

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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MISCELLANY.

From the New York Evangelist.

The Insurrection of St. Domingo. No. 3.

BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

It is a noticeable fact that the heroic struggle by which the inhabitants of St. Domingo achieved their freedom and independence, is ever termed an *insurrection*. A nation consisting of about five hundred thousand souls, unversed in war and just emerging from barbarism, successfully maintains the conflict with the thirty millions of French, and comes off victorious. History has few more noble deeds to record; and yet history most ungenerously is either afraid or ashamed to record them. In every war there are atrocities committed at which humanity shudders. And it was so in this. Still, never did man have a more just cause for war, than the slaves of St. Domingo; and in their magnanimous struggle against the most fearful odds, God helped them to the victory.

The French, almost unresisted, effected a landing upon the island with thirty-five thousand highly disciplined troops, and all the formidable machinery of war.— Touissant conscious of his utter inability to withstand the steel-clad veterans, elated with their triumphs over combined Europe, slowly retired before the invaders. He left, however, behind him but a sheet of flame. The conquerors, in their pursuit, marched over the smouldering ruins of cities, villages and plantations, capturing but a desert, smoking as a volcano. At every river's side and every mountain pass, Touissant, with the energies of despair, assailed these emissaries of slavery; and disputing thus every inch of ground, slowly retired before their relentless numbers. The French soon obtained possession of the whole sea-coast, and the heroic little band, preferring starvation and death to slavery, were driven back into the wild interior, where they were in some degree sheltered from pursuit in dense and tangled forests, and in the inaccessible fastnesses of the mountains. It was impossible for the French to penetrate these savage regions with their cavalry, or to drag their artillery through these pathless wilds. Here Touissant, with indomitable courage and perseverance, took his last stand for the freedom of his race. The negroes knew their doom, for the decision of the French Government to re-establish slavery throughout the whole island, had been publicly proclaimed; and their resistance was so unexpectedly formidable, that it was soon found necessary to send from France a reinforcement of six thousand men, to aid in this meanest and most ignominious of all earthly work—the enslavement of the free.

Le Clerc, the commander-in-chief of the French army, now surrounded the negroes in their fastnesses, and assailed them in a concentric attack from all quarters. This was on the 17th of February, 1802. A most desperate and bloody conflict ensued, which continued for many weeks. The French were amazed at the bravery of the negroes, and though from superior numbers, armament and discipline, victorious at all points, their loss was enormous. At the confluence of two little streams among the mountains, there was the remains of an old stone fort. A little band of the retreating blacks took refuge behind its

crumbling walls. Two brigades of the French army marched confidently up to sweep them away by a *coup de main*.— But they were soon compelled to retreat before the vigor of the fire of these unconquered heroes, leaving behind them seven hundred of their comrades bleeding in death. Le Clerc concentrated all his disposable forces, and made another attack with the most determined fury upon this Haytian Thermopylae. Calmly the brave hearts throbbing behind those walls, met the onset, and again repulsed their swarming foes with terrible slaughter. Le Clerc, mortified and exasperated, ordered up his heavy artillery, to carry these feeble defences by regular approaches. He planted his batteries.— The walls were battered in breach, and everything made ready for an assault. But in the stillness of the night preceding the intended assault, the negroes, sword in hand, rushed from their defences upon their sleeping foes, cut their way through them and escaped, having for three weeks arrested the whole French army, by the barrier of indomitable hearts. The blacks, defeated but un subdued, retreated from point to point, making a stand wherever there was any opportunity for successful resistance.— Le Clerc, finding it almost impossible, with his European troops to force his way through these defiles, where from a thousand unseen hands a murderous fire picked off his men, had recourse to the most infamous stratagem in order to accomplish his purpose.

Touissant, as Governor of St. Domingo, confirmed in his command by the decree of Napoleon, and all unconscious of any anticipated invasion of the island by the French, had sent his two little boys, whom he loved with the most intense affection, to Paris, to be educated. These had most treacherously been sent back from France as prisoners, to be held by Le Clerc, as the means of coercing the noble father, through his paternal affection, to submission or to treason. Taking these hostages, so ingloriously obtained, Le Clerc sought an interview with Touissant, in his retreat among the mountains. As the little boys, after their long absence, were led into the presence of their parents, the mother, with a flood of tears and a bursting heart, clasped them to her bosom. The firmness of Touissant was shaken as he once again unfolded in his arms his long lost children, whom he loved with far more than ordinary parental affection. Le Clerc urged upon him the infamous proposal, that if he would abandon the struggle and surrender his race again to slavery, his sons should be restored to him, and that he should be invested with wealth and rank and power. It was indeed, in that day of darkness and despair, an alluring bribe. The mother, in the anguish of her maternal affection, clung to her boys, and implored the father, by compliance, to rescue her children. The children embraced his knees, and almost frantic with the contending emotions of hope and fear, entreated him to save them. The conflict, in the bosom of Touissant, between love for his children and conscientious love of his race, was terrible. But summoning to his aid all the firmness of his noble soul, he spurned the bribe, and with virtue which would have immortalized any of the Emperors of Rome, he resolved to maintain the cause of freedom at every sacrifice. Few of the inhabitants of this globe have ever passed through so fiery an ordeal as he encountered, as his struggling children were again born from him, and born back as prisoners to the French camp; while he, renouncing all the wealth and honor which Napoleon could confer, returned a hunted fugitive to his starving soldiers, in the barren and rugged defiles of the mountains. Le Clerc, perceiving the fearful violence of the struggle between patriotic duty and paternal love, hoped that a second sight of his sons would overcome the virtue of this most noble chieftain, and again he sent them to have an interview with their father. Touissant happily succeeded in rescuing his children, in this interview, from their perfidious captors, and fled with them to his mountain home. Le Clerc, exasperated beyond measure at being thus foiled, proclaimed him a rebel and an outlaw, and prepared to drive the war with unrelenting severity. In the conflict that ensued, Touissant displayed the qualities of a general of the first order. Dividing his broken army into little bands, he stationed them in impenetrable hiding places, and watched his powerful foe with sleepless vigilance. Foraging parties were destroyed, supplies cut off, and many a mountain stream was crimsoned with the blood of the invaders. In these determined conflicts, the negroes manifested a degree of bravery and military skill, which astonished Europe.— The conquerors of Marengo and Hohen-

linden were not unfrequently defeated, with heavy loss, by the undisciplined bands which fearlessly encountered them in the defiles of the mountains. Gradually, however, the highly disciplined and thoroughly furnished armies of France began to gain upon the blacks, and famine began to thin their ranks, in their barren forest fastnesses. The French soldiers, also, became disgusted with the inglorious war. Their minds were imbued with those principles of freedom which had overturned the despotism of France. They began to murmur loudly and indignantly against the ignominious employment of fighting to rivet the chains of slavery upon those who were nobly contending for their freedom. In this emergency, Le Clerc again had recourse to bribery. The three leading generals under Touissant, Christophe, Dessalines and Mauraup, after displaying for a long time the courage and energy of Benedict Arnold in fighting the battles of their country, also imitated him in treachery and crime. Disheartened by defeat, despairing of the possibility of success against such powerful foes, and suffering from the destitution of all things, they were unable to resist the brilliant offers of wealth and rank in the French army, and went over with many of their followers to the service of the enemy. They were immediately appointed to offices in the French army corresponding to those which they had held in their own, and with all the zeal of new converts assailed the cause they had abandoned.— Touissant was thus left with but a few thousand soldiers, to contend against his own treacherous generals, who were leading an invincible army into his retreats. Still, however, for some time he nobly continued the hopeless struggle, till at last, surrounded on every side and assailed at every point, he was compelled to submit. But in this hour of defeat, he retained his dignity and magnanimity unimpaired. The French officers could not withhold their admiration of his heroism and integrity, and they earnestly solicited him to accept office under the government of Napoleon, either to rule over his enslaved brethren, or to lead the armies of France in the conflicts of Europe. He however, firmly refused to accept of any rank or emoluments from the foe who had overrun his country, and demanding simply the pledge of personal protection retired, like another Cincinnatus, to the culture of his farm.

Letter from Gen. Cass.

On the Mexican War and the Wilmot Proviso.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter, and shall answer it, as frankly as it is written. You ask me whether I am in favor of the acquisition of Mexican territory, and what are my sentiments with regard to the Wilmot Proviso? I have so often and so explicitly stated my views of the first question, in the Senate, that it seems almost unnecessary to repeat them here. As you request it, however, I shall briefly give them. I think, then, that no peace should be granted to Mexico, till a reasonable indemnity is obtained for the injuries which she has done us. The territorial extent of this indemnity is, in the first instance, a subject of executive consideration.— There the constitution has placed it, and there I am willing to leave it; not only because I have full confidence in its judicious exercise, but because, in the ever-varying circumstances of a war, it would be indiscreet, by a public declaration, to commit the country to any line of indemnity, which might otherwise be enlarged, as the obstinate injustice of the enemy, prolongs the contest, with its loss of blood and treasure.

It appears to me that the kind of metaphysical magnanimity, which would reject all indemnity at the close of a bloody and expensive war, brought on by a direct attack upon our troops by the enemy, and preceded by a succession of unjust acts for a series of years, is unworthy of the age in which we live, as it is revolting to the common sense and practice of mankind. It would conduce but little to our future security, or, indeed to our present reputation, to declare that we repudiate all expectation of compensation from the Mexican government, and are fighting, not for any practical result, but for some vague, perhaps philanthropic object, which escapes my penetration, and must be defined by those who assume this new principle of national intercourse. All wars are to be deprecated, as well by the statesman, as by the philanthropist. They are great evils; but there are greater evils than these, and submission to injustice is among them. The nation, which should refuse to defend its rights and its honor, when assailed, would soon have neither to defend, and when driven to war, it

is not by professions of disinterestedness and declarations of magnanimity, that its rational object, can be best obtained, or other nations taught a lesson of forbearance—the strongest security for permanent peace. We are at war with Mexico, and its vigorous prosecution is the surest means of its speedy termination, and ample indemnity the surest guaranty against the recurrence of such injustice as provoked it.

The Wilmot Proviso has been before the country some time. It has been repeatedly discussed in Congress, and by the public press. I am strongly impressed with the opinion, that a great change has been going on in the public mind upon this subject—in my own as well as others, and that doubts are resolving themselves into convictions, that the principle it involves should be kept out of the national legislature, and left to the people of the confederacy in their respective local governments.

The whole subject is a comprehensive one, and fruitful of important consequences. It would be ill-timed to discuss it here. I shall not assume that responsible task, but shall confine myself to such general views, as are necessary to the fair exhibition of my opinions.

We may well regret the existence of slavery in the southern States; and wish they had been saved from its introduction. But there it is, and not by the act of the present generation; and we must deal with it as a great practical question, involving the most momentous consequences. We have neither the right nor the power to touch it where it exists; and if we had both, their exercise, by any means heretofore suggested, might lead to results, which no wise man would willingly encounter, and which no good man could contemplate without anxiety.

The theory of our government presupposes, that its various members have reserved to themselves the regulation of all subjects relating to what may be termed their internal police. They are sovereign within their boundaries, except in those cases, where they have surrendered to the general government a portion of their rights, in order to give effect to the objects of the Union, whether these concern foreign nations or the several States themselves. Local institutions, if I may so speak, whether they have reference to slavery, or to any other relations, domestic or public, are left to local authority, either original or derivative.— Congress has no right to say, that there shall be slavery in New York, or that there shall be no slavery in Georgia; nor is there any other human power, but the people of those States, respectively, which can change the relations existing therein; and they can say, if they will.— We will have slavery in the former, and we will abolish it in the latter.

In various respects the Territories differ from the States. Some of their rights are inchoate, and they do not possess the peculiar attributes of sovereignty.— Their relation to the general government is very imperfectly defined by the constitution; and it will be found, upon examination, that in that instrument the only grant of power concerning them is conveyed in the phrase, "Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."— Certainly this phraseology is very loose, if it were designed to include in the grant the whole power of legislation over persons, as well as things. The expression, the "territory and other property," fairly construed, relates to the public lands, as such, to arsenals, dock-yards, forts, ships, and all the various kinds of property, which the U. S. may and must possess.

But surely the simple authority to dispose of and regulate these, does not extend to the unlimited power of legislation; to the passage of all laws, in the most general acceptance of the word; which, by the by, is carefully excluded from the sentence. And, indeed, if this were so, it would render unnecessary another provision of the constitution, which grants to Congress the power to legislate, with the consent of the States, respectively, over all places purchased for the "erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, &c." These being the "property" of the United States, if the power to make "needful rules and regulations concerning" them includes the general power of legislation, then the grant of authority to regulate "the territory and other property of the United States" is unlimited, wherever subjects are found for its operation, and its exercise needed no auxiliary provision. If, on the other hand, it does not include such power of legislation over the "other property" of the United States, then it does not include it over their "territory" for the

same terms which grant the one, grant the other. "Territory" is here classed with property, and treated as such; and the object was evidently to enable the general government, as a property holder—which, from necessity, it must be—to manage, preserve and "dispose of" such property as it might possess, and which authority is essential almost to its being. But the lives and persons of our citizens, with the vast variety of objects connected with them, cannot be controlled by an authority, which is merely called into existence for the purpose of making rules and regulations for the disposition and management of property.

Such, it appears to me, would be the construction put upon this provision of the constitution, were this question now first presented for consideration, and not controlled by imperious circumstances.— The original ordinance of the Congress of the Confederation, passed in 1787, and which was the only act upon this subject in force at the adoption of the constitution, provided a complete frame of government for the country north of the Ohio, while in a territorial condition, and for its eventual admission in separate states into the Union. And the persuasion, that this ordinance contained within itself all the necessary means of execution, probably prevented any direct reference to the subject in the constitution, further than vesting in Congress the right to admit the states formed under it into the Union. However, circumstances arose, which required legislation, as well over the territory north of the Ohio, as over other territory, both within and without the original Union, ceded to the general government; and, at various times, a more enlarged power has been exercised over the Territories—meaning thereby the different Territorial Governments—than is conveyed by the limited grant referred to. How far an existing necessity may have operated in producing this legislation, and this extending, by rather a violent implication, powers not directly given, I know not. But certain it is, that the principle of interference should not be carried beyond the necessary implication, which produces it. It should be limited to the creation of proper governments for new countries, acquired or settled, and to the necessary provision for their eventual admission into the Union; leaving, in the meantime, to the people inhabiting them, to regulate their internal concerns in their own way.— They are just as capable of doing so, as the people of the states; and they can do so, at any rate, as soon as their political independence is recognized by admission into the Union. During this temporary condition, it is hardly expedient to call into exercise a doubtful and individual authority, which questions the intelligence of a respectable portion of our citizens, and whose limitation, whatever it may be, will be rapidly approaching its termination—an authority which would give to Congress despotic power, uncontrolled by the constitution, over most important sections of our common country.

For, if the relation of master and servant may be regulated or annihilated by its legislation, so may the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, and of any other condition which our institutions and the habits of our society recognize. What would be thought if Congress should undertake to prescribe the terms of marriage in New York, or to regulate the authority of parents over their children in Pennsylvania? And yet it would be as vain to seek out justifying the interference of the national legislature in the cases referred to in the original States of the Union. I speak here of the inherent power of Congress, and do not touch the question of such contracts, as may be formed with new States when admitted into the confederacy.

Of all questions that can agitate us, those which are merely sectional in their character are the most dangerous, and the most to be deprecated. The warning voice of him who, from his character and services, and virtue, had the best right to warn us, proclaimed to his countrymen, in his Farewell Address—that monument of wisdom for him, as I hope it will be of safety for them—how much we had to apprehend from measures peculiarly affecting geographical portions of our country. The grave circumstances in which we are now placed make these words, words of safety; for I am satisfied, for all I have seen and heard here, that a successful attempt to engraft the principles of the Wilmot Proviso upon the legislation of this government, and to apply them to new territory, should new territory be acquired, would seriously affect our tranquility. I do not suffer myself to foresee or to fortify the consequences that would ensue; for I trust and believe there is good sense and good feeling enough in the country to avoid

them, by avoiding all occasions which might lead to them. Briefly, then, I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over this matter; and I am in favor of leaving to the people of any territory, which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it for themselves, under the general principles of the constitution. Because—

1. I do not see in the constitution any grant of the requisite power to Congress; and I am not disposed to extend a doubtful precedent beyond its necessity—the establishment of territorial governments when needed—leaving to the inhabitants all the rights compatible with the relations they bear to the confederation.

2. Because I believe this measure, if adopted, would weaken, if not impair, the union of the States; and would sow the seeds of future discord, which would grow up and ripen into an abundant harvest of calamity.

3. Because I believe a general conviction, that such a proposition would succeed, would lead to an immediate withholding of supplies, and thus to a dishonorable termination of the war. I think no dispassionate observer at the seat of government can doubt this result.

4. If, however, in this I am under a misapprehension, I am under none in the practical operation of this restriction, if adopted by Congress, upon a treaty of peace making any acquisition of Mexican territory. Such a treaty would be rejected just as certainly as presented to the Senate. More than one third of that body would vote against it, viewing such a principle as an exclusion of the citizens of the slaveholding states from a participation in the benefits acquired by the treasure and exertions of all, and which should be common to all. I am repenting—neither advancing nor defending these views. That branch of the subject does not lie in my way, and I shall not turn aside to seek it.

In this aspect of the matter, the people of the United States must choose between this restriction, and the extension of their territorial limits. They cannot have both; and which they will surrender must depend upon their representatives first, and then, if these fail them, upon themselves.

5. But after all, it seems to be generally conceded, that this restriction, if carried into effect, could not operate upon any State to be formed from newly acquired territory. The well known attributes of sovereignty, recognized by us as belonging to the State governments, would sweep before them any such barrier, and would leave the people to express and exert their will at pleasure. Is the object, then of temporary exclusion for so short a period as the duration of the Territorial governments, worth the price at which it would be purchased?—worth the discord it would engender, the trial to which it would expose our Union, and the evils that would be the certain consequence, let that trial result as it might. As to the course, which has been intimated, rather than proposed, of engraving such a restriction upon any treaty of acquisition, I persuade myself it would find but little favor in any portion of this country. Such an arrangement would render Mexico a party, having a right to interfere in our internal institutions in questions left by the constitution to the State governments, and would inflict a serious blow upon our fundamental principles. Few indeed, I trust there are among us, who would thus grant to a foreign power the right to inquire into the constitution and conduct of the sovereign States of this Union; and if there are any, I am not among them, and never shall be. To the people of this country, under God, now and hereafter, are its destinies committed; and we want no foreign power to interrogate us, treaty in hand, and to say, Why have you done this, or why have you left that undone? Our own dignity and the principles of national independence unite to repel such a proposition.

But there is another important consideration, which ought not to be lost sight of, in the investigation of this subject.— The question that presents itself is not a question of the increase, but of the diffusion of slavery. Whether its sphere be stationary or progressive, its amount will be the same. The rejection of this restriction will not add one to the class of servitude, nor will its adoption give freedom to a single being who is now placed therein. The same numbers will be spread over greater territory; and so far as compassion, with less abundance of the necessities of life, is an evil, so far will that evil be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new country, and giving them a large space to occupy.

I say this in the event of the extension of slavery over any new acquisition.— But can it go there? This may well be

doubted. All the descriptions, which reach us of the condition of the Californians and of New Mexico, to the acquisition of which our efforts seem at present directed, unite in representing those countries as agricultural regions, similar in their products to our middle States, and generally unfit for the production of the great staples, which can alone render slave labor valuable. If we are not grossly deceived—and it is difficult to conceive how we can be—the inhabitants of those regions, whether they depend upon their ploughs or their herds, cannot be slave holders. Involuntary labor, requiring the investment of large capital, can only be profitable when employed in the reproduction of a few favored articles confined by nature to special districts, and paying larger returns than the usual agricultural products spread over more considerable portions of earth.

In the able letter of Mr. Buchanan upon this subject, not long since given to the public, he presents similar considerations with great force. "Neither," says the distinguished writer, "the soil, the climate, nor the productions of California south of 36 deg. 30 min. nor indeed of any portion of it, north or south is adapted to slave labor: and besides every facility would be there afforded for the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be entirely insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., which will be chiefly composed of our citizens, will ever re-establish slavery within its limits."

"In regard to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, the question has already been settled by the admission of Texas into the Union. "Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande and east of the Rocky mountains, it is still more impossible that a majority of the people would consent to re-establish slavery. They are themselves a colored population, and among them the negro does not belong socially to a degraded race."

With this last remark Mr. Walker fully coincides in his letter written in 1844, upon the annexation of Texas, and which every where produced so favorable an impression upon the public mind, as to have conducted very materially to the accomplishment of that great measure.— "Beyond the Del Norte," says Mr. Walker, "slavery will not pass: not only because it is forbidden by law, but because the colored race there preponderates in the ratio of ten to one over the whites, and holding as they do the government and most of the offices in their possession; they will not permit the enslavement of any portion of the colored race, which makes and executes the laws of the country."

The question, it will therefore be seen on examination, does not regard the exclusion of slavery from a region where it now exists; but a prohibition against its introduction where it does not exist, and where, from the feelings of the inhabitants and the laws of nature, it is "morally impossible," as Mr. Buchanan says, that it can ever re-establish itself.

It augurs well for the permanence of our confederation, that during more than half a century, which has elapsed since the establishment of this government, many serious questions, and some of the highest importance, have agitated the public mind, and more than once threatened the gravest consequences; but that they have all in succession passed away, leaving our institutions unscathed, and our country advancing in numbers, power, and wealth, and in all the other elements of national prosperity, with a rapidity unknown in ancient or in modern days. In times of political excitement, when difficult and delicate questions present themselves for solution, there is one ark of safety for us; and that is, an honest appeal to the fundamental principles of our Union, and a stern determination to abide their dictates. This course of proceeding has carried us in safety through many a trouble, and I trust will carry us safely through many more, should many more be destined to assail us. The Wilmot Proviso seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal a question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union, as such, and to transfer it to another created by the people for a special purpose, and foreign to the subject matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. Leave to the people, who will be affected by this question, to adjust it on their own responsibility, and in their own manner, and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our government, and furnish another guaranty for its permanence and prosperity. I am, dear sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.
A. O. P. Nicholson, Esq., Nashville.

The New York Democracy.

Another struggle between the two sections of the Democratic party of this state has been had, and this time the Barnburners are victors. At the Syracuse Convention the Old Hunkers were in the ascendancy and had every thing to their liking—made out its ticket which was defeated, the same as Henry Clay was defeated, for the want of votes. The Barnburners were, however, in the majority in the Legislature, and just before the adjournment last week of that body a caucus, in accordance with "Democratic usages," was held, an Address and Resolutions were put forth, in which the "incendiary" of Wilmot was endorsed, and sent ahead as good Democratic doctrine. This hurts the feelings of the Old Hunkers, and is calling out the remainder of their pent up wrath. "No Union with Old Hunkers" seems to be a motto of the Barnburners, and was substantially so stated by Col. Young. The probability is that two addresses will be put forth embodying the sentiments of the two sections of the party, and the leaders will go down to the rank and file with them. At the time of writing we have not seen the Old Hunker Address, but we are told that it will be out with as many names as Crosswell, Stryker & Co. can get to it. That notable Roman, John Stryker, was on hand, and lent to the Editor of the Argus all the power of his experience in caucus management, but the Radicals out-managed them and were victorious.

We give a few passages from the Address of the Radicals, which by the way is the Address of the party, since it is the address put forth by a regularly called Legislative caucus, in which both sections took a part. Of course, the Barnburners are all devoted to Mr. Polk's "conquer a peace" war, and go for territory as indemnity for the cost of it. But taking it for granted that there is to be an accession of territory, they go on to say,

The contemplated acquisition by our Government of territory in Mexico, and the actual occupation thereof by our armies, have again forced this subject upon the attention of Congress of 1846, the following condition was attached to the bill to provide for, or facilitate the cession of territory from Mexico—"Provided that in territory thus to be acquired, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. This provision, though it failed in the Senate, was adopted in the popular branch of the National Legislature, by a vote which included all the delegates of New York and of the mass of all the free States. In contemplation of this provision and of the action of Congress on it, in the succeeding session, your representatives in this Legislature adopted the following resolutions, by the nearly unanimous vote of both houses:

Resolved, That if any territory is hereafter acquired by the United States, or annexed thereto, the act by which such territory is acquired or annexed, whatever such act may be, should contain an unalterable fundamental article or provision, whereby slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be forever excluded from the territory acquired or annexed.

(We omit all the resolutions but one, as they have previously appeared in our columns.)

The instruction and request of the State Legislature, thus uttered, was obeyed and acceded to by all the representatives of N. Y. in Congress, with but two exceptions.

To the doctrine thus avowed by the Legislature of this State, and thus with commendable fidelity carried out by her representatives, her people still firmly adhere. After having seen the power of Congress, in the first days of the Constitution, wielded to remove Slavery from soil where it had already obtained a foothold, and at a later period recognizing it but resisting its progress, they will not consent that it shall now become the active or passive agent, for the extension of this baneful institution over territories where it has no existence, and throughout which it has once been abolished. In this attitude this State has been sustained by the voice of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, New Hampshire and Maine, expressed in their legislatures and conventions, and by the universal sentiment. This determination of the Free States accompanied by the more stern and effective reasoning of the ballot-box, may it is to be hoped reach, and arrest the attention at least of our Southern brethren, prompted as it is by no unkind feeling to them but dictated from a sense of justice to the rights of the free laborers of the South, as well as of the North, with whose interests the co-existence of slavery is incompatible.

The Address and Resolutions, however, are strongly tinged with hypocrisy, as the Radicals in them profess attachment to Mr. Polk, and bestow faint praise upon his administration. They cannot be sincere in this and still be opposed to the grand object of his elevation and the leading characteristic of his administration, which is the extension of slavery. They know Mr. Polk was elected because he was more available in the South. They know that but for slavery and its extension we should have had no war with Mexico; and that this war is waged for the purpose of extending slavery. To praise him, therefore, is to endorse the very thing which has made him notable; and to oppose him in his extension of slavery project is to oppose him in the

grand object of his elevation to power.— This inconsistency of the Radicals—an inconsistency by which they are made on the one hand to stand by James K. Polk, and on the other to be arrayed against the crowning act of his administration—is to be accounted for on the ground of policy. It is not popular to oppose the war, so they oppose the object of it. Besides they are in for James K. Polk by their previous acts—by their votes and the endorsement of the initiatory steps of the war—and it requires some moral courage and some real contrition, now to stand up erect in opposition to the murderous crusade against Mexico. But their professions of regard to Mr. Polk and their endorsement of the war will only act on the masses. They cannot secure for the Wilmot men the good will of the President, his smiles or his patronage, so long as their influence is employed in extending freedom over soil which the slave power is seeking to curse with slavery. This manner of supporting the President reminds one of the aid which conservatism brought to the support of Martin Van Buren when it arrayed itself in hostility to his measures! From such support no doubt Van Buren prayed to be delivered, and from the "aid and comfort" of the Wilmot men we think Mr. Polk will derive no great satisfaction. One thing is certain, the Old Hunkers are greatly pained because they cannot bring out the Radicals direct against the President, and against the war; for then they could claim all the patriotism and have all the offices.

From the Resolutions, we copy two, one on Slavery, and one suggestive of valuable reform in the matter of Executive patronage:

Resolved, That the patronage of the general government has grown to proportions so vast, pervading and complicated, as to endanger the freedom of elections, and the purity of the public press, and should therefore be subjected to the severest process of retrenchment and reform.

Resolved, That all imputations upon the Democracy of this state, come from what quarter they may, that its patriotic masses are in favor of the extension of slavery into territories now free, are bold inventions of open adversaries or secret foes; that we regard such extension as derogatory to the principles of natural justice, subversive of the rights and interests of the free laboring classes of all the states and at war with the policy established by the fathers of the Republic, in the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the northwestern territory; a policy, the wisdom of which has been proved and illustrated by the unprecedented growth and prosperity of the noble states north of the Ohio river, and by the intelligence, patriotism and energy of their population.

Let the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to make the great proportion of the offices of appointment elective, and the motives to servility and doughfaceism would be removed. A slaveholding President has incalculable power in the patronage which his office confers; and from this power great national time-serving parties derive the element of adhesion and perpetuity. Offices by the thousand are to be dispensed on the issue of the Presidential conflict; and for this cause tens of thousands of eager office expectants are raised up to canvass for a Presidential aspirant. And on all nearly balanced questions of public importance, the President can buy up Congressmen enough to turn the scale. We certainly go for this branch of constitutional reform with all the zeal of a Barnburner.

There is another point on which the Radicals and Old Hunkers are at issue: that is, on the manner of electing delegates to the National Convention. The Radicals are for electing at a State Convention assembled for that purpose; and the Conservatives at the Syracuse Convention adopted the district system—adopted it, the Radicals say, without instruction from the masses who alone have the power to set aside an established usage of the party. The Radical members of the Legislature have, therefore, called a State Convention to be held in this city on the 16th of February, to elect delegates to the National Convention.—Whether the Old Hunkers will come into it as a legitimate Democratic State Convention is doubtful. They probably will not, for the reason, first, that to do so would be a virtual acknowledgement of irregularity in the adoption of the district system at the Syracuse Convention; and second, because they have not numerical strength sufficient to carry the Convention. So at the next great National gathering of the party will have two sets of delegates from the Empire State demanding seats, and asking the endorsement of the National Convention. And then sights will be seen, and the concentrated Democratic wisdom of the Nation will be brought to bear to manage the impracticables and still pacify Old Hunkerism.

P. S. The Old Hunker Address was published in the Argus last Saturday with the names of 25 members of the Legislature appended to it. The Radical Address had 37 names. Simultaneously with the appearance of the Hunker Address appeared in the Argus a call for a Democratic State Convention, to be held in Albany on the 26th of January, and signed by the State Committee appointed by the Syracuse Convention. So the party has two State Conventions in

prospect, one called by the Radicals to be held in this city the 16th of February, and the other by the Hunkers in Albany in January. Thus divided we can see no way of uniting the sundereed fragments but by the nomination of Henry Clay. That may do it.—Utica Press.

Right of Petition Dead in the Senate.

The following is an account in full from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, of the proceedings which took place in the Senate of the United States, on the presentation by Mr. Hale of a Quaker memorial:

Mr. Hale presented the memorial of the yearly meeting of the Anti-Slavery Friends of Indiana, praying for the adoption of measures for the immediate termination of the war with Mexico, and for the immediate termination of slavery.

On presenting this petition, Mr. Hale said:

I suppose, Mr. President, as the petition prays for the exertion of all the powers of Government so far as they extend in relation to this subject, it includes within its provisions slavery within the District of Columbia, and I am informed that the practice in the Senate when petitions of this character are presented is to raise the question of reception; such a motion is laid upon the table and that there the matter drops. As this course does not accord with my own convictions of duty, I must urge a different disposition of this petition; and I hope if exception be taken, it will be taken without this side blowing of a motion to lay on the table.

With this view, if the question of reception be raised, I ask that it be taken by yeas and nays.

The Presiding Officer.—Those in favor of taking the question by yeas and nays will rise.

Mr. Hale.—Was the motion made to lay the petition on the table?

The Presiding Officer.—The question is to be put as a matter of course.

Mr. Hale.—I was not aware that this was the construction given to the rule; but that being the case, I would like to say a single word on the main question, as the motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mr. Berrien.—I trust that the established usage of the Senate will not be departed from on this occasion. When a petition of this sort is presented, the question of reception is raised by a motion to lay the petition on the table. I raise that question. I move to lay the petition on the table.

Mr. Hale.—Upon that question I ask the yeas and nays.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, enquired whether the question was now on the reception of the petition.

The Presiding Officer.—The question to lay on the table has the precedence.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, then said that his only object was that the Senate might be full before the question was taken.

Mr. Calhoun.—What is the question?

The Presiding Officer.—It is to lay the motion to receive the petition on the table.

Mr. Calhoun.—What is the subject matter of the question?

The Presiding Officer.—The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale.—If it be in order, I shall state the subject matter of the petition.—The petition comes from the yearly meeting of Friends at Newport, Wayne county, Indiana, praying for the termination of the war in Mexico, and also, praying that all the powers vested in Congress upon the subject, shall be exerted for the termination of slavery.

Mr. Butler.—That does not say any thing about slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale.—I remarked that had been included in the petition.

The question was then taken on the call for the yeas and nays. A sufficient number of members rising.—The yeas and nays were taken as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Brees, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Fairfield, Felch, Foote, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangum, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—32.

Nays.—Messrs. Baldwin, Clarke, Corwin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Phelps, Underwood, Upham—9.

So the motion to receive the petition was laid upon the table.

Mr. Hale presented the memorial of D. T. Burr and sixty-nine others, citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for such an alteration of the Constitution and laws as shall abolish slavery throughout the Union.

whether the motion to receive the petition is debatable? Am I correct, sir, in supposing that it is debatable?

Presiding Officer.—It is debatable.

Mr. Hale.—So understanding it sir, I wish to say a single word in vindication of the course which I deem it my duty to take on this occasion. It is with no desire to produce angry feelings, or excited discussions, but it is in discharge of my duty, under the deep and earnest convictions of my understanding, that I attempt to discharge that duty. What is the refusal of the Senate to receive these petitions? It is saying that there are some subjects on which the people shall not approach this tribunal.

In this day, speculation is adventurous. We venture to enquire into all the secrets of the material and spiritual world. The researches of geological science have penetrated the bowels of the earth, and have there found the materials by which it is essayed to prove that he who made the world, and revealed its age to Moses, was mistaken. Nay, enquiry goes with adventurous flight to the very throne of Eternity and undertakes to scan the laws by which He who sits thereon governs His own actions and the world He has created. And, sir, if speculation is thus adventurous, have we, in the United States of America, an institution which exalts itself above God; defying examination or inquiry, or petition even?—Most emphatically, sir, do I conceive that at the present day the people of the U. S. have a peculiar right to come and ask of this body a respectful hearing of their petitions, and a respectful hearing on this very subject. Sir, it is no mere abstraction. It is an element of political power in the formation of our Constitution; it is an element on which the Constitution of the other House is regulated; and, it is an element in the political discussion and action of the present day, which is involving the nation in a foreign and aggressive war at an expense of forty or fifty millions of dollars annually. And, if the people of the United States are to be thus taxed for a war, growing immediately and directly out of an institution of this character, are they to be told that they shall not come and respectfully present their petitions upon this subject?

I have thus discharged my duty to those who sent me here, without any expectation of influencing the action of this body, without any desire to excite angry feeling or discussion. I ask that the petition may be received.

Mr. Berrien.—The practice which has been adopted by the Senate has been the result of calm and deliberate consideration. It has protected us from those exciting discussions which, in another branch of the National Legislature, have too often occurred. I do not apprehend that any thing which has fallen from the honorable Senator from New Hampshire who presents this petition, is calculated to change the well settled conviction of the Senate on this subject. I therefore, sir, the question of exception before the Senate, move to lay that question on the table.

The motion to receive the petition was then laid upon the table.

State Legislature.

Jan. 12.

The joint resolution of Gen. Schwarz on the EXISTING WAR WITH MEXICO, which makes an additional appropriation of \$5,000, was taken up and after some discussion, PASSED.

Mr. Denton gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Macomb County Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Mack offered a resolution that the internal improvement committee inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the sale of the unappropriated lands granted to this State by Congress, and of applying the proceeds to the payment of interest on the internal improvement debt.

In the House, a petition was presented from Senator McCamy and others, relative to a Plank Road from Battle Creek to Michigan.

Jan. 13.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain, which resulted in the choice of the Rev. JAMES SHAW, of the Methodist denomination. The vote stood 15 to 6 for others—Senator Griswold voting for Rt. Rev. Bishop McCoskry.

Senator Thompson introduced a bill to increase the number of masters in chancery in the several counties.

Senator McCabe introduced a bill to amend chapter 123 of the statutes, relative to proceedings to recover the possession of lands in certain cases.

Senator Sinclair introduced a bill to amend chapter 93 title 21 of the statutes. The bill to change the name of Peconagawink has passed both houses.

Mr. Burnett offered a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of restoring the garnishee law, as is contemplated in the session laws of 1841, with such amendments as they may think the public good requires.

Henry Clay arrived at Washington on the morning of the 3d inst.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, January 22.

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 at 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.

FOR CONGRESSIONAL GAGE, LEWIS CASS! ALPHEUS FELCH!!

John P. Hale

We publish this week a detailed statement of Mr. Hale's effort in the U. S. Senate to get the Gag set aside. He was however, but poorly supported. Every Democrat, both North and South, voted against receiving the petitions. This was pretty well for the party of the "largest liberty!—Every Southern Whig, except Underwood of Ky., did likewise. We wonder if the State Gazette at Jackson will not publish this fact, and give it as an evidence that the Whig is the "true Liberty Party!"

Gen. Cass and the Wilmot Proviso.

As the letter of Gen. Cass to Mr. Nicholson will have an important bearing on his prospects as a Presidential candidate, and is a carefully written exposition of his opinions on the Mexican War and the Wilmot Proviso, we have inserted it at length. All our readers can judge from it what may be expected in case of his election—War, Conquest, a great National Debt, and the extension of Slavery.

We intended to append some remarks on the reasonings of this letter, but want of space compels us to postpone them.

The New York Democracy.

The quarrel between the two sections of the party in New York still continues, notwithstanding all efforts to suppress it; and both sections seem disposed to "conquer a peace" very much, after Mr. Polk's fashion of getting "an honorable peace" out of Mexico. To give our readers an insight into the present state of things, we have copied an article on the subject from the Utica Liberty Press.

Vote for Governor.

The official returns to the Legislature show the following result.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. E. Ransom, 24,539; J. M. Edmunds, 18,990; All others, 2,659.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. W. M. Fenton, 23,993; H. L. Miller, 19,049; All others, 2,604.

No returns were received from Barry County.

We give the figures above as we received them in the State paper. It seems to us that it would not have been any great task to have published the votes given for Messrs. Gurney and Hallock, instead of confounding them with "all others." Perhaps they are purposely reckoned in this manner, to blind the eyes of the people, and keep from them the fact that there is an organized Liberty party. As it is, we must wait till some Liberty man at the Capital searches the records and obtains the exact vote.

The aggregate Liberty vote for Congress last year was 2885.

The total Congressional vote of the State was 47,769. The vote for President in 1844 was 55,572.

Broken Banks.

The following list embraces the names of all the Banks recently discredited, so far as we have seen them:

- Merchant's Bank of Chautauque, Bank of White Plains, Lewiston Bank, Lewiston, Penn., New Hope & Delaware Bridge Company, Susquehanna Co. Bank, Penn., Atlas Bank, Jamesville, N. Y., Commercial Bank, Friendship, Security Bank, Huntsville, Merchants Bank, Canadaigua, Franklin Bank, French Creek, New Rochelle Bank.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Felch, Bingham and McClelland for various papers and speeches. Also to the Commissioner of State Land office, and to the Auditor General for copies of their Annual Report.

Several communications are necessarily laid over for the present.

From the War.

THE EXECUTION OF TWO MEXICAN OFFICERS. A paper published at Jalapa, speaking of Gen. Patterson's administration of the Government at Jalapa, says:

"General Patterson, while in Jalapa, governed with a rigid hand. The Mexicans complained bitterly of the recent execution, under his directions, of two young officers, Ambrosio Alcalá and Antonio Garcia, who were taken at Jalcomulco with a party of guerrillas, some time since, and who were alleged to have broken their parole. This the two officers and their friends denied, but the evidence was too strong against them to permit their escape.

When the sentence was published, the whole city rose to beg for the lives of the young men, and deputations were sent to General Patterson from the council, from the clergy, regular and secular, from the ladies of the principal families, and the ladies of the convents, beseeching him to spare the lives of the unhappy youths, but without avail. They were hanged in the Plaza de San Jose, at noon, of the 24th ultimo. Their bodies were delivered over to their friends, and after lying in state a few hours, were buried with the highest honors that public grief could devise.

The whole city put on mourning, solemn processions lined every street, and the misere was chanted in the churches. A gloom was thrown over the city, which is not yet dissipated."

From Mexico, letters say that an insurrection had been planned in that city, and was discovered by Gen. Scott just in time to prevent its consummation. The affair had necessarily caused great excitement, and as a matter of course awakened new vigilance and caused measures to be adopted.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—

We have one week's later advices from Santa Fe. It is of little interest, other than the mortifying reflection that the capability of the officers in charge is inadequate to preserve order and military discipline. The troops are in a most deplorable state of insubordination, and difficulties of a serious character are almost constantly occurring.

Gen. Twiggs had arrived from the capital with a train and a large number of wounded officers and men. Gen. T. has entered upon his duties as Governor of the department of Vera Cruz, where he will remain in command, until the arrival of Col. Jesup. Gen. Twiggs will then go home as Quarter master general.

It is rumored that Gen. Marshall, who is at Jalapa, will march on to Orizaba as soon as he can get the necessary ammunition.

Padre, and Jarinta are now recruiting in that city.

Gen. Pearce has arrived at New Orleans, and will resign his commission as soon as he reaches Washington.

On the 27th Gen. Lane, with a detachment, fought the Mexicans at a place called Matamoros, defeating them and delivering 7 prisoners.

Lieut. Ridgely, Asst. Adj. General to Lane was killed in the engagement.

The officers stationed at Puebla have resolved to present Gen. Lane with a gold medal worth \$1000.

Later accounts from the Brazos say that several Mexicans have been murdered on the San Tenango road, near Matamoros.

Raymantas, a noted outlaw, was among the slain. The murders are supposed to have occurred in conflicts between the murdered and the Guerrillas.

Governor Morales of the St. Naveau Leon, having been aiding the guerrillas, has been deposed in a proclamation issued by Gov. Tibbats, military Governor of Monterey.

Canalis is still levying tribute upon the traders.

The poetry of "D. S. F." must be placed on the Procrustean bedstead.—Some of his lines need lopping off, and some need stretching, to make them of an equal length.

"I do not express an opinion lightly formed, but one upon which I would stake my existence, that, whether the principle of the Wilmot Proviso be enacted or not, slavery will never exist in any State which may be hereafter formed west of the Rio Grande."—Waddy Thompson.

This language is spoken by one who has based his opinion on the fact that there is no real necessity or apology for slavery in the country of which he speaks. But the fact is, that in spite of this natural unfitnes, slaves have already been carried to California, and the beginning of a system of black servitude established, against the local law, and the law of nations, and if the above quotation be true, against the law of nature itself.—Albany Atlas.

A SOLDIER'S FIRST FIGHT.—A young soldier of the 7th Infantry, describing his first fight, at the National Bridge in Mexico, says—"My feelings, at the first fire I am unable to describe. I did not feel inclined to run, yet was afraid to fire for fear I should kill somebody—but after two or three rounds it was all over, and I fired with the rest of them."

CONGRESSIONAL.

The interest and importance of the moves in Congress begin to increase.—Prominent members are showing their hands.

In discussing a bill for increasing the Army in Mexico, Mr. Hale took occasion to define his position on the War.—From his remarks we take the following extract. His sentiments, for their manliness and independence, will commend themselves to the approval of our readers.

"Sir, I do not know but that my ideas may be peculiar upon this subject, but I believe that the war was commenced in falsehood, and prosecuted in injustice, and that the institutions of the United States are in more danger at this moment of annihilation, than those of Mexico; and I have no sympathy with those gentlemen who tell us that this measure has no connection with the origin of the war; I think it has everything to do with it, and I would like to see gentlemen who think otherwise solve this problem, and inform us how long it will take, in the manner we are going on, to arrive at the end of the war.

"I would that they would tell us how long must we persevere in a wrong cause before we shall come out right?

"I would be glad if they would tell us another thing. I would like to hear them demonstrate to us how much better it is to conquer a peace than to keep a peace. Conquer a peace! that seems to be a sort of magical phrase; and the course recommended to effect it reminds me of the manner of treating a patient pursued by an old Spanish physician, who fancied that by letting blood and administering warm water he could cure all diseases. In proceeding with this practice, it was found that his patients all died; the Doctor said that the reason was because he did not take enough blood from them. He took more from his next patients, and they continued to die; and upon a consultation as to whether some other mode of treatment might not be attended with better results, he said he would listen to the recommendation for a change of treatment, if he had not written a book upon the subject. Well, sir, the President has written a book, and requires of us that we should follow it. Now, recognising no such obligation as that, I desire that this measure be discussed; I desire that this subject should be discussed fully, freely, and fairly, as embraced in the resolutions proposed by the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from New York, and that those of the Senator from South Carolina should take precedence of those offered by the Senator from N. Y., for the resolutions of the Senator from S. Carolina relate to the question how much territory we shall rob Mexico of; and the Senator from New York, tells us how to take care of the spoils after we have got them. I therefore think that the resolutions of the Senator from South Carolina should take precedence of those of the Senator from New York, and that they should both take precedence of this bill. I desire that the question should be presented in such a manner that the whole country may understand it; and, sir, it is all involved in this ten regiment bill. It seems to me, the question presented by this bill will determine the whole matter. If we are to go on and follow the course pointed out by the President, and give him ten regiments of regulars and twenty of volunteers in addition, then, of course this bill is to be passed.

"But it, as I believe, the war was commenced in error, here is the place to stop; and, with my consent, the first dollar shall not go from the National Treasury, until the President informs us how much he supposes will be required to bring the army home by the shortest and cheapest route. For this purpose he shall have money, but not with my vote for continuing the war with an indefinite purpose. I think it is time that the country should understand what we are aiming at, and I think that the belief of a great majority of the people already is, that the war was not only a crime, but a blunder; and it is this which calls attention to it more forcibly than if it had remained simply a crime—an unfortunate one, certainly, when viewed in the best light. And I am willing, that if the expression of this view should bring ever so much approbrium, that it should come now. It seems to me that those who view the policy of the Administration as a miserable one should boldly and distinctly say so, and vote accordingly. Let us not be guilty of the miserable inconsistency of saying that this war is an error, and of still voting supplies to enable the President to carry it on. Let Congress, or whom the responsibility rests, and to whom the country will look in this matter, take the war into their own hands, and declare distinctly and unequivocally to the country what they intend, and what they desire.

"I do not know that there is a single member on this floor who sympathizes with me in the view which I take; but I believe that this war marks the age as barbarous, and that we are vastly more in danger of bringing ruin and destruction

upon our own institutions, than those of the country with which we are at war. I want the question presented boldly—not by way of problem or mere abstraction. For one, my mind is made up; not the first dollar shall the President take, by my vote, for either regular or volunteer force, until he comes forward and informs the country how much he does want in order to secure an honorable peace, and the mode in which he proposes to effect so desirable a result. The other day the honorable Senator from Michigan told us that every man, woman, and child, in the country, knew what we wanted. I confess I heard this assertion with some astonishment; for if it be true, I could not class myself with either man, woman, or child—for I confess I did not know.—Nor was I in the least enlightened when the honorable Senator added that it was indemnity and satisfaction.

"Mr. Cass.—I beg the honorable Senator's pardon; that was not my expression; indemnity and security were the words I used.

"Mr. Hale.—Well, I have not got any light yet.

"Mr. Cass.—That is not my fault.

"Mr. Hale.—No, sir, it is owing to my opacity, probably; but, waiving for the present the discussion, whether it is owing to the inability of the honorable Senator to impart, or of myself to receive light, I proceed.

"Indemnity and security. Indemnity for what? Security for what? Here endeth the first lesson. We do not know, we are as much in the dark as ever. I do not intend at this time to do more than to make these general remarks. On some future occasion I propose, not with the hope of influencing the action of the Senate, but to place myself aright before those who have sent me here, to express my views more fully in regard to the war. And permit me to say here, that I think the origin of the war lies a little deeper than any of the causes which have been assigned by those who have spoken upon the subject. I believe the origin of the war lies in the avowed object of the American Government to perpetuate the institution of American slavery. That I believe to be the true design and purpose of this war; and if it had not been for that cause we never should have had it. Believing this to be the fact, and that any exposition of the origin and cause of this war, which stops short of that, stops short of the truth, I shall endeavor on some subsequent occasion, with the indulgence of the Senate, to satisfy the country, by reference to the official documents, that such is the origin and purpose of the war, and to indicate my own views of the true policy to be pursued in reference thereto."

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Cass to take up the bill, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashely, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Bradbury, Breese, Cass, Davis of Miss., Dickinson, Dix, Douglass, Felch, Foote, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott.—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Greene, Hale, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Mangum, Phelps, Underwood, Upham, Yulee.—19.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

In the Senate, Jan. 4, Mr. Calhoun spoke upon his Resolutions. We find the following abstract of his speech in the Era.

He avowed that he occupied precisely the same position he did last winter.—The views he then took, he now held.—He had opposed the war, not only because it was unnecessary, might easily have been avoided, and the allegations made in its favor were not founded in truth, but from high considerations of reason and policy. But after its declaration, he felt bound to acquiesce, and use all his influence to limit the evil growing out of it.

With this view he proposed the policy of a defensive line. Party considerations had nothing to do with him. When he might have occasion to dissent from the policy of the President, he should do it with becoming decorum. When he urged the defensive line policy, we had in our possession all the territory of Mexico necessary for purposes of indemnity—territory unoccupied. That policy was the only certain mode of terminating the war successfully. It must have saved both men and money. Any other course would expose us to incalculable evils. The President took a different view. Congress sustained him. The war has been waged vigorously—our arms everywhere triumphant—the Mexican armies annihilated—the city of Mexico itself in our possession. But what have we gained? Have we conquered peace? Has a treaty been obtained?—Indemnity secured? No, no. Every object is further off than ever.

The reason is clear. The plan of the campaign was erroneous—the object mistaken—indemnity sought in a wrong way. It was in our power to take it—we aimed at it by treaty, and failed. Our sole

gain was military glory, achieved at an expense of forty millions of dollars, and thousands of lives.

He went into a calculation to show that a defensive line could easily be maintained, and at comparatively small cost.

Another campaign was to be provided for—what now shall be done? The President recommends the vigorous prosecution of the war, not for conquest, but for peace. He could not approve or support such policy. The cost of another campaign would be still greater—it would reach sixty millions of dollars. The army would be raised to seventy thousand men. Last year an unfortunate famine in the Old World furnished a rich market for our products, and the returns in specie were large. Now there is a panic in the money market. Specie is going abroad, and specie is sent to Mexico. The Treasury is drained at both ends. Men may be raised; money cannot be had so easily.

But, suppose the war successful—and he had no fears for our arms—the more successfully it was prosecuted, the more certainly would the objects avowed by the Government, be defeated, and the objects disavowed, be forced upon us.

On this point, he dwelt with much force, showing that the inevitable tendency of the policy recommended in the Message, was, to the extinction of the nationality of Mexico.

He spoke at large upon the policy of subjugating Mexico, and annexing her States as provinces or as States. Annexation could never be voluntary—and who could desire it? Ours was the Government of the White man. No other than the Caucasian race can sustain a free, republican Government. The Spanish South American Republic had failed, because they had abolished the relation which placed the inferior race in subjection to the superior. One million of the Mexicans was from the old Castilian stock. One or two millions more were of the white race. He protested again and again against the incorporation of such a people with us.

The consequences of the policy of conquest were clearly and forcibly traced. He showed how the States would be merged in the Union, and the Legislature in the Executive power.

He then appealed to the Democratic Senators. This war was causing a total reversal of Democratic policy in all our internal concerns. He showed how they were becoming the promoters of a Paper Currency, Public Debt, Executive Patronage, Protection, &c.

The Pittsburg Journal says, of Mr. Hudson's resolutions authorizing the withdrawal of our troops, the relinquishing our demands for indemnity, and for a convention to adjust the differences between our country and Mexico,

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was negatived by a vote of 54 yeas, to 125 nays. The resolution was then rejected—yeas 41, nays 187.

The House then passed two resolutions of Mr. Houston returning thanks, &c. to Gen. Scott.

Mr. Ashman moved, as an amendment, that "the war was unnecessary, and begun by the President," which, after considerable debate, was adopted, yeas 85, nays 81.

The resolution as amended lies over.

Jan. 7.

The ten million bill is under discussion to-day in the Senate. The debates upon it are warm. In the House the proceedings continue without interst.

Jan. 8.

The time of the Senate is occupied in discussing the ten regiment bill.

Proceedings in the House are unimportant.

The bill authorizing the raising of ten regiments to serve in the Mexican war, being before the Senate, Messrs. Webster and Hale opposed its passage with great ability.

HOUSE.—The Committee of the Whole was engaged on the subject of the Richmond mail Route. Mr. Meade advocated an amendment fixing the rates of compensation for carrying the mail by land.

Jan. 10.

SENATE.—Bill to establish territorial government for California was passed.

Hannegan submitted resolutions declaring that no treaty should be made which did not declare a boundary line capable of military defence; that no monarchical government should be allowed in Mexico; and that it ought not to be held as a province.

Appropriations to build dry dock in Brooklyn passed.

Bill authorizing Assistant Purser for Navy passed.

Reverdy Johnson spoke in favor of the Ten Regiment Bill. Adjourned.

Jan. 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis submitted a resolution calling on the President to communicate certain letters from Gens. Taylor and Scott on the subject of forced contributions in Mexico. Lies over.

Mr. Baldwin offered a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence of Mr. Trent while commissioner to negotiate peace during the armistice last year.

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Richie and Heiss were re-admitted. Reverdy Johnson finished a speech in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The House went into committee of the whole on the President's message. Mr. Stewart of Pa. reviewed the Secretary of the Treasury's report. Mr. Venable supported the war and was in favor of taking New Mexico and California as indemnity.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The following summary was forwarded from Europe by the "Learned Blacksmith" for his own paper:

INFLUENZA. The whole of Europe is hoarse, feverish, and half bed-ridden, with this epidemic. Last week, of about 800 pupils in the Blue Coat School, London, 300 were in bed. Other schools have now from 100 to 200 of their number on the sick list. The number of deaths in the metropolis last week was increased sixty per cent. by the prevalence and malignity of the malady.

THE CHOLERA has already appeared in some of the French ports on the Mediterranean, and some cases were reported to have occurred in Great Britain, but these lack confirmation.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT is now well under way in the discussion of important measures, which must affect the condition of every section of the empire. After a vigorous debate in the Commons, leave has been granted to bring in a bill to coerce some of the districts of Ireland to a greater respect for human life; but with this bill another will be insisted on, to coerce the landlords to cease from that exasperating oppression which would make wise men mad in any country, much more the poor, ignorant Irish peasants, who have no experimental reason to regard the law of their land aught else than a big, sharp-toothed bull-dog set upon them in every lane of life and labor. We have not the slightest doubt, that many of these Irish peasants who have been stung to acts of violence, have seen some of their children die of starvation before their eyes, without feeling an impulse in their despair to put forth a hand to take what was not their own, though it would have saved a life in which their own hearts lived. But when one of their countrymen, their landlord comes, with the law in his right hand, to tear down the clay cabin over their heads, and evict its feeble, feverish, famishing tenants into the street, to cradle their sick children in the ditches, human nature, of the Irish genus, is pushed to extremities which coercion bills can hardly repress. The West India planters are bent upon effecting a great immigration of Africans, to fill their cane and coffee fields with labor of a cheaper and more slavish grade than the emancipated colored people of the islands can supply. The Abolitionists of Great Britain will array a powerful antagonism to this measure, which they have good reason to believe, would reproduce a species of legal slave-trade. The Navigation laws will go clean by the board, in all probability, during the present session. The keystone of the restrictive system in Europe has fallen in, and masses of the combrous wall come tumbling down from month to month.

SWITZERLAND. The civil war has terminated in this little Republic, by the surrender of all the cantons of the Sonderbund to the federal forces. The basis of their condition and future compact is not yet adjusted.

BELOUIS is "going ahead" finely in their postal reformation. They have reduced the postage on newspapers to five centimes, or to one cent; and are debating whether letters shall be charged one penny or two pence.

FOREIGN INVASION. This is the "Budget" time in British legislation, or when supplies are asked and granted for the different departments of the government. It is a time, according to the showing of some great men, when a foreign invasion from France may be expected almost hourly, and without any declaration or cause of war. The Duke of Wellington has come out with an earnest appeal to the country to wake from its lethargy and arm itself to the teeth, lest the French shall come down upon them on some foggy night, and run away with the island. The people, we believe, are getting accustomed to these periodical apprehensions, and fully understand why they never occur except early in the session of Parliament. Why should there not be danger of foreign invasion when 12,000 applications for commissions in the British army are known to be lying on hand at one time, at the department which disburses such offers!

THE "CALAMITY" OF CREEDS. The Worcester Chronicle says, that a petition to Parliament against the admission of Jews to the Legislature, is in course of signature in that city. It prays the house "not to sanction any measure which would consummate so grievous a calamity!"

A NEW ERA in international int-

course will be ushered in on the first of January. There will be a weekly departure for, and arrival from, America, on a steam packet. A column of English and foreign news will be as common to all the weekly newspapers in the United States, as if England, France, and Germany, were respectively States of our Union. This system will virtually take us back to the editorial chair of the Citizen.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE is making fine headway on the current of public opinion in England. Several influential papers have recently taken up the idea, and advocated it with earnestness and ability.—Inland penny postage in America, is all that is wanting to prove that penny postage for the ocean will pay.

RAGGED SCHOOLS. We scarcely slept a wink for two nights after our first visit to one of these theatres of heroic philanthropy. We wish we could take a dozen of our young friends in America, into one of these interesting places, that they might see what little boys and girls are brought out from the low, dark lanes and alleys of this great city, and what clothes they try to wear, and would wear, were it not for the wind. We went out with the teacher of one of these schools one afternoon, and helped him to bring in a dozen of these little destitute creatures. We baited them into groups with little books and the "Bonds." Then he went before and we brought up the rear, and all went into the school room, and as soon as they had sat down together upon a bench, all the children arose and sang a sweet hymn beautifully. The poor young creatures! it was enough to make one weep to think that music had been left in their hearts, after all they had suffered. We will not say another word about them now. The Junior Editor and myself have been talking over a plan connected with them which we shall present to our young friends of the Citizen circle one of these days.

INDEPENDENCE OF BRITISH DEPENDENCIES. There are some inequalities in favor of the smallest of the British Isles, which compensate them for many inconveniences. For instance, the inhabitants of the Isles of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey, are exempted from some of the heavy taxes imposed upon the people of England. Every pound of tea consumed in England, whatever be its quality, is taxed 2s 2d, or about 54 cents; while tea comes into Jersey and Guernsey free of duty. This gives the tea drinkers of those small islands an immense advantage over the large islanders.—Their annual consumption is 4 lb. 4 oz. per head; while in England it is only 1 lb. 10 oz. per head. The English tea drinkers are beginning to grumble at this disparity.

THE CHOLERA IN THE EAST.—Rev. Edwin E. Bliss, missionary at Trebizond, writes to his parents at West Springfield, referring to the spread of that scourge of the East, the Cholera. It is dated Oct. 7, 1847:

"The Cholera has been raging in our city for the last three weeks, cutting down 1400 people. In the space of three days, while the disease was at its height, 700 persons died. The crisis has now passed."

Orooomiah, Sept. 15.

"To-day I returned with my family to our healthy retreat. The ravages of the cholera in the city of Orooomiah, have been awful beyond description, during the last 25 days. On the lowest probable estimate, though absolute accuracy is not attempted, one-fifth, at least, of its population, consisting of about twenty-five thousand souls, have been cut down during this period. The disease has now abated in the city, but is still abroad in the villages on the Plain of Orooomiah, though in a milder form. Our mission, and our Nestorian helpers, with the exception of one printer and one village school teacher, have all hitherto been graciously spared, during this fearful visitation.—J. Perkins."

VARIETY.

Is there a mechanic or laborer who finds it difficult to provide for the necessities of life for his family, and yet spends twelve-and-a-half cents a day for strong drink? Let him remember that this small sum will in one year amount to forty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, and will purchase, when the markets are cheapest, the following articles viz:—

3 tons of coal,	\$15 00
1 load of wood,	1 65
2 lbs. of flour,	11 00
200 lbs. Indian meal,	3 00
200 lbs. of pork,	11 00
8 bushels of potatoes,	4 00
	\$45 62

Into a house thus supplied, hunger and cold would not enter. And if to these articles be added what before he has felt able to purchase, abundance and comfort would be the inmates of his dwelling.

The Fremont Trial, which, if it ever end, is likely to end in smoke, is said to have cost the nation \$60,000 already. But never mind Uncle Samuel's rich-

SEEKING THE ELEPHANT.—It may be doubted whether there was much more excitement in the vicinity of Vera Cruz or Cerro Gordo during the recent contest, than there was yesterday in the neighborhood of Messrs. Waring & Co.'s Menagerie in Walnut street, owing to the celebrated elephant, Columbus, throwing his keeper in the air. The keeper, Wm. Kelly, of New York, whose acquaintance with Columbus was only short, was employed after one o'clock in paring his feet and preparing him for exhibition in the afternoon, when the animal becoming restive, Kelly left him and procured a fork with which to chastise him; but the sagacious animal seeing him returning with the weapon, screamed, and instantly seized him with his extended trunk and threw him twice into the air, and then left him, foaming with rage. He instantly knocked down the cages in which were a hyena and a wolf, both of which escaped and ran several times around the ring before they were captured and secured. It was a fearful time, for all the animals, from the King of the forest down to the most insignificant reptile, were struck with consternation, and each gave vent, in its own peculiar manner, to the dread that pervaded it.

This noble elephant, seeing Mr. Waring and his men taking measures to secure him, rushed towards them, and they escaped up the seats for the audience, followed by him, but the flooring and seats gave way under his ponderous weight. Mr. Driesback, Mr. Waring, and others then obtained a cable, which was placed in the centre of the ring, and succeeded in noosing him by the leg; they then retreated toward the southerly corner of the menagerie, where the animal followed them. Managing to elude him, they, after great effort, and striking him, very severely with pitchforks, got into manacles on his legs. At length they got him into the middle of the ring, where we last saw him at half past five. He was then apparently humble, having bled profusely and suffered considerably. He tore up and broke all the seats in the ring that came within his reach, with as much ease as if they had been merely pipe-stems.

Kelly had, it was rumored, his right hip and thigh dreadfully fractured. His leg, it was said, was amputated. During these exciting scenes the Mayor, accompanied by a number of the police, made his appearance. Two six-pounders were placed, one in front and the other at the back of the menagerie, with a view to shoot the animal should he attempt to make his exit at either point.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Mirror speaks thus of John Quincy Adams, as he appears at present in Congress:

Mr. Adams was early at his seat to-day, notwithstanding the violence of the storm, but every wim of life has vanished from his venerable face, and a paleness of complexion, almost luminous, betokens his near approach to a brighter and a better world. In gazing upon him as he quietly sat there amid the robust and bustling throng, with his keen eyes still sparkling like diamonds in the snow, one loses for a moment all particular remembrances of the man, in silent reverence for the devoted patriot and sage, who, full of years and honors, perseveres in the service of his country to the very threshold of eternity. His intellect remains clear and vigorous, and his interest in public affairs increases with his ebbing sands, which already seems to be so low in the glass that the slightest shake would exhaust the last golden grain of mortal life. There is a sanctity in the presence of one so venerable in wisdom and in years, as he approaches

"The shore of that immortal sea Which brought us hither"—that should soften the language of his political enemies into tones of the most respectful tenderness and reverence.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing under date of Dec. 16, says:

We have lately received from various sources of the South, such opinions as to the state of things in Mexico, as serve to preclude the possibility of obtaining a treaty of peace. These opinions are founded upon the representations of military men and others, who are practically acquainted with the subject.

One letter says—Mexico will not make peace. All your rumors at Washington on this subject are absurd. There is no hope of it—not the most distant.—The body of the nation are bitter against us, and the better classes actually dread the withdrawal of our army, for fear of perfect anarchy, and one scene of general plunder, and they therefore, oppose peace."

There are 3,300 women attached to the American army in Mexico for washing, mending and attending the sick.

A NEW CANNON.—The famous Duke de Montpensier has set his wits to work, and invented a cannon which can be taken to pieces, and can be carried by men. It is to be employed against the Arabs.

Boswell and "The Bear" were conversing upon the conduct of a planter, who so flung his slave that he died. The Doctor thundered savagely. "Well, but," said Boswell, deprecatingly, "I have always held the man with the black face to be a connecting link between a man and a brute."

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson, rolling his huge form from side to side, "and I have always held the man with a black heart to be a connecting link between a brute and the devil."

MORE ANNEXATION.—The editor of the Maine Farmer intimates that the design of our Government in sending an expedition to the Dead Sea, may be to fish up Sodom and Gomorrah, and annex them to the United States.

SEDUCTION AND DEATH.—The Cincinnati Chronicle notices the death of a very interesting young girl in that city, who died a martyr in consequence of having been seduced and abandoned by a man who called himself Franklin Ward. The poor creature, when she ascertained the character of the villain who had ruined her, positively refused all nourishment, and perished miserably from starvation.

A person being asked what was meant by the realities of life answered—

"Real estate, real money, and a real good dinner, none of which could be realized without real hard work."

Hon. Timothy Pitkin of Connecticut, died recently after a short illness, nearly eighty years of age.

He was a member of Congress from 1805 to 1819, and was highly esteemed in public and private life.

We very much regret to see that a bill to exempt from execution the Homestead to the value of \$500 has been indefinitely postponed by the Legislature at Tennessee. The vote stood 50 to 13.

ILLINOIS.—On Saturday, at the door of the court house, a scene new to many of our citizens was witnessed. A negro woman nearly or quite blind, and a negro girl ten or twelve years of age, were exposed at public sale for jail fees. The service of the girl was sold at one dollar per month for the term of one year, as we understood; no bidders for the blind woman, who, we understood, was the mother of the child. These blacks were taken up by Robert Reed, living near Perry, as runaway slaves, and no owner having appeared to claim them within the time allotted by law, they were exposed to public sale by the sheriff for the expenses of their involuntary confinement, costs, &c. The mother will have to go to the poor-house and become a county charge. Mr. Reed will have the satisfaction, if any it be, of separating a mother and child, and of imposing a bill of expense upon our county.—*Pittsfield (Ill.) Free Press.*

Why is Illinois ranked among free States?

Mr. Clay in Favor of Assuming the Debt of Texas! In his Lexington speech he declared as follows:—"In my humble opinion, we are now bound, in honor and morality, to pay the debt of Texas!"

A curious machine for making suspender buttons has been invented and is in use at Newark, New Jersey. It makes complete in one operation the bow for suspender buckles, lettered and ornamented, at the rate of from thirty to forty per minute. The aggregate consumption in the United States of this small article amounts to upwards of \$200,000 annually, nine-tenths of which are imported from France.

A new state, it is said, is about to spring into existence, called Minesota, whose port of entry will embrace the western extremity of Lake Superior. Excellent coal lands lie between that harbor and the Red River settlement.

DIED.

Died at Union Village O. on Sunday the 12th of Dec. last, LAZARUS GREEN, of Washington Macomb, Co., Michigan, in the 68th year of his age, while on a journey to visit his brother in Ohio.

The deceased was a warm friend of the Slave, and an earnest advocate of human rights.

"Most gloomily, strikes the tolling knell Man's dying ear on foreign shores, When unknown faces gather round And unknown forms are bending o'er; When stranger hands must dress the bier, Follow the grave and drop the tear."

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS.

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

A B Sumner,	2.00 to 331, or Oct 30, 1848
L C Watkins,	2.00 to 324, or Oct 6, 1848
A Spence,	1.75 to 337, or Oct 3, 1847
E S Smith,	1.00 to 292, or Nov 30, 1847
J G Foot,	0.50 to 340, or Oct 30, 1847
H Peters,	1.00 to 335, or Mar 4, 1848
J Glasbrook,	4.00 to 333, or Jan 15, 1848
J B Pinkney,	1.50 to 331, or Jan 15, 1848
W Savage,	2.00 to 330, or Nov 24, 1848
A Stannard,	4.00
B Chapman,	2.00
E Westbrook,	2.00
C Bradish,	2.00 to 406, or Dec 20, 1847

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

Wm. R. PERRY, Book Store, Ann Arbor.
MAYNARD, Druggist, Ann Arbor.
T. A. HAVILAND, Machinist, Ann Arbor.
W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER & Co., Manufacturers, Seco.
Wm. WELLES, Abstractor, Ann Arbor.
C. P. QUINCY, Gold Pans, Detroit.
W. W. DEXTER & Co., Jewelers, Dexter.
T. H. AMSTONG, Hats, &c., Detroit.
S. W. FOSTER, Pressing Machine, Seco.
CONROUSE & SEISSER, Millinery, Jackson.
T. H. AMSTONG, Hat Store, Detroit.
C. CLARK, Low Office, Ann Arbor.
E. G. BURGON, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
F. J. B. CHASE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.
W. F. SHADDOCK, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.
COOK & REYNOLDS, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.
W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.
M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
S. D. BROWN, Ornamental Painter, Seco.
STEVENS & ZIGG, Upholsters, Detroit.
Wm. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor.
J. W. TILMAN, C. Wine Warehouse, Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit.
LA DUE & ELDRIDGE, Tailors, Detroit.
H. B. MARSH, Jeweler, Detroit.
Mrs. C. BUFFINGTON, Millinery, Ann Arbor.
J. H. Lusk, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
J. H. MOSHER, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.
G. F. LAWRE, Bookseller, Detroit.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—W. SHERMAN COUNTY, ss.—At a Session of the Probate Court for the County of Sherman, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Ann Arbor the 10th day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.—Present, ELIAS M. SKINNER, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Probate of the Will of Guy Beckley, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of James B. Gott and Phylis B. Beckley, representing that Guy Beckley in his lifetime made and published his last will and testament (which is now on file in the Probate Office in said county) but that said James B. Gott and Phylis B. Beckley are appointed in said will as Executor and Executrix, praying that the said will may be proved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary thereon may be granted to them.—Thereupon it is ordered that the consideration of said petition be postponed to the 8th day of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Probate office of said County, to the end that the heirs and all other persons interested in said estate may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. And it is further ordered that the petitioners cause a copy of this order to be published in the Signal of Liberty, a public newspaper published in said county, for three weeks successively, once in each week, previous to the time above appointed for the hearing of said petition. ELIAS M. SKINNER, Judge of Probate.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm heretofore existing under the name of Gibson & McAllister is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, will please call on or settle with G. L. McAllister, who is authorized to transact the business of the late firm.

REUBEN B. GIBSON,
GEO. L. McALLISTER.

January 4th, 1848.

P. S.—G. L. McAllister will continue in the—milling business as usual at the "Delhi Mills." 350

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK!

C. BLISS, HAVING just returned from New York with a well selected assortment of goods pertaining to his line, is now prepared to wait upon those who may call on him with a call, at his old stand on Main street, 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, Miniature Cases, Gold Pens, WITH CASE AS LOW AS \$2. Pinsted and Britania Candles, Sticks, Plated and Brass Spiffers and Trays, Castors, Coral Necklaces, Kryed and common Frames, Flies, Accordeons, Violins and strings, extra Low, fine Guitars, Bridges, &c., Guitars and strings, Music Boxes, Silver, German and Plated spoons, fine cutlery, patent knife sharpeners, a great variety of toys, perfume, steel bag and purse clasps, steel beads and vases twist.

Brass Clocks for \$3, clothes, hair, lather, tooth and nail Brushes; Combs, Wallets, &c. or 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

HOMOEOPATHY.

BLACKWOOD & ELDRIDGE, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS, Office on Main st. opposite Crane's Block.

THIS FIRM, in presenting their card to the public, solicit no more favor, than an enlightened community may adjudge their merits as physicians to be deserving of.

Since the introduction of Homoeopathy in this village, it has been constantly gathering laurels in the cure of disease, and winning the confidence of all who have seen and felt its superior efficacy over all other systems of medicine in healing the sick and restoring health. The same success is shown to it wherever it is spread. We wish to let the community judge of the comparative merits of Homoeopathy and Allopathy—New School and Old School Medicine. Let Allopathy come with her leech, lancet, blister, calomel, quinine, and all her instruments of torture; then mark the bills of mortality over her signature.—Look at the long list of diseases, said by doctors to be incurable. What a fearful per centum of the great variety of human ailments has always proved fatal! What safety for the poor sufferer in the midst of the malignant epidemics that sometimes scourge our race! How touch the efforts of the Old School in the Cholera, for instance, or yellow fever, scarlet fever, typhus, congestion of the head, lungs or abdomen, typhoid fever, black vomit or erysipelas, &c. But how different the results under homoeopathic treatment. Her tables show that all these diseases are at once a disordered of their course. Diseases, too, are for the most part radically cured by Homoeopathy, as thousands of living witnesses can bear testimony. Many of whom, like the woman in the Scriptures, had spent all their substance upon physicians for many years, without relief, until they had applied to Homoeopathy. And yet there are physicians who affect to sneer at every thing like improvement in medicine, and shut their eyes against the light that we so gladly find in the art of healing. Holding fast to their idols, they continually cry out, "great is Diana of the Ephesus!" But "by their fruits ye shall know them."

Tuesday of each week, as far as possible, shall be set apart for the reception of patients, so that persons coming from a distance may not be left off on that account.

Ann Arbor, 19th Dec., 1847. 348

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 warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL & WINTER MEDICINE

The great beauty and superiority of this SARSAPARILLA over all other medicines, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;

2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 1,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy of the Bladder;

8,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, &c. &c., together with various other cases of Sick Head Ache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c. &c.

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON!

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has not only been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This SARSAPARILLA is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. It has not only removed the cause of disease, but it has prepared them for the Summer season. It has not only been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Cough, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Dropsy of the Lungs, Expectorations, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

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 a consumption, and I was not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and raised my cough much bad matter, and for the last few months previous to using your SARSAPARILLA, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the Consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that, to my surprise, after using three bottles of your SARSAPARILLA, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, in the papers, if you choose.

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, and are "out of spirits," use a bottle or two of Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA. It will cleanse your blood, remove all the impurities, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

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.

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.

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 complaint, and had 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.

Yours, truly, JOHN HALL, 49 Fulton st.

Thomas Smith, Printer, 162 Nassau st., 31 story, cured of a long standing and aggravated case of the Piles.

For sale by MAYNARDS, General Agents, Ann Arbor.

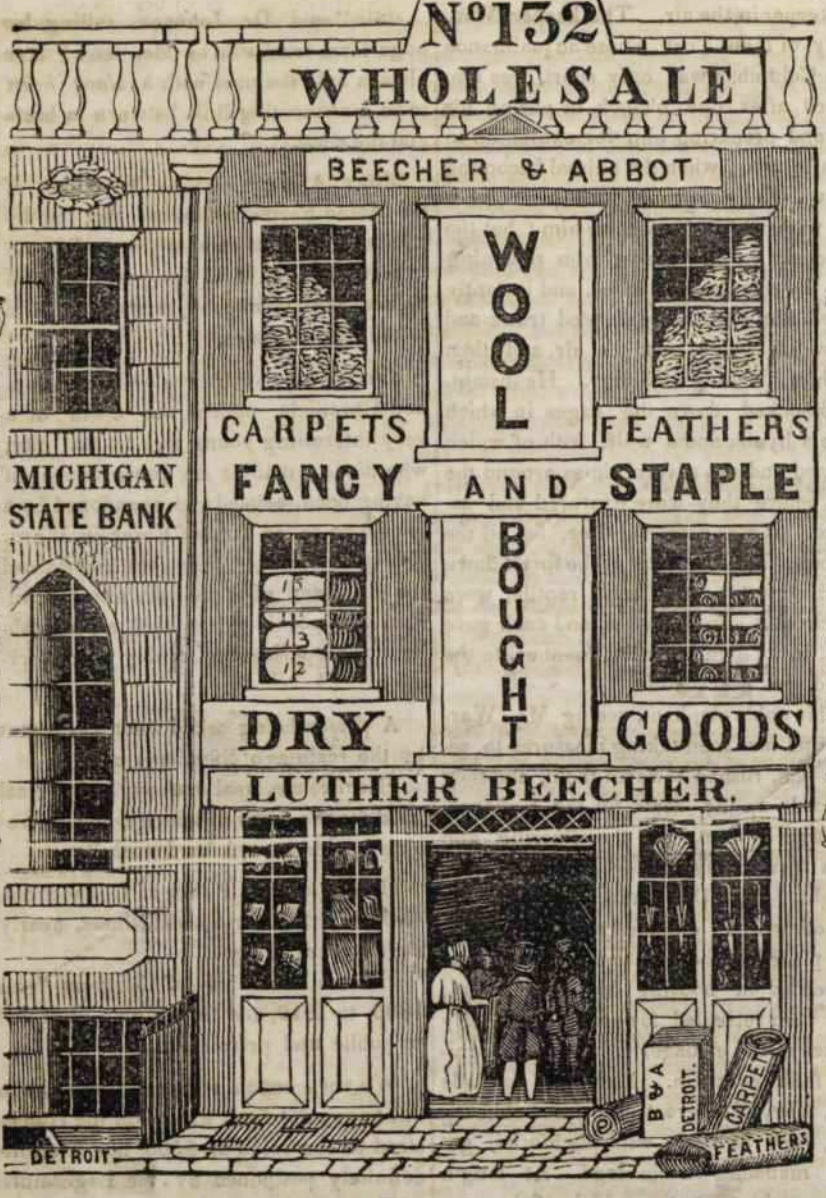
PAINTS, Oils, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Brushes, Gesso, Putty, Glaziers, Dye-stuffs, &c., a large stock on hand.

MAYNARDS.

NEXT DOOR TO MICHIGAN STATE BANK. BEECHER & ABBOT.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

No. 132 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit—Old stand of



our attention is invited to the best stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever brought to this City. Also, to the largest and cheapest stock of

BRUSSELS CARPETS

Warranted to have been imported within the last 20 days. Also, a splendid assortment of

ENGLISH INGRAIN AND LOWELL 2 PLY CARPETS, ALL WOOL. At from 50 cents to \$1 per yard, and every other variety of Carpets at from 1s.3d. to 4s. per yard. Also,

Oil Cloths, Brussels Rugs, Window Shades, Wall Paper Hangings, Feathers, Matings, &c. &c.

NEW LEATHER STORE.



LA DUE & ELDRED,

(Successors to Eldred & Co.)

NO. 84 WOODWARD AVENUE, Directly Opposite the Episcopal Church, DETROIT.

ARE happy to inform the late customers of Eldred & Co. and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing, a superior article of

Leather, Findings.

And are constantly receiving a full supply of

Spanish and Slaughter Sole LEATHER, Deer, Goat and Lamb Binding, Hemlock and Oak Upper do, Morocco of all kinds, Harness and Bridle do, Shoe Thread, Tacks, Sparables, Skirting and Russet Bridle do, Shoe Knives, Pincers, Hammers, Belt, Band and Welt do, Bow Cord and Webbing, Horse and Siring do, Awns and Bristles, African and Slaughter KIP SKINS, Lasts, Boot Trees and Crimps, Oak and Hemlock CALF do, French Calf Skins, Bank, Shore and Straits Oil, &c. &c.

White, Russet and Colored Linings, All of which they offer on very reasonable terms.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND SKINS.

DETOIT, 1847. 337-ly

PERRY'S BOOK STORE, EPISTLE No. 4.

READ AND CIRCULATE.

THE subscriber has returned from New York with the largest stock of School Books, Blank Books, and Stationery, ever brought to this village, which, when added to his former large stock, will make the most complete assortment in this State, all of which will sell at very low prices for Cash. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, PENS, Ink, Quills, Sticks, Sand, Blank Books, Sand Paper, and

2500 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS, Borden, Fire Boards, and Window Curtains, all unusually cheap and nice. Also Books suitable for, and sufficient to furnish

100 TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

School Inspectors and others interested, are respectfully requested to examine his stock and prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell so low as to make it an object not to go further

YOUTH'S BOOKS.

Moral, Religious, instructive and amusing such as may safely be put into the hands of children.

100 Gold Pens.

Gold Pens, Silver Pens, Ever Points, Callenders, Hydrastate and Pump Inkstands, and many other desirable and fancy articles of Stationery.

Also, Razors, Straps, Hones, Clothes Brushes, Lather Brushes, Hair Oil, Ox Marrow, Perfumes, Fancy Soaps and Wafers, and lots of fixtures for comfort and economy, at

PERRY'S BOOK STORE,

Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Hawkins' Block, No. 2, west side of the Court House Square. It is desirable that it should be understood that persons in the County, sending cash orders, may depend upon receiving books or stationery on as favorable terms as though present to make the purchase.

W. R. PERRY. Ann Arbor, Dec. 1847. 248-ff.

CASH

Will be paid for

COUNTY ORDERS

DRAWN on any of the counties of this State, or money will be loaned on them 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.

314-3m G. F. LEWIS.

Land for sale.

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

JAMES H. MOSHER. Ann Arbor, Nov. 4, 1847. 341-3m.

TO ATTORNEYS

AND OTHERS WISHING DEEDS ACKNOWLEDGED or Depositions taken to be used in either of the States 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 first door towards 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. for persons residing at a distance by addressing him by mail. 244-3m

Hat, Cap, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

T. H. ARMSTRONG,

HAVING taken the Stand No. 58, Woodward Avenue, 3 doors north of Doty's Auction Room, recently occupied by J. G. Crane, as a Hat Store; and also engaged in manufacturing every description of

HATS & CAPS. He is now prepared to offer to the Public every article in his line, either of his own or eastern manufacture, twenty-five per cent less than have been offered in this market. In his stock will be found Fine Vests, Sattin Beaver, Otter, Brush and Sporting Hats, Fine Cloth, Silk, Plush, Oil Silk and Velvet Caps; also, Rich Silk Cravats, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs; Kid, Thread, Silk, and Buckskin Gloves; Col-lars, Bosoms, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c. 310-ff

WILLIAM A. RAYMOND, OF THE OLD MANHATTAN STORE.

CORNER OF JEFF'N AVE. AND BATES ST. DETROIT.

DRY GOODS

HAS just received a large and complete assortment of

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

Plain & Fancy Laines, Prints, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Plain & Fancy Alpaca, Lyonesse Cloths, Oregon Plaids, Orleans Cloths, and other articles in the line of Dress Goods comprises all the variety which business demands.

SHAWLS.

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

LIVE GESE FEATHERS,

By the pound or hundred weight.

Paper Hangings,

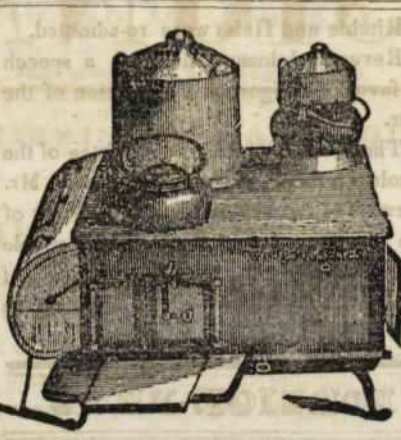
Of all qualities and prices.

PAPER WINDOW CURTAINS, Of the newest patterns, at wholesale or retail. With a stock as well calculated for the country as the city trade, it is confidently expected that the reputation of the "Old Manhattan" for good Goods at cheap rates will be fully sustained. As to that FOUR AND SIXTY TWO, that they have sold so many years, it is hardly necessary to say a word; but if this should meet the eye of any one who has not tried it, he should by all means make the experiment, and see how great a saving may be made by patronizing the Manhattan Store. Detroit, Sept. 22, 1847. 317-6m

Hardware.

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

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



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

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to

WOODS'S NEW HOT AIR COOKING STOVE, which they can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any cooking stove in use. For simplicity in operation, economy in fuel, and for unequalled baking and roasting qualities it is unrivaled. The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of cooking stoves.

Those desirous of getting a good cooking stove for family use, or a public house, would do well by calling and examining the above stove before purchasing elsewhere.

B. B. & W. R. NOYES, Jr. 76 Woodward Avenue 324

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

GESE FEATHERS! PAPER HANGINGS!

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

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

WILLOW WAGGONS, TRAVELING BASKETS, AND BIRD CAGES.

as well as lots of other goods besides Dry Goods may be had very cheap at the "OLD MANHATTAN STORE," Detroit.

W. A. RAYMOND. 17

REMOVAL.

W. B. BOOTE would inform the Customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Book Bindery from the Paper Mill building, where it has formerly been, to the

W. B. BOOTE, No. 5, HURON BLOCK, opposite the Washington House, where he will continue to do all kinds of book binding, in any form to suit the customers. Ann Arbor, May 13, 1847. 316-ff

Maynards ARE IN TOWN AGAIN!

HAVING removed to their new store, where they are receiving an extensive assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Groceries.

With a small, well-selected assortment of DRY GOODS,

All of which they offer to their old friends and new customers at unusual low prices. Anything sold at their store is warranted to be of first quality. They intend hereafter to keep almost every article wanted for family use.

Ann Arbor, June 30, 1847. 323-ff

WOOL, WOOL! CLOTH, CLOTH!

THE undersigned would inform the public that they will continue to manufacture Filled Cloth, Cassimere and Flannel, at their Factory, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor, on Huron River near the Railroad.

TERMS: The price of making cloth will be for Cassimere, 44 cts. per yard; for Filled cloth, 37 cts. per yard; for white Flannel, 20 cts. per yard. We will also exchange cloth for wool on reasonable terms. Wool sent by railroad accompanied with instructions will be promptly attended to.

We have done an extensive business in manufacturing cloth for customers for several years, and believe we give as good satisfaction as any Establishment in the State. We therefore invite our old customers to continue, and new ones to come.

Letters should be addressed to S. W. FOSTER & Co., Scio.

S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April, 1847. 313-ff.

STEEL GOODS!

Purse Silks and Trimmings

SPLENDID FANS, and any quantity of other goods of this sort at the

OLD MANHATTAN STORE. Detroit. 317

FIRE! FIRE!!

THE subscriber continues to act as

Agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. This Company has been in business for the last THIRTY SIX YEARS, and promptly paid all losses during that time, amounting to many Millions of Dollars. Applications by mail, (post paid) or to the subscriber at the Post Office, promptly attended to.

F. J. B. CRANE, Agent. Ann Arbor, July 30, 1847. 331-ly

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.

The business hereafter will be carried on by J. H. Lund who is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of fall and winter goods consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Drugs &c. which he offers to the public cheap for ready payment. Please call and examine goods and prices. J. H. LUND. Ann Arbor, Oct. 29, 1847. 340-ff

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 & Hayward, 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 made to order at the shortest notice. They will be sold on very reasonable terms for Cash, or for notes known to be absolutely good.

The above Machines can be used by four, six or eight horses, and are not liable to be easily broken or damaged. They are well adapted for the use of either Farmers or Jobbers. The Separators can be attached to any geared or strapped machine of any other kind. The subscriber would refer to the following persons who have purchased and used his Machines:

Michael Thompson, Salem, Alexander Doane, James Parker, Alva Pratt, M. A. Gravath, Charles Alexander, Wm. Post, Hinkley & Vinton, Martin Doty, M. P. & A. D. Hadley, Isaac Smith, Wm. Burhans, Northfield.

Particular attention will be paid to REPAIRS. Cash will be paid for

Old Castings.

Persons desirous of purchasing machines are requested to call and examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

T. A. HAVILAND. May 17, 1847. 317ff

Ann Arbor MARBLE YARD.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interests of J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he will continue the same at the old stand, in the Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, and manufacture to order:

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

Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has an assortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get a thorough.

W. F. SPAULDING. Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, 1847. 272-ly

CASHMARETT AND TWEEDS—A beautiful article for Gentlemen's summer wear, just received and will be manufactured in the latest style and best possible manner, at the "Western Clothing Emporium."

HALLOCK & RAYMOND. 318-t

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, trunks, trunks, 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. 157, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Sign of the Gold Pen. 324

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING WARE ROOMS.

STEVENS & ZUG,

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 Upholsters, 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-ly

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 WHIRLS & LAMPS, which will be sold at low rates.

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

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 "Shepherd's"; where he is prepared to do all kinds of repairing in the line of clocks, watches, jewelry, &c., on the shortest notice. Having had about twelve years experience in some of the best Eastern shops, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage. 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-ff

ALSO GROCERIES

of all kinds, such as: Tea, Sugars, Molasses, Raisins, Coffee, Peppers, Spice, Fish, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c. And in fact every article usually kept in such an establishment (EXCEPTED) constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

W. W. DEXTER & Co. Dexter, March 6, 1847. 312-ff

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 Scio, of a superior kind invented by himself.

These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for 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 any other power, and will thrash generally about 400 bushels a week per day with four horses. In one instance 158 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 in 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.