforts for the supremacy of the Whig party, when the objects in which they feel deepest interest will be more speedily and effectually accomplished by the success of the Democratic party? The reformatory portion of the Whig party, have, therefore, little interest to exert themselves for the election of conservative Whig candidates, many of whom are decidedly opposed to the principles they most value.

4. A fourth reason for the discouraging condition of the Whig party, is its opposition to decided antislavery action. On this subject there has been a general agreement, if not unanimity of views among the leaders of the party. Their policy has been to let antislavery alone. True, they have professed an inert opposition to the extension of Slavery; but in reference to its continuance and the maintenance of its supremacy in the land, they have not taken any stand.—

The recent State Convention at Jackson, in announcing the Whig Creed, did not even speak favorably of the Abolition of the Slave Trade in the Federal District. The reason why undoubtedly was, because some of the leaders were expecting to support for the Presidency Gen. Taylor, Mr. Clay, or some other veteran slaveholder, whose administration would make the maintenance of National Slavery and Slavetrading a cardinal point in its action. In the Whig party in this State exists a large amount of antislavery feeling. Some thousands of them are readers of religious or other antislavery publications; and though their interest on the subject may not induce them to join the Liberty party, yet they would rejoice to see their own party taking efficient action on the subject.—

No such action has been taken, or even been proposed to be taken, by the leaders, who know not how soon they may find it for their interest to be shouting for the election of a Slaveholding President.—

Hence, that class of Whig voters who have a deep interest in antislavery progress, have but little interest in laboring for the success of the party, or even in voting for its candidates. It may be that this class is so small that its influence is unimportant. But when an election is to be carried against a powerful party, no votes are unimportant.—

Suppose that the class of antislavery Whigs we have described will average only three to each town in the State. The sum total would be nearly Two Thousand enough to decide any closely contested election. Besides, the influence of these Two Thousand is staying away from the polls, and saying to every body, "We don't care any thing about the election this year," is most discouraging and disastrous to the party to which they belong.

The most successful Whig States of the East, as Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, have endeavored to conciliate this class of their voters by passing the strongest antislavery resolutions; and they have found their advantage in doing so, as it has kept up their expectations that the Whig party would ultimately do something in the antislavery cause.—

In this way we presume thousands have been kept from joining the Liberty party.

Now we are upon this subject, we will mention what has been stated to us as a prominent reason for the neglect of the Whigs of Michigan to make any antislavery professions. It is said that during the exciting canvass of 1844, certain prominent leaders of the party in Detroit became angry, nay, absolutely mad against the Liberty party, and are determined therefore, to manifest their spite by showing an utter repugnance to antislavery principles. They can "feed fat their grudge" in this way, if they please; and perhaps can continue to persuade their party to do likewise; but in the diminution of their own personal influence and standing, and in the transfer of the control of the party into the hands of a different class of men, which will take place at no distant day, if they persist in their course, they will find, in the end that they have spited themselves more than others.

We are most fully convinced that the Whig party in this State can never triumph, nor even attain a prosperous and thriving condition, until it takes broad, decided, and permanent antislavery ground. No half way measures will be of any avail. The question of Slavery, in some of its phases, is to be, and indeed already is, the great, paramount, exciting national question; and a party that blinks it, or pursues a vacillating, uncertain course respecting it, cannot hope to succeed.

The Jackson Gazette refers to the "New Hampshire standard" of Whiggery, alluding, we suppose, to the fact that it was in a continued and small minority for some twenty years. We would remind the Gazette that there is now another standard of Whiggery in that State, which has already held the reins of Government, and which will doubtless again resume them before long. This transition, from a small minority to the possession of the supreme power of the State, is well remembered, has been attained only by the strongest antislavery avowals and action. This is the cause of the success of the party in New Hampshire—a cause that will be equally powerful in every other Free State where it may be tried.

We have thrown out these hints to Whigs in the most candid and liberal spirit. They can make what use of them their truthfulness may seem to authorize. We know that a large portion of the Whigs have been prejudiced against the Liberty party, feeling as though we were regularly hostile to them, and were exceedingly desirous of their destruction as a party, by aiding in procuring the permanent ascendancy of the Democrats of our State. But we know that this impression is entirely unfounded. While the two parties are proslavery, we have no choice between them, as we can expect no antislavery fruits from either. But we have nothing to hope from the ascendancy of the Democratic party. During the six years they have had all power in their hands, they have not complied with our often repeated and numerous signed memorials to the Legislature. Their attitude is one of open and undisguised hostility. It is true that they mostly refrain from direct abuse of us, not because they have any sympathy with our principles or objects, but because they are fearful such a course might drive the Liberty party into some concert of action with the Whigs, which might result in their overthrow.

But so far as the objects we have in view are involved, they have professed no friendship for them—they have done nothing to accomplish them—they have not promised to do any thing.— To a political party thus treating us, we are under no obligations, even of good wishes; and we know of no reason why the power of effecting their perpetual overthrow, if once placed in our hands, should not be used for that purpose.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

"He who reads the speech can err in understanding the real position of the great American statesman. We have not room for comments today. We cannot, however, withhold the reiteration of our gratification that a statesman of such commanding influence and from a slave State, has taken decided ground against the acquisition of more slave territory.— Of this, more hereafter."—Detroit Advertiser.

Will the Advertiser be pleased to tell us precisely in what part of this speech Mr. Clay "has taken decided ground against the acquisition of more slave territory?" We have read it through with some attention, and we cannot even guess from his language, if territory should be acquired, whether Mr. Clay would be for making it free or Slave territory. Perhaps we have not read carefully enough; but we will thank the Advertiser to enlighten us.

The cost of Military Glory.

Gen. Scott thus recapitulates his losses since arriving in the basin of Mexico:—

August 18-20. Killed, 137, including 14 officers. Wounded, 877, including 52 officers. Missing, (probably killed), 38, rank and file. Total, 1052.

September 8. Killed, 116, including 9 officers. Wounded, 665, including 49 officers. Missing, 18, rank and file.—Total, 789.

September 12, 13, 14. Killed, 139, including 10 officers. Wounded, 703, including 68 officers. Missing, 29, rank and file. Total, 862.

Grand total of losses, 2703, including 383 officers.

From the War.

Capt. Naylor writes to the Philadelphia Sun from Mexico, —

I have been ill, very ill. I was taken sick about the middle of May, at Jalapa—and for months my life was despaired of by all. I have suffered greatly, but with God's assistance, my determination has, thus far, borne me up through all. All the movements and dangers of the army I have shared; and my company (one of the largest and proudest that ever left the States) has been most sadly dealt with.— The horses are deposited on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico—they languish from sickness in hospitals—they turn their wounded or mutilated bodies into beds from which they cannot escape—or limp on crutches through the streets of Mexico. Never did man command a more gallant company. But my least sickness when I contrast the little remnant that is left to me in the country, with that stout-hearted little regiment with which I marched from Philadelphia on the 14th of last December. I lost not one man, in killed, during the battle that led to the capture of Mexico, though there were great number of them wounded."

Congressional.

Dec. 6. In the House, a vote was taken for Speaker, with the following result:

Votes cast,	220
Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass. 1	208
Robert McClelland, Mich. 1	13
Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky,	61
McClernand, of Ill.,	11
Scattering,	17
	220

So there was no choice.

Mr. Winthrop was afterwards elected at the third ballot.

Dec. 7. Thomas Jefferson Campbell, Whig, of Tennessee, was elected Clerk on the first ballot, as follows:

Whole number of votes,	225
T. J. Campbell,	113
B. B. French,	109
Scattering,	2
Campbell's majority,	1

SENATE, Oct. 7. Senator Baldwin, of Connecticut, appeared and was sworn.— Mr. Hannegan gave notice of a resolution in favor of the friends of John Paul Jones.

Mr. E. H. Sanford, well known in this vicinity as the Editor of the "True Democrat" and "Gem of Science," has not only become an advocate for the war with Mexico, but for the subjugation of the whole country. Further, he has enlisted as a Lieutenant in the Wolverine Rangers, and is beating up for as many recruits as possible. As an earnest and sincere reformer, Mr. Sanford has deserved respect: but in his military career, we cannot wish him any success.

The "heroes" are beginning to reap the "reward of valor" in the foolish adulations of the multitudes, and the emoluments and honors of civil offices. We notice that Major Gaines, late a prisoner in Mexico, is elected a Representative to Congress from Kentucky, and Col. Davis is appointed to the Senate from Mississippi. The Washington Union says;

We had the pleasure of seeing to-day Col. Jefferson Davis, who has won so enviable a distinction among the heroes of the present war. He arrived yesterday

to discharge his duties as a new senator of the United States from the State of Mississippi. The Colonel limps a little, and is not entirely cured of the wound which he received; but he is slowly recovering, and hopes, in a short time, to be able to dispense with the use of his crutches.

John P. Hale.

It may be pleasant to those unacquainted with him to know that he is a large, tall man, erect, about 40 years of age, and of unusually commanding appearance. His countenance is pleasant but firm, his manners cheerful and vigorous, but dignified, manly and courteous. He has great self-control without aristocratic assumption. As a speaker he is graceful, perspicuous, powerful, often rising to true eloquence. His character is without reproach for moral purity. He is a decided, thoroughgoing temperance man, and as we are informed, a superintendent of the Sabbath-School in the society where he worships; and those who have heard his public addresses have noticed the high moral tone that ran through them. The fear of God was the fundamental element of those which we have heard, and as a ruler we have confidence that he would "be just, ruling in his fear."—Liberty Standard.

We do not think the obstacles to the immediate extinction of Slavery anything like so formidable as they appear to Mr. Clay.—N. Y. Tribune.

Nor we either; nor does any other man who is not so blind that he won't see.—True Dem. (Whig.)

The Marshall Expounder, (Dem.) goes in for getting territory of Mexico, and adds,—

"Let us have the territory, and let it be FREE territory; and if the South finds in the end that the annexation of Texas set in motion a train of circumstances calculated to weaken the 'peculiar institution,' in the United States, they will find just what we anticipated, from the first."

From the War.

Capt. Naylor writes to the Philadelphia Sun from Mexico, —

I have been ill, very ill. I was taken sick about the middle of May, at Jalapa—and for months my life was despaired of by all. I have suffered greatly, but with God's assistance, my determination has, thus far, borne me up through all. All the movements and dangers of the army I have shared; and my company (one of the largest and proudest that ever left the States) has been most sadly dealt with.— The horses are deposited on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico—they languish from sickness in hospitals—they turn their wounded or mutilated bodies into beds from which they cannot escape—or limp on crutches through the streets of Mexico. Never did man command a more gallant company. But my least sickness when I contrast the little remnant that is left to me in the country, with that stout-hearted little regiment with which I marched from Philadelphia on the 14th of last December. I lost not one man, in killed, during the battle that led to the capture of Mexico, though there were great number of them wounded."

Congressional.

Dec. 6. In the House, a vote was taken for Speaker, with the following result:

Votes cast,	220
Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass. 1	208
Robert McClelland, Mich. 1	13
Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky,	61
McClernand, of Ill.,	11
Scattering,	17
	220

So there was no choice.

Mr. Winthrop was afterwards elected at the third ballot.

Dec. 7. Thomas Jefferson Campbell, Whig, of Tennessee, was elected Clerk on the first ballot, as follows:

Whole number of votes,	225
T. J. Campbell,	113
B. B. French,	109
Scattering,	2
Campbell's majority,	1

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The Representatives of the States and of the people come fresh from their constituents to take counsel together for the common good. After an existence of near three-fourths of a century as a free and independent republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved, whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those other countries who maintain that "a favorite few" are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force.

Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary, the people are the only sovereigns recognized by our constitution. Numerous emigrants of every lineage & language, attracted by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, actually crowd to our shores, and transcribe their hearts, not less than their allegiance, to the country whose dominion belongs alone to the people.

No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator, directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the great nations of the earth.

It is in a country thus favored, and under a government in which the executive and legislative branches hold their authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide-spread and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been more successful, or when labor in all branches of business has received a firmer or better reward. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less favored countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation, that our intercourse with all the powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character.

It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and good-will with all nations; and this policy has been steadily pursued by me.

No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. The war in which the United States was forced to engage with that country still continues.

I deem it unnecessary, after the full exposition of them contained in my message of the 11th May, 1846, and in my annual message at the commencement of the session of Congress in December last, to reiterate the various causes of complaint which we had against Mexico before she commenced hostilities.

It is sufficient on the present occasion to say, that the wanton violations of the rights of person and property of our citizens, committed by Mexico—her repeated acts of bad faith, through a long series of years—and her disregard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity to our injured citizens—not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would have justified us before the whole world in resorting to this extreme remedy.

With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two countries, we forbore for years to insert our clear rights by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered, by amicable negotiations, in hopes that Mexico might yield to pacific counsels, and the demands of justice. In this hope we were disappointed. Our Ministry of Peace sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected—the Mexican Government refusing even to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose; and finally, under unjustifiable pretences, involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of the State of Texas, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

Although the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self-defence, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honor and interest, by prosecuting it with vigor, until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

On learning that hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated the fact accompanied with a sufficient statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress; and that body, by the act of the 13th of May, 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States"—this act declaring "war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provision for its prosecution "to a speedy and successful termination," was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and but 14 in the House of Representatives.—The existence of the war having been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to continue and prosecute it. This duty has been performed, and although at every stage of its progress I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which would be accepted by the United States, consistently with the national honor and interest.

The rapid and brilliant success of our armies, and the vast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered, before the close of the

last session of Congress, were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted with increased energy, and I am gratified to state with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of so many glorious victories achieved by any nation within so short a period. Our army, regular and volunteers, have covered themselves with imperishable honors. Whenever and whatever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers, and often entrenched in fortified positions of his own selecting and of great strength, he has been defeated.—Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage and perseverance, all seeking the cost of danger, and vying with each other in deeds of noble daring.

While every patriot's heart must exult, and a just national pride animate every bosom, in beholding the high proofs of courage, consummate military skill, steady discipline, and humanity to the vanquished enemy, exhibited by our gallant army, the nation is called to mourn over all the loss of many brave officers and soldiers, who have fallen in defence of their nation's honor and interests. The brave dead meet their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly discharging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe.—Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated, and will long be remembered by their grateful countrymen. The parental care of the government they loved and served should be extended to their surviving families.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista, and of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, with the strong Castle of San Juan D'Ulion, by which it was defeated. Believing that after these and other success so honorable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico, the period was propitious to afford another opportunity to enter into negotiations for peace, a Commissioner was appointed to proceed to the headquarters of our army, with full power to enter upon negotiations, and to conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received from the latter on the 22d February, 1847, in which the Mexican Government was informed of his appointment, and of his presence at the headquarters of our army and that he was invested with full power to conclude a definite treaty of peace whenever the Mexican Government might signify a desire to do so. While I was unwilling to subject the United States to another indignant refusal, I was yet resolved that the evils of the war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican Government.

Care was taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could in any way interfere with our military operations in the prosecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control the operations. He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General in command of the army, in the event of the treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico. He was directed to give him notice of that fact.

On the happening of such contingency and on receiving notice thereof, the General in command was instructed by the Secretary of War to suspend further active military operations until further orders. These instructions were given with a view to intermit hostilities, until the treaty ratified by Mexico, could be transmitted to Washington and receive the action of the Government of the United States.

The commissioner was also directed, on reaching the army, to deliver to the General in command the despatch which bore from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, and, on receiving it, the General was instructed by the Secretary of War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his Government.

The commissioner did not reach the headquarters of the army until another brilliant victory had crowned our arms at Cerro Gordo.

The despatch which bore from the Secretary of War to the General in command of the army, was received by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the 7th of May 1847, together with the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, having been transmitted to him from Vera Cruz. The commissioner arrived at the headquarters of the army a few days afterwards.

His presence with the army, and his diplomatic character, were made known to the Mexican Government from Puebla on the 13th of June 1847, by the transmission of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. Weeks elapsed after its receipt, but no overtures were made, nor was there any desire expressed by the Mexican Government to enter into negotiations for peace.

Our army pursued its march upon the capital, and as it approached it, was met by a formidable resistance. Our forces first encountered the enemy, and achieved signal victories in the severely contested battles of Contreras and Churubusco. It was not until after these actions had resulted in decisive victories, and the capital of the enemy was within our power, that the Mexican government manifested any disposition to enter into negotiations for peace; and even then, as events have proved, there is too much reason to believe they were insincere, and that in agreeing to go thro' the forms of negotiation, the object was to gain time to strengthen the defences of their capital, and prepare for fresh resistance.

On the part of Mexico to meet the commissioners on the part of the United States. The result of the conferences, which took place between these functionaries of the two governments, was a failure to conclude a treaty of peace.

The commissioner of the United States took with him the project of a treaty prepared by the terms of which the indemnity required by the United States was a cession of territory. It was known to be the only indemnity which is in the power of Mexico to make, in satisfaction of the just and long deferred claims of our citizens against her, and the only means by which she can reimburse the United States for the expenses of the war, is a cession to the United States of a portion of her territory. Mexico has no money to pay, and no other means of making the required indemnity. If we refuse this we can obtain nothing else. To reject indemnity by refusing to accept a cession of territory, would be to abandon all our just demands, and to wage the war, bearing all its expenses, without a purpose or a defined object.

A state of war abrogates treaties previously existing between the belligerents, and a treaty of peace puts an end to all claims for indemnity—for tortious acts committed, under the authority of one government against the citizens or subjects of another, unless they are provided for in stipulations. A treaty of peace which would terminate the existing war, without providing for indemnity, would enable Mexico—the acknowledged debtor, and herself the aggressor in the war—to relieve herself from her just liabilities. By such a treaty, our citizens, who hold just demands against her, would have no remedy either against Mexico or their own government. Our duty to those citizens must forever prevent such a peace, and no treaty which does not provide ample means of discharging these demands can receive my sanction.

A treaty of peace should settle all existing difficulties between the two countries. If an adequate cession of territory should be made by such a treaty, the United States should release Mexico from all her liabilities, and assume their payment to our own citizens. If instead of this the United States were to consent to a treaty by which Mexico should again engage to pay the heavy amount of indebtedness which a just indemnity to our government and our citizens would impose on her, it is notorious that she does not possess the means to meet such an undertaking. From such a treaty no result could be anticipated, but the same irritating disappointments which have heretofore attended the violations of similar treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a temporary cessation of hostilities, without the restoration of the friendship and good understanding which should characterize the future intercourse between the two countries.

That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity when that body made provision for the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant—when, in May, 1846, they appropriated ten millions of dollars, and authorized the President to employ the militia and navy and military forces of the United States, and to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the war; and when, at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations and authorized the raising of additional troops for the same purpose—that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war; and yet it was certain that, if no Mexican territory was acquired, no indemnity could be obtained.

It is further manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact that, at their last session, an act was passed upon the Executive recommendation, appropriating three millions of dollars with that express object. This appropriation was made "to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same or any part thereof." The object of asking this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several messages on the subject which I communicated to Congress. Similar appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were referred to, were intended to be applied in part consideration for the cession of Louisiana and the Florida.

In like manner it was anticipated that, in settling the terms of a treaty of "limits and boundaries" with Mexico, a cession of territory estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our demands against her might be obtained; and that the prompt payment of the sum—in part consideration for the territory ceded—on the conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification on her part, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of territory as would be satisfactory to the United States. And although the failure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any part of the three millions of dollars appropriated by that act, and the entire sum remains in the treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the contingency occur making such application proper.

The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity; and, if sanctioned, would be a public acknowledgement that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity, was unjust and should be abandoned—an admission unfounded in fact, and degrading to the national character.

The terms of the treaty proposed by the United States were not only just to Mexico, but, considering the character and amount of our claims, the unjust, and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her, the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which has attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most liberal character.

The commissioner of the United States was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of N.

Mexico, in north latitude about thirty two degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of N. Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our commissioner was, under no circumstances, to yield.

That it might be manifested not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of a feeble power, by insisting upon wresting from her all the other provinces, including many of her principal towns and cities, which we had conquered and held in our military occupation, but were willing to conclude a treaty in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all our other conquests.

As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair equivalent for our just demands, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable.

The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mexican Commissioners were wholly inadmissible. They negotiated as if Mexico were the victorious, and not the vanquished party. They must have known that their ultimatum could never be accepted. It required the United States to dismember Texas, by surrendering to Mexico that part of the territory of the state lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within her limits by her laws when she was an independent republic, and when she was annexed to the U. S. and admitted by Congress as one of the States of our Union. It contained no provision for the payment by Mexico of the just claims of our citizens.

It required indemnity to Mexican citizens for injuries they may have sustained by our troops in the prosecution of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico to levy and collect the Mexican tariff of duty on goods imported into her ports while in our military occupation during the war, and the owners of which had paid to officers of U. States the military contributions which had been levied upon them; and it offered to cede to the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, that part of Upper California lying north of latitude 37 degrees. Such were the unreasonable terms proposed by the Mexican Commissioners.

The cession to the United States by Mexico of the province of New Mexico and the Californias, as proposed by the Commissioner of the U. States, it was believed, would be more in accordance with the convenience and interest of both nations, than any other cession of territory which it was probable Mexico could be induced to make.

It is manifest to all who have observed the actual condition of the Mexican government, for some years past, and at present, that if these provinces should be retained by her, she could not long continue to hold and govern them. Mexico is too feeble a power to govern those provinces, lying as they do at a distance of more than a thousand miles from her capital, and, if attempted to be retained by her, they would constitute but for a short time, even nominally, a part of her dominions.

This would be especially the case with Upper California. The sagacity of powerful European nations has long directed their attention to the commercial importance of that province, and there can be little doubt that the moment the United States shall relinquish their present occupation of it, and their claim to it as indemnity, an effort would be made by some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or by purchase.

If no foreign government should acquire it in either of these modes, an independent revolutionary government would probably be established by the inhabitants and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the country, as soon as it shall be known that the United States have abandoned it. Such a government would be too feeble long to maintain its separate independent existence, and would finally become annexed to, or be a dependent colony of some more powerful State.

Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a colony, or otherwise to incorporate it with itself, the principle avowed by President Monroe in 1823, and reaffirmed in my first annual message, that no foreign Power shall, with our consent, be permitted to plant or establish any new colony or dominion on any part of the North American continent, must be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and in resisting its invasion by any foreign Power, we might be involved in other wars more expensive and more difficult than that in which we are now engaged.

The provinces of New Mexico and the Californias are contiguous to the territories of the United States, and if brought under the government of our laws, their resources—mineral, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial—would soon be developed.

Upper California is bounded on the north by the Oregon possessions; and if held by the United States, would soon be settled by a hardy, enterprising, and intelligent portion of population. The bay of San Francisco, and other harbors along the California coast, would afford shelter for our navy, for our numerous whale ships, and other merchant vessels employed in the Pacific ocean, and would in a short period become the marts of an extensive and profitable commerce with China, and other countries of the East.

These advantages, in which the whole commercial world participates, would at once be secured to the United States by the cession of this territory; while it is certain that as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed neither by Mexico herself nor by any other nation.

New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, it is naturally connected with our western settlements. The territorial limits of the State of Texas, too, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our U.

nion, embrace all that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as part of her dominions. The adjustment of this question of boundary is important.

There is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican government might even desire to place this province under the protection of the government of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce and warlike savages wander over its borders. Mexico has been, and must continue to be, too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, robberies and murders, not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon other of the northern States of Mexico.

It would be a blessing to all these northern States to have their citizens protected against them by the power of the United States. At this moment many Mexicans, principally females and children, are in captivity among them. If New Mexico were held and governed by the United States, we could effectually prevent these tribes from committing such outrages, and compel them to release these captives, and restore them to their families and friends.

In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Californias, it was known that but an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred with them, the country embraced within these provinces being chiefly an uninhabited region.

These were the leading considerations which induced me to authorize the terms of peace which were proposed to Mexico. They were rejected, and negotiations being at an end, hostilities were renewed. An assault was made by our gallant army upon the strongly fortified places near the gates of the city of Mexico, and upon the city itself; and after several days of severe conflict, the Mexican forces, vastly superior in number to our own, were driven from the city, and it was occupied by our troops.

Immediately after information was received of the unfavorable result of the negotiations, believing that his continued presence with the army could be productive of no good, I determined to recall our commissioner. A despatch to this effect was transmitted to him on the 6th of October last. The Mexican government will be informed of his recall; and that in the existing state of things, I shall not deem it proper to make any further overtures to peace, but shall be at all times ready to receive and consider any proposals which may be made by Mexico.

Since the liberal proposition of the U. States was authorized to be made in April, large expenditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our patriotic fellow citizens has been shed in the prosecution of the war. This consideration, and the obstinate perseverance of Mexico into protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace, which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our arms have been every where victorious having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important questions arise. In what manner the war ought to be prosecuted? and what should be our future policy? I cannot doubt that we should secure and render available the conquests which we have already made; and that, with this view we should hold and occupy, by our naval and military forces, all the ports, towns, cities and provinces now in our occupation; or which may hereafter fall into our possession; that we should press forward our military operations, and levy such military contributions on the enemy as may, as far as practicable, defray the future expenses of the war.

Had the government of Mexico acceded to the equitable and liberal terms proposed, that mode of adjustment would have been preferred. Mexico having declined to do this, and failed to offer any other terms which could be accepted by the United States, the national honor, no less than the public interests, requires that the war should be prosecuted with increased energy and power until a just and satisfactory peace should be obtained. In the meantime, as Mexico refuses all indemnity, we should adopt measures to indemnify ourselves, by appropriating permanently a portion of her territory. Early after the commencement of the war, New Mexico and the Californias were taken possession of by our forces. Our military and naval commanders were ordered to conquer and hold them, subject to be disposed of by a treaty of peace.

The provinces are now in our undisputed occupation, and have been so for many months; all resistance on the part of Mexico having ceased within their limits. I am satisfied that they should never be surrendered to Mexico. Should congress concur with me in this opinion, and that they should be retained by the United States, I can preserve them from falling under the civil jurisdiction and laws of the U. States should not at once be extended over them. To wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are willing to make, by which our relations towards them would not be changed, cannot be good policy; whilst our own laws, and the rights of the people inhabiting them, require that a stable, reliable, and free government, under our authority, should, as soon as possible, be established over them.

Should congress, therefore, determine to hold these provinces permanently by the United States, they should be considered as constituent parts of our country, the early establishment of territorial governments over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property; and I recommend that such territorial governments be established. It will promote peace and tranquility among the inhabitants, by allaying all apprehension that may still entertain of being again subject to the jurisdiction of Mexico. I invite the early and favorable consideration of Congress to this important subject.

There are now in New Mexico and the Californias, there are other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to our possession by conquest. These other Mexican provinces are now governed by our military and naval commanders, under the authority which is conferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war. They should continue to be held as means of coercing Mexico to accede to just terms of peace. Civil as well as military officers are required to conduct such a government. Adequate compensation to be drawn from contributions levied upon the enemy should be fixed by law for such officers as may be thus employed. What further provision may be necessary, and what final disposition may be proper to make of them, must depend on the future progress of the war, and the course which Mexico may think proper hereafter to pursue.

With the views I entertain, I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested, either to withdraw our army altogether, or to retire to a designated line, and simply hold and defend it. To withdraw our army altogether, and to permit them to have made by deeds of unparalleled bravery, and at the expense of so much blood and treasure, in a just war on our part, and one which by the acts of the enemy, we could not have honorably avoided, would be to degrade the nation in its own estimation and in that of the world. To retire to a line, and simply hold and defend

it, would terminate the war. On the contrary, it would encourage Mexico to persevere, and to protract it indefinitely.

It is not to be expected that Mexico, after refusing to establish such a line as a permanent boundary, when our victorious arms are in possession of her capital, and in the heart of her country, would permit us to hold it without resistance.— That she would continue the war, and in the most harassing and annoying forms, there can be no doubt. A border warfare of the most savage character, extending over a long line would be unceasingly waged. It would require a large army to be kept constantly in the field, stationed at posts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it. The enemy, relieved from the pressure of our arms on his coast and in the populous parts of the interior, would direct his attention to this line, and, selecting an isolated post for attack, would concentrate his forces upon it.

This would be a condition of affairs which the Mexicans, pursuing their favorite system of guerrilla warfare, would probably prefer to any other. Were we to assume a defensive attitude on such a line, all the advantages of such a state of war would be on the side of the enemy.— We could levy no contributions upon him or in any other way make him feel the pressure of the war, but must remain inactive and await his approach, being in constant uncertainty at what point on the line, or at what time he might make an assault. He may assemble and organize an overwhelming force in the interior, on his own side of the line, and, concealing his purpose, make a sudden assault upon some of our posts so distant from any other as to prevent the possibility of timely succor or reinforcements; and in this way our gallant army would be exposed to the danger of being cut off in detail; or, if, by their unequalled bravery and prowess everywhere exhibited during this war, they should repulse the enemy, their numbers stationed at any one post may be too small to pursue him. If the enemy be repulsed in one attack, he would have nothing to do but to retreat to his own side of the line, and, being in no fear of a pursuing army, may reinforce himself at leisure, for another attack on the same or some other post.

He may, too, cross the line between our posts, make rapid incursions into the country which we hold, murder the inhabitants, commit depredations on them, and then retreat to the interior before a sufficient force can be concentrated to pursue him. Such would probably be the harassing character of a mere defensive war on our part. If our forces, when attacked, or threatened with attack, be permitted to cross the line, drive back the enemy, and conquer him, this would be a gain to invade the enemy's country, after having lost all the advantages of the conquests we have already made, by having voluntarily abandoned them. To hold such a line successfully and in security, it is far from being certain that it would not require as large an army as would be necessary to hold all the conquests we have already made, and to continue the prosecution of the war to the very heart of the enemy's country. It is also far from being certain that the expenses of the war would be diminished by such a policy.

I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honor, and interest, and of bringing the war to an honorable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country.

In my annual message to Congress of December last, I declared that "the war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico." Such, in my judgment, continues to be our true policy—indeed, the only policy which will probably secure a permanent peace.

It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and under a good government adopted to her condition, be a free, independent, and prosperous republic. The United States were the first to recognize her independence, and have always desired to be on terms of amity and good neighborhood with her.— This she would not suffer. By her own conduct we have been compelled to engage in the present war. In its prosecution, we seek not her overthrow as a nation; but, in vindicating our national honor, we seek to obtain redress for the wrongs she has done us, and indemnity for our just demands against her. We demand an honorable peace; and that peace must bring with it indemnity for the past, and security for the future.— Hitherto Mexico has refused all accommodation by which such a peace could be obtained.

Whilst our armies have advanced from victory to victory, from the commencement of the war, it has always been with the olive-branch of peace in their hands; and it has been in the power of Mexico at every step, to arrest hostilities by accepting it.

One great obstacle to the attainment of peace has undoubtedly arisen from the fact that Mexico has been so long held in subjection by one faction or military usurper after another, and such has been the condition of insecurity in which their successive governments have been placed, that each has been deterred from making peace, lest, for this very cause, a rival faction might expell it from power. Such was the fate of president Herrera's administration in 1845, for being disposed even to listen to the overtures of the U. States to prevent the war, as is fully confirmed by an official correspondence which took place in the month of August last, between him and his government, a copy of which is herewith communicated.

For this cause alone, the revolution which displaced him from power was set on foot" by general Paredes. Such may be the condition of insecurity of the present government.

There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of Mexico, are exceedingly desirous to see the war terminated, to conclude an honorable peace with the United States; but the apprehension of becoming the victims of some military faction or usurper may have deterred them from manifesting their feelings by any public act. The removal of any such

apprehension would probably cause them to speak their sentiments freely, and to adopt the measures necessary for the restoration of peace.— With a people distracted and divided by contending factions, and a government subject to continued changes by successive revolutions, the continued success of our arms may fail to secure a satisfactory peace.

In such a case may become proper for our commanding generals in the field to give encouragement and assurances of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico in the establishment and maintenance of a free republican government of their own choice, able and willing to conclude a peace which would be just to them, and ensure to us the indemnity we demand. This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace. Should such be the result, the war which Mexico has forced upon us would be converted into an auspicious blessing to herself. After finding her torn and distracted by factions, and ruled by military usurpers, we should then leave her with a republican government, in the enjoyment of real independence, and domestic peace and prosperity, performing all her relative duties in the great system of nations, and promoting for our happiness by wise laws, and their faithful execution.

If, after affording this encouragement and protection, and after all the persevering and sincere efforts we have made for this moment, Mexico commenced her civil war, it would be to adjust our differences with her, we shall ultimately fail, then we shall have exhausted all honorable means in pursuit of peace, and occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of indemnity into our own hands, and enforcing the terms which our honor demands.

To act otherwise in the existing state of things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a peace, would not only leave all the wrongs of which we complain unredressed, but would be the signal for new and more civil wars and new revolutions—all alike hostile to the peaceful relations with the United States.

Besides, there is danger, if our troops were withdrawn before a peace was concluded, that the Mexican people, wearied with successive revolutions, and exhausted by the protection of their persons and property, might at length be induced to foreign influences, and to cast themselves into the arms of some European monarch for protection from the anarchy and suffering which would ensue. This, for our own safety, and in protection of our established policy, we should be compelled to resist. We could never consent that Mexico should be thus converted into a monarchy governed by a foreign prince.

Mexico is our near neighbor, and her boundaries are coextensive with our own, through the whole extent across the North American continent, from ocean to ocean. Both politically and commercially, we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity. Indeed, it is impossible, that with any just regard for our own safety, we can ever become indifferent to her fate.

It may be that the Mexican government and people have misconstrued or misunderstood our forbearance and our objects in desiring to conclude an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties, and have been misled by some who may have supposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation, or they may have drawn false inferences from the supposed division of opinion in the United States on the subject of the war, and may have concluded to gain much by protracting the war, and continuing hostilities, until ultimately abandoned altogether, without insisting on any indemnity, territorial, or otherwise. Whatever may be the false impressions under which they have acted, the adoption and prosecution of the average policy proposed must soon undeceive them.

In the future prosecution of the war, the enemy must be made to feel its pressure more than they have hitherto done. At its commencement it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance, and to adopt such measures, as in the view, far as a state of war would permit, the loss of the Mexican population; to convince them that the war was not waged against the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico, but against their faithless government, and to induce them to voluntarily remove from their ranks the false intriguers, which their designing and interested rulers had artfully attempted to make, that the war was one of conquest; that it was a war against their religion and their churches, which were to be destroyed and overthrown; and that the rights of person and private property would be violated. To remove these false impressions, our commanders in the field were directed scrupulously to respect their religion, their churches, and their private property, and to be very careful not to violate the rights of person, or to respect the rights of persons and property of all who should not take up arms against us.

Assurances to this effect were given to the Mexican people, by Major General Taylor, in a proclamation, and by the instructions from the Secretary of War, of the 25th of June, 1846, and again by Major General Scott, who acted upon his own convictions of the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the 11th of May, 1847.

In a spirit of liberality and conciliation, and with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican population from taking up arms against us, we have conducted our war. Provisions and other supplies furnished to our army by Mexican citizens were paid for, and at intervals agreed upon by the military; and in a few months, it became apparent that these assurances, and this mild treatment, had failed to produce the desired effect upon the Mexican population. While the war had been conducted on our part according to the most humane and liberal principles of humanity, and the most strict articles of our military orders, it was waged in a far different spirit on the part of Mexico.

Not appreciating our forbearance the Mexican people generally became hostile to the United States, and were induced by the promises and assurances of every opportunity to commit the crime of deserting our troops. Large numbers of the population took up arms and engaged in guerilla warfare, robbed and murdered in the most cruel manner individual soldiers, or other small parties, whom accident or other causes had separated from the main body of our army; banished guerillas, and other robbers infested the roads, harassed our trains, and whenever it was in their power cut off our supplies.

The Mexicans having thus shown themselves to be wholly incapable of adopting our forbearance and liberality, it deemed proper in the manner of conducting the war, by making them feel its pressure according to the usages observed under similar circumstances, by all other civilized nations.

Accordingly, as early as the 29th September, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Major General Taylor to "draw supplies" for our army "from the enemy, without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support," it in that way he was satisfied, he could get abundant supplies for his forces. Directing the execution of these instructions, much was necessarily left to the discretion of the commanding officer, who is best acquainted with the circumstances by which he was surrounded, the wants of the army, and the practicability of enforcing the measures proposed.

Gen. Taylor, on the 26th Oct., 1846, replied from Monterey; that "it would have been impossible hitherto, and is so now, to sustain the army to any extent by forced contributions of money or supplies." For the reasons assigned by him, he declined to adopt the policy of his instructions, but declared his readiness to "do as he should the army, in its future operations, reach a portion of the country which may be made to supply the troops to advantage." He continued "in that way for the articles of supply which were drawn from the enemy's country, to be given to our army." The same discretion was given to him that had been to Gen. Taylor in this respect. Gen. Scott for reasons assigned by him also continued to pay for the articles of support for the army which were drawn from the enemy.

After the army had reached the heart of the country, the obstacles which had before that time prevented it would not be such as to render impracticable the levy of forced contributions for its support; and on the 1st of September, and again on the 6th of October, the order was repeated in the dispatches addressed to the Secretary of War to Gen. Scott, and his attention was called to the importance of making the enemy bear the burdens of war by requiring them to furnish the means of supporting our army;

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA! THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THIS EXTRACT is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and more...

GREAT FALL & WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines, while it cures...

2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints...

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Piles on the Face, Ac. &c. together with numerous cases...

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cure it has performed...

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am...

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and affected me severely; indeed, finally it became so bad that I was obliged to leave my business...

My little girl, who is three years old, had a very bad cough the whole of last winter. We were very much alarmed on her account...

SCROFULA CURED. This Certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN. Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under very deep obligation.

ISAAC W. GRAIN, 108 Wooster st. New York, March 1, 1847.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union. This is to certify that we the undersigned, Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. PAULING, M. D. WILSON, M. D. R. B. BRIGGS, M. D. P. F. ELMENDORF, M. D. Albany, April 1, 1846.

Piles Piles Piles. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is no less successful in curing this distressing complaint, than for diseases of the Blood, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility. Read the following:—

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—The effects of your Sarsaparilla are truly wonderful. For the last six or eight years past I have been subject to severe attacks of the piles, during which I have suffered all the tortures of that disease, and have despaired of ever finding relief except in death. I have the pleasure to inform you that there is yet a balm in Gilead. I have used two bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and feel no remains of my old complaint. I send you this for publication, and any person you may refer to me, I would be happy to inform of the benefit I have received at your hands.

Thomas Smith, Printer, 162 Nassau st, 3rd story, cured of a long standing and aggravated case of the Piles.

For sale by MARYNARD, General Agents, Ann Arbor 345

PAINTS, Oils, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Brushes, Glass, Putty, G. Zippers, Diamonds, &c. A large stock for sale at MARYNARD.

NEXT DOOR TO MICHIGAN STATE BANK. BEECHER & ABBOTT. [1847-48] DETROIT.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE, No. 132 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit—Old stand up

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, EASY MADE CLOTHING

THE subscribers have now on hand the best assortment of Ready Made Clothing, offered in this State. They have received and manufactured a large addition to their Stock...

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 for the WHOLESALE TRADE.

Purchasers at wholesale are invited to examine their Stock. Their garments are of good materials, well made, of saleable sizes and styles, and will be offered at low rates. Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of public patronage.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, 318-1/2 Cor. Jeff'n & Woodward Avenues.

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 those Milliners with Goods who wish to buy, and we will sell as cheap as they can buy in town. We have Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Flowers, Caps, Collars, Silks made for Mourning Bonnets, Borders, Head Dresses, Shoes, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Caps, Maslin 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 lady's measure, or no pay. Theorem and instructions given for THREE DOLLARS.

MRS. C. BUFFINGTON, Ann Arbor, Oct. 12, 1847.

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, Cassimeres, Satinets, Full Cloths, Tweed's Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Sheetings, Drillings, Tickings, Bagging, Flannels, Linseys, and other articles in the line of Heavy Goods, too numerous to mention.

Plain & Fancy Laines, Cashmeres, Plain & Fancy Alpaca, Oregon Plaids, Prints, Gingham, Lyonsese Cloths, Orleans Cloths, and every variety of Dress Goods comprises all the variety which business demands.

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

LIVE GESE 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.

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As to that FINE AND SUPERIOR 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. 23, 1847. 317-5m

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.

SOLELY MANUFACTURED BY THEM. Spanish and Slaughterer Sole LEATHER, Hemlock and Oak Upper Harness and Bridle Skirting and Russet Bridle Belt, Band and Welt Horse and String African and Slaughterer KIP SKINS, Oak and Hemlock CALF, French Calf Skins, White, Russet and Colored Linings, All of which they offer on very reasonable terms.

DEER, GOAT and Lamb Binding, Morocco of all kinds, Shoe Thread, Tacks, Sparables, Shoe Knives, Pincers, Hammers, Boot Cord and Webbing, Awls and Bristles, Lasts, Boot Trees and Crimps, Lasting and Seal Skins, Bank, Shore and Straits Oil, &c. &c.

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. 337-1y

NAILS.—150 kegs Eastern Nails for sale by CLARK, Attorney and Counsellor, for sale by E. B. & W. R. NOYES Jr. Home Ann Arbor: 266

EASY MADE CLOTHING Wholesale or Retail,

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OVER COATS, CLOAKS, DRESS SUITS, &c. &c. to the more substantial and economical garments for the farmer and laboring man.

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THRASHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to manufacture the above machines at the old stand of Knapp & Haviland, at the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, near the Paper Mill. The Machines are of approved models, have been thoroughly tested in this vicinity and worked well. They are made of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They will be kept constantly on hand, and also be made to order at the shortest notice. They are for sale 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 general or strapped machine of any other kind. The subscriber would refer to the following persons who have purchased and used his Machines:

Michael Thompson, Salem, Alexander Doane, " James Parker, " Alva Pratt, Pittsfield, M. A. Groszath, " Charles Alexander, " Wm. Potts, Milford, Hinkley & Vinton, Tiesford, Martin Doty, Ypsilanti, M. P. & A. D. Hadley, Saline, Isaac Barbara, 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. 317-1/2 May 17, 1847.

EPISTLE No. 3. THE SUBSCRIBER SENDETH GREETING.

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

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

1500 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS, Barding, Fire Boards, and Sand Paper, which will be sold cheap for Cash, Standard and Miscellaneous books, suitable for District, Township 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 notices, in binding and matter. Also, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer books and Hymn books.

YOUTHS' BOOKS. Moral, Religious, scientific 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 discount, 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 make his establishment such as one as an enlightened and discerning community require, and he hopes to merit a share of patronage. Persons wishing any article in his line will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for

PERRY'S BOOK STORE, Ann Arbor, Upper Village. It is desirable that it should be understood that persons in the Country, sending cash orders, may depend upon receiving books or stationery on as favorable terms as though present to make the purchase. W. R. PERRY. 323-1/2 June 26, 1847.

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

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, jewelry, tools, materials, toys, musical instruments and fancy goods, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, as low as any establishment west of New York. Country Watch Makers and others wanting any of the above Goods will find it to their interest to call, as they will find the best assortment in the city, and at the lowest prices.

GOLD PENS, with silver holder and pencil \$2.00. Price Reduced. Gold Pens, Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED H. B. MARSH. 157, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Sign of the Gold Pen. 324

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING WARE ROOMS. STEVENS & ZUG.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of country Produce, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. Also a good assortment of Wines & Liquors, which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at COOK & ROBINSON'S. Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-1/2

New Establishment. CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Dexter and vicinity that he has opened a shop in the above place, in the corner store, formerly known as "Shepard's"; where he is prepared to do ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING in the line of clocks, watches, jewelry &c., on the shortest notice. Having had about twelve years experience in some of the best Eastern shops, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work. He has and is constantly receiving, clocks, watches, and jewelry of all descriptions, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. W. W. DEXTER. Dexter, March 6, 1847. 312-1/2

ALSO GROCERIES of all kinds, such as: Tea, Sugars, Molasses, Raisins, Coffee, Peppers, Spice, Fish, Canned Tomatoes, Cigars &c. &c. And in fact EVERYTHING usually kept in such an establishment (140 CORN EXCEPTED) constantly on hand and for sale cheap. W. W. DEXTER & Co. Dexter, March 6, 1847. 312-1/2

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

THRASHING Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines at Seio, of a superior kind (invented by himself).

These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for thrashing 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 in any other power, and will thrash generally about 200 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 168 bushels wheat were thrashed in three hours with four horses.

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

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

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

The quality and advantages of this Power and Machine will appear evident to all 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. Seio, Washenaw Co., Mich; June 18, 1846

RECOMMENDATIONS. During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers and thrashing 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 the facility of getting out of order. They are easily moved from one place to another. They can be worked with any number of horses from four to eight, and will thrash about 200 bushels wheat per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Seio, Washenaw co. T. RICHARDSON, " " S. P. FOSTER, " " N. A. PHELPS, " " A. M. SMITH, " " J. M. BOWEN, Leoni, " WM. WALKER, Webster, " THOS WARREN, " " D. SMALLEY, Lodi, "

I thrashed last fall and winter with one of S. W. Foster's horse powers, more than fifteen thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestowed upon the power amounted to only 64 cents, and it was in good order when I had done thrashing. I invariably used six horses. AARON YOUNGLOVE. Marion, June 6, 1846.

I purchased one of S. W. Foster's large 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, 269 1/2 Hamburg, June, 1846.

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 Inserting on gold plates or pivots, or on a an entire set. Old plates or misfit removed, and made equal to new. OFFICE over C. D. Thompson & Co.'s Shoe Store. Ladies who request it, can be waited on at their dwellings. N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds of PRODUCE taken. Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1846. 293-1/2

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

Returned. FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE Subscriber is desirous of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he has located himself on Carrier's Corner, North side of the square, where all kinds of TAILORING in the present fashion can be done in