

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1846.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

THE WORLD AS IT IS.

This world is not so bad a world As some would like to make it; Though, whether good, or whether bad, Depends on how we take it.

MISCELLANY.

STEALING MELONS.

I always took pleasure in having a neat garden. I felt larger than common if I succeeded in raising cucumbers earlier than my neighbors; as if nature favored me especially.

mately concerned my melons, which I had taken some pains to raise, that I kept quiet and listened to the whole plan of the young scapegraces—so that I might make it somewhat bothersome for them.

ground they were cautiously passing over. They whispered to each other what I could not distinctly hear—something about traps, and started to run to get beyond this suspicious footing.

'No: seven years ago I worked for you. You failed. 'Oh! ah! an old score. Oh, that's quite another matter. Did it ever strike you that I have taken the benefit of the Act—gone clear through? creditors are no more now! can't touch me!

and, seven hundred and sixty millions of pounds, and which required for its construction, the constant labor for twenty years of one hundred thousand men, would be raised from the ground to their present position by the combustion of about 480 tons of coal.—Cincinnati Herald.

this—if blest with health and employment, you are not able to support a wife, depend upon it you are not capable of supporting yourself.—Therefore, so much the more need of annexation, for in union, as well as in action, there is strength.

is now either in the Kentucky or Ohio Penitentiary, for twelve years, for some crime—unknown. The above names were among the most distinguished of our country. The remainder of them are either dead, in prison, or travelling vagabonds.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1846. \$1.50 a Year in Advance.

WAGES WITHOUT WORK.

The commissioned officers in the navy service number at present 1,024, divided as follows: Captains 67, of whom 33 are waiting orders, and one on suspension; Commanders 97, of whom 50 are waiting orders; Lieutenants 320, of whom 93 are waiting orders, and 2 on suspension; Surgeons 69; Passed Assistant and Assistant Surgeons 65; Chaplains 22, Passed Midshipmen 154, and Midshipmen 264.—N. Y. Herald.

More than ONE HALF of the Captains and Commanders, and more than ONE QUARTER of the Lieutenants, all idle in this time of war, and all drawing pay as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Pay. 36 Captains at \$4,500 (\$162,000); 50 Commanders at \$2,500 (125,000); 96 Lieutenants at \$1,300 (125,800). Total \$457,800.

Nearly HALF A MILLION of dollars paid annually to 182 persons for doing nothing! Whence comes this amount?

From those who earn it—the farmers and mechanics. Many a zealous Democrat has been toiling for weeks under a burning sun to gather in his wheat which will sell for half a dollar a bushel to get money to pay Navy Captains almost FIFTEEN Dollars a day for doing nothing!! But what good does it do to say any thing about it? He will be just as ready to shout again in '48 for another slaveholder as he was for Polk in '44; and thus he will probably keep on till he dies. The evil has continued for the past generation, and unless the LABORERS will wake from their stupidity, it will continue for a century to come.

Such prodigality has always existed in the naval service. Here is a specimen from the report of a committee of Congress in 1842.

Table with 2 columns: Officers waiting orders and On leave. 1835, 1051 (324); 1837, 1113 (371); 1840, 1210 (286); 1842, (355).

The pay of those absent, on leave and waiting orders, in 1842, is stated by the committee at nearly \$350,000. Yet the NUMBER of officers was increased three hundred and two between Jan. 1, 1840, and Jan. 1, 1842! We might multiply such facts indefinitely; but who cares, so long as the producers are willing to "fork over" from year to year?

We find the following in the Monroe Advocate, one of the most candid and sensible Democratic papers in the State. We do not know whether the remarks were meant to apply particularly to Calhoun, old Andrew Jackson, or Polk, as they are all "southern planters," and "own nigger flesh and blood." But we guess they were suggested by certain disagreeable transactions of the present administration.

NEGRO ARISTOCRACY.—Among the slaves of the South, a spirit of aristocracy is said to exist, which occasionally shows itself, when one wishes to put his fellow down, and himself up, by expressions like this—"Go along half-price nigger! You wouldn't fetch \$50, and I am worth a \$1,000."

And the aristocracy of their owners, is of precisely the same character—the money value of their nigger slaves—Strip a Southern planter of the wealth he owns in nigger flesh and blood, and he is no longer an aristocrat; nothing of himself, but a pauper, a vagabond.

Such is the Aristocracy that controls and directs the destiny of this Republic; an aristocracy of wealth vested exclusively in slaves. Slaveholding politicians of the South are neither whigs nor democrats. They have no political principle or policy except that which looks to the permanence and perpetuity of their local institutions of African slavery. They act with the one or the other of the political parties of the free States, just as they consider their interest as slaveholders is to be affected by so acting. In their estimation, every interest of the country is secondary to that of slavery; and they have as yet, always had, free state doughface aspirants for place and office, sufficient in numbers and subserviency, to follow in the footsteps of this slave aristocracy, as the means of securing to themselves the few vile crumbs which the Negro aristocracy occasionally bestow upon their despised white slaves.

PARDONED.

Jason L. Pendleton, late master of the brig Montevideo, convicted in the District Court of the United States of being engaged in the slave trade, has been pardoned by President Polk, and his fine remitted. We complain not of this—for a slaveholding President could not, with any degree of consistency, do less. Polk and Pendleton are, in fact, brothers and partners in trade—the one holds stolen Americans as his property—the other was engaged in stealing Africans to make them property. No wonder Polk pardoned Pendleton. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." Costs might have been saved to the Government, had the Executive clemency been exercised prior to his conviction.

Torrey died in prison—because, in obedience to the best instincts of humanity, he sought the redemption of the slave from cruel bondage—Pendleton walks abroad, unscathed, for he sought to kidnap and enslave his fellow-men. What a stench in the nostrils of universal humanity has our Government become!—Charter Oak.

OPINION OF A WHIG.

The Boston Daily Whig is edited by C. F. Adams, a son of John Quincy, and is spoken of as possessing superior ability. The object of the paper is said to be to bring the Whig party, to take antislavery ground. Talking of Whig principles, it says:

"Indeed at the present moment, we cannot recall a single general principle on which the whole whig party can be said to unite!"

Mr. Adams gives his opinion of the future condition of the country as follows:

"After giving to the present state of our national concerns the most deliberate study of which we are capable, we see but two possible issues to the course of events. Either the present tide, which is carrying all our institutions, excepting the forms, into a vortex of which slavery is the moving power, must be stayed by the people of the free States, or if left to its course, it will bring on in no very long time, a sudden and total dissolution of the bond of our Union. There is no alternative. However great may be the patience of a community, under the sapping process applied to every principle of government heretofore held sacred, so long as it may remain peculiarly prosperous, it is impossible not to force without anxiety, the consequences which a state of adversity might occasion. The influences now at work in the federal government are steadily changing its character into a system which can have no other termination than a military organization. We do not believe that a large division of the Union will be able to go on in its present course, with any regard to its own safety, without some such ultimate resource; neither when it comes to that, can we imagine that another division will ever consent longer to endure it. The end must therefore be disruption, and we greatly fear, a considerable period of anarchy. It is this which we would labor to avoid. We feel tolerably confident that it may be avoided. But it can only be by one way. That way is the total abolition of slavery—the complete eradication of the fatal influence it is exercising over the policy of the general government."

MUCH TRUTH IN A SMALL COMPASS.—In the debate on the Missouri question, John Randolph said: "We do not govern them (the people of the north) by our black slaves, but by their own white slaves. We know what we are doing. We of the South are always united from Ohio to Florida—and we can always unite; but you of the North are beginning to divide. We have conquered you once, and we can, and will do it again. Aye, Sir, we will drive you to the wall, and when we have you there once more, we mean to keep you there, and nail you down like base money."

THE NAIL RIGHT ON THE HEAD.

The Michigan State Journal, in speaking of the "right or wrong" doctrine, and the danger that denouncing the iniquity of this war will hurt the Whig cause, forcibly says:

"Straight-forward honesty is as superior in policy as in true manliness to the cunning scheme of expediency politicians, who are afraid that speaking the truth, and acting honestly, will injure the party! Why, bless your careful souls!—don't you know that a party injured by doing right, deserves to be killed stone dead? Speaking the sincere and honest truth and living it, can never injure anything but Satan's kingdom."—Michigan State Journal.

The above comes back to us with commendations in our exchanges, from the east as far as Maine, and the west as far as Indiana. It is one of the best things our neighbor ever said.

We have received a communication of twelve pages length from William Goodell, in reply to C. Gurney, discussing the nature of Tariffs, and their connection with the antislavery cause. Although like his other productions it is a good article and ably written, yet the limits of our columns compel us to decline its publication. And we take occasion to say in this connection, that for a year past we have opened our paper to a discussion of the connection of the other interests and of the Liberty, and have published much on both sides of the controversy—about an equal amount on each side. This we have done, because there was then a prospect that the Liberty party might take the appropriate grounds of a permanent, national party. But this prospect no longer exists. Those in favor of the movement, it is evident can only carry out their views by stepping out at once from the Liberty party, and organizing anew. This, in the present condition of political parties, they do not deem necessary or advisable; and hence any discussion of their particular views, however appropriate in theory, will not be necessary for practical purposes. Hence, although we may publish short communications on financial matters, as heretofore, yet we shall admit none in continuance of the above mentioned controversy.—The great latitude and space we have allowed to the discussion of this subject for a year past, and the fairness and ability with which both sides have been presented, we think will be appreciated by all as a sufficient apology for declining its continuance.

Gen. Taylor's troops have taken possession of Comargo, a small place of about 2,000 persons, up the Rio Grande. There was no opposition.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The following synopsis of McKay's Tariff Bill is from the N. Y. Tribune.—We are not aware that the rates here cited were altered previous to its passage.—Should we find that to be the case, we will make the necessary corrections.

Schedule A.—100 per cent. Brandy and other Distilled Liquors, Cordials, &c. &c.

Schedule L.—40 per cent. Fruits Preserved, Figs, Raisins, Dates, &c. Spices, Almonds, &c. Wines of all kinds, Imitation do, Game, Cut Glass, Cigars, Snuff and all forms of manufactured Tobacco. Cedar, Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, &c. manufactured.

Schedule B.—30 per cent. Ale, Beer, Porter, Baskets, &c. &c. Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Carpets, Carpeting, Clothing, ready made, Coal, Coke, Culm, Cutlery, of all kinds. Almonds, Gems, Earthen, China and Stone Wares, Essences, Perfumes, Fire Arms, all sorts.—Furniture, Cabinet, Glass and Glass Ware. Hats, Bonnets, &c. (except of wool), Hemp, Iron of all kinds.—Jewelry, of all kinds, Manufactures of do. Metallic Pens, &c. Oil Cloth, all sorts, Oils, Olives, &c. Paper and Manufac. Playing Cards, Potatoes, Sewing Silk, Twist, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco unmanuf. Umbrellas, &c. &c. Wool of all kinds, Manufactures of do. Do. of Cotton, Linen, Silk or worsted, if embroidered or tamboored. Manufac. of Wood, do. of Copper, Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead.

Schedule C.—25 per cent. Balizes, Bookings, Burgundy Pitch, Buttons and Moulds, Cotton Manufactures generally, do. Goats Hair, &c., Cables, Cordage, Calomel, &c. Borax, Feathers and Beds, Flannels, Floorcloths, Floss Silks, Haircloth Seating, Jute, Sisal Grass, Mating of flags, &c., Silk, manufactured, States of all sorts, Worsted Manufactures, do. Woolen Yarn.

Schedule D.—20 per cent. Acids, all kinds, Bacon, Barley, Blankets, all kinds, Blank Books, Boards and Timber, Candles, all kinds, Cotton Caps, Gloves, Copper Rods, Spikes, do. in sheets, Drugs generally, Fish generally, Flour of Wheat, &c., Gunpowder, Hair, Moss, &c., Hemp, manufactured, Indian Corn or meal, Lead, Pipes and shot, leather, generally, Linens of all kinds, Mahogany, Rosewood, Ebony, Cedar, Mits, Drawers, &c., Needles all kinds, Oil of Hemp, &c. Oranges, Lemons, Paints, dry and ground, Paper Hangings, Periodicals, reprinted, Pork Pitch, Rye, Wheat, Oats, Salt, generally, Skins, all kinds, Steel, except below, Stereotype Plates, Tar, Types, &c., Velvet of cotton, Window Glass, Woolen Listings, Wool Hats and Bodies, Oils, Animal or Fish.

Schedule E.—15 per cent. Arsenic, Bark, generally, Diamonds, Glazes, Silk raw, singles, tram, thrown or organzine. Flax and Tow, Leaf, Gold or Silver, Tin, plates or sheets, Steel, in bars, cast, Steel or German, Zinc, Spelter, &c.

Schedule F.—10 per cent. Books, Magazines, Bleaching powders, Cameos, Mozaics, Chronometers, Diamonds, Gems, Pearls, &c., not set.—Plates, Maps and Charts. Engravings of Music and Paper. Pamphlets, &c.—Furs, except dressed on the skin. Gums, generally, Hemp or Linseed. Oil, Kelp, Lime, Newspapers, &c. Indigo, Palm, Cocoa. Saltpetre refined. Stones, Burr, do. building, Tallow, Marrow, &c. Watches and Parts.

Schedule G.—5 per cent. Berries, Nuts, &c., for drying, unmanuf. factured, Bristles, Chalk, Bells, old, Brass do., Copper do, Pig Copper, Clay, Flints, Dyewoods in stick, Grindstones, Horns, Bone, Teeth, Ivory, manufac., Ivory, Nuts, &c., Lastings, for Shoes, Madder, Mohair Cloth, Silk, Twist, &c., for shoemakers, Potash or Nitrate of Soda, Pewter, old, Rags, all kinds, Raw Hides, and Skins, Saltpetre, crude, Shell, unmanufac. Sumac, Shellac, Tin in pigs or blocks, Zinc, Spelter, &c.

Schedule H.—Free of Duty. Animals for Breed, Bullion, Gold, Silver, Coffee and Tea, Coins, do. and Copper, Cotton, raw, Felt, for Sheathing, Household Effects of Immigrants, Guano, Platina, Models of Inventions, Oakum, Junk, Plaster of Paris, Seeds, generally, Sheathing Copper, Sheathing Metal, Trees, Bulbs, Roots, Shrubs, Plants, &c., U. S. produce exported and returning, Wearing Apparel in actual use.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

Notices will be found in this paper for Congressional and Senatorial Conventions to be held at Pontiac on the 28th inst.—We understand that preparations are making for full Conventions; but no particulars have been communicated to us.

A correspondent in Genesee Co., writes us that the antislavery cause would be promoted by having the meetings of the A. S. Lecturers held in the country school-houses, rather than in the villages exclusively. We agree with his suggestions, but he will remember that the places of meetings are appointed not by us, nor by the people of the Counties, but by the Central Committee. To them he should apply.

Several communications were too late for this week.

OUR INQUIRY MEETING.

While ruminating on what should be the subject of inquiry this evening, the following letter was put into our hands, which will afford ample topics for thought and reflection.

Mr. Editor:—I consider myself a member of your weekly "inquiry meeting," having been present, in spirit at least, on each occasion. Now I wish to use the privilege of a member by taking a part in its proceedings. Your course of investigation I like, and concur in your conclusions. But why deal only in general principles? All men, especially young persons, are not profound philosophers. Why not come down to the level of a working man like myself, and give us something plain and practical? Tell us how we can improve ourselves, mentally and morally. Show us the stairs one by one, by which great men walk up to eminence, that we may follow. We want the minute details of intellectual progress. The necessity of presenting these must be evident, if you will consider for a moment the condition of your readers. As most of them are of the farming classes, permit me to present my own case as a specimen in some degree of hundreds of others.

I am a young man, the son of parents who own a small farm, and subsist by the labor of their own hands. I live and labor with them. I have had a good common school education, and have always possessed a taste for reading. This I have gratified from all the facilities afforded by our neighborhood, without having any particular object or purpose in view, nor have I made any systematic efforts at mental improvement. My father tells me that so much reading, or rather having my mind so much on books, is a great damage to me as a farmer; and that in all his acquaintance he never knew a good farmer who had a strong passion for reading or study; and insists that I must give up a large share of my reading, or my business as a farmer.

That some accidents happen to me in consequence of dwelling so much on my reading, is true. Sometime since I broke a plough while debating in my mind whether Brutus did right in stabbing Julius Caesar; and during the late harvest I smashed several fingers of my cradle while intently considering Wm. Goodell's anti-tariff arguments. However, all such losses resulting from literature are balanced more than ten times over by the benefits we derive in farming from a perusal of the "Cultivator," which I have persuaded father to take; and he acknowledges that there are some good things to be learned by "book farming."

Some of my friends have advised me to go college; but I have no taste for the dead languages, and besides, I find that a college education is not at all a prerequisite to usefulness or preeminence in any branch of knowledge or action. The profession of the law has also been suggested, and that is acknowledged to be the post road to political office, as well as to fame and wealth; but as I find that I could not become a successful and popular lawyer without being at the same time the open and avowed excuser or defender of acknowledged villainy and crime, I choose to keep clear of the profession, and preserve my conscience and independence.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want you to point out some course of SELF-EDUCATION, by which I can remain at home, working moderately on the farm, and yet make myself thoroughly master of any branch of knowledge I may choose. What I most desire in my own case is a knowledge of political institutions, forms of government, and the principles of Political Economy, in all their applications to Banks, Tariffs, Public Officers, &c. I should like to get a full and systematic knowledge of facts and great principles on these matters, so that I might be able to face any body upon them, in any situation, in writing or speaking. Now what say you? Cannot you inquire into these things, and give from week to week such plain directions and hints for systematic intellectual improvement as shall benefit multitudes of others as well myself? I will barely mention, in closing, that my sister, who has been looking over my shoulder, says you must remember that one half the human race, as well as one half of your readers, are females, and it is believed among many of them that they have minds as capable of cultivation and improvement as those of the other sex. They verily believe they have a "sphere of action," and are looking to discover where it is, and how large it is.

Yours, ISAIAH BENSON.

We will take Isaiah's letter into consideration, and shortly report on it.

The Phrenological Journal for August, contains sundry good articles on Human Improvements, Phonography, &c. with a portrait and character of Ronge, the German reformer.

According to the Ypsilanti Sentinel, the price of Wheat in that village from Aug. 1, 1845 to June 1, 1846, ten months, averaged 74 two-sevenths cts. per bushel.

Occasionally a Whig paper begins to see the real condition of its party, and ventures to speak out.

Here is a specimen from our neighbor of the State Journal.

"We are convinced that the Whig party must take decided anti-slavery ground, or break to pieces. There is no alternative. Let not our expediency politicians expect any thing from the Southern States—there are some true Whigs—true friends of freedom, in those States, but they are a hopeless minority. But by taking the right course every Northern State will soon be with us."

The colored citizens of Detroit celebrate this day. It is the anniversary of the presumed abolition of slavery in the West India Islands. Slavery has been abolished in name, and the apprenticeship system introduced in its stead, a more villainously unjust system of slavery than the old.—Free Press.

Is this the degree of information possessed by the editor of the leading Loco-foco paper in Michigan, respecting one of the most important events of the age?

The "apprenticeship system" was abolished in 1838; and, according to the best information, the black population of the West Indies are the most orderly, moral, and happy people alive.

How little sympathy these politicians have for any effort to benefit mankind!—State Journal.

It appears that the Council of Twenty Naval Captains was assembled at Washington, not to deliberate on the best mode of taking the castle of St. Juan, but to consider the propriety of sundry reforms in the Navy proposed by the present Secretary in his report to Congress. It is said that the report was approved in many points, and that the inefficient officers will be dismissed on half pay, for life we suppose, and that promotions will hereafter be made by merit and not seniority, as heretofore. This is no doubt an improvement; but the most stupid observer cannot fail to see that here is a great step towards fastening on the country a permanent military aristocracy. Why should naval or military officers draw pay for doing nothing? No such principle has ever been recognized in civil appointments.

What would the people of Michigan say to settling on Senators Woodbridge or Cass, a salary of \$1,000 a year for life, after their terms of office expire, the money to be raised by taxation of the Michigan farmers, and paid out of the treasury? The people would be indignant at the bare proposal. Yet they will acquiesce without murmuring a word in paying twice that amount of half pay to a captain who has lived luxuriously all his days at the public expense, and half the time in utter idleness! These two Senators will doubtless vote for this measure, and be sustained in so doing by the people of the State. But the time for the laboring classes to awake to a vindication of their rights seems not to have yet come. We fear they must follow the beck of their political leaders in stolid blindness for another generation.

A paltry fellow who edits the Jackson Whig Gazette, over the initials of "T. S. M." tells his readers that the Signal has been "bought up" by the publication of the Tax sales, and has gone over body and soul to the Loco-foco party. We have no words to bandy with one who can deliberately fabricate lies, but will state the facts for the information of our readers, which are these: the law requires that the Tax list of each county shall be published in a paper which shall have been regularly published for six months previous to the first of March.—Both the Democratic papers of this county had failed in this particular: and the Auditor General sent the list to us, instead of either of the Whig papers. Our circulation is much the largest. The list is to be inserted only eight weeks, and comes to less than \$150—rather a small affair to "buy up" any body, unless it be such a genius as this Jackson editor, and those of a similar calibre.

"THOSE BOOKS" AGAIN!

Mr. Martin of W. T., offered a resolution to give the same batch of books to members of this Congress, that members of the last Congress received. Passed.—Pilot.

This little paragraph tells of the payment of from Four to Seven Hundred Dollars worth of books to each member of Congress, in addition to a pay amounting in per diem and travelling fees to about Sixteen Dollars a day, all of which comes out of the laborers. But if they don't care who does?

A regiment of troops are about embarking from New York for California. They are enlisted for 12 months, and it is said to be the intention of the Government to leave them in California as settlers.

The articles of our correspondent on the "Great Southern Scheme," though brief, are to the point. Read them, and you will get a correct history of the origin of the Mexican War, from the best document

Col. Kearney is trying to enlist 500 Mormons in a California expedition.

In his published letter to Capt. Allen he says:

"You will have the Mormons distinctly to understand, that I wish to take them as Volunteers for 12 months—that they will be marched to California, receiving pay and allowances during the above time, and at its expiration they will be discharged, allowed to retain as their private property the guns and accoutrements to be furnished to them at this Post.

Each company will be allowed 4 women as laundresses, who will travel with the company, receiving rations, and the other allowances given to the laundresses of our army."

The Presbytery of Lewes, Delaware, a small body consisting of four or five ministers and as many churches, has withdrawn from the general assembly (new school) to which it belonged, expressly on the ground of the antislavery character of the document adopted by the assembly at its last meeting.

The presbytery of Ripley Ohio, has withdrawn from the same assembly, expressly on the ground that the action of the assembly is not sufficiently antislavery.—N. Y. Observer.

The receipts on the Central Railroad for the first six months of 1845 were \$63,312.52: for the first six months of 1846, \$145,010.08.

The Pennsylvania Freeman says: "We understand that Mr. Giddings visits Maine at this time to aid in accomplishing a political resolution in that State similar to that in New Hampshire."

The Detroit Advertiser announces the death of F. A. Harding, one of the Editors of that paper.

Geo. W. Clark, writes us from Illinois, Aug. 6: "We have just completed our tour through Lake County, and go this day into Wisconsin, to spend the month of August. I have received the following returns from the election in this County. The election was held on Monday of this week.

Table with 3 columns: Towns, Whig, Dem. Lib. Lake Zurich, 31 99 73; Mill Creek, 9 41 92; Bristol, 39 53 91; Middlesex, 26 70 76; Lake, 10 39 17; Little Port, 84 172 13; Burlington, 33 32 39; Total, 223 488 512.

Good Cheer. Let the friends of freedom "hope on," and work on. This Liberty men came within 100 of carrying the County. The next election they will make clear work of it, and no mistake."

The whole number of voters in France in 1843 was 238,251, or one in 146 of the inhabitants, the population being about 35,000,000.

STATE LIBERTY FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Total of reports already published, From Detroit, \$175.00 Paid, \$231.00; "the interior, 225.01 " 26.24; \$400.01 \$160.24.

Highland, Oakland County, Elijah Dunham, Ch'n., \$10.00—\$1 paid by Major Alderman to S. B. Treadwell. Vernon, Shiawassee County, thirty bushels of wheat. Richland, Kalamazoo County, J. S. Porter, Ch'n., \$18.50 in money and wheat, and 2 bushels of wheat.

Table with 2 columns: Total above subscribed, \$407.04; Highland, 10.00; Vernon, (estimated), 12.00; Richland, do, 19.30; Total, \$441.34.

Total above paid, 150.20; Paid in Highland, 1.00; Paid in Detroit by J. T. Birchard, (additional), 5.00; C. M. Howard, (additional), 2.00; Cullen Brown, 5.00; J. C. Sabino, 2.00; \$175.24; C. H. STEWART, Ch'n. Detroit, Aug. 5, 1846.

The Central Committee have arranged with Mr. Coding of Ohio, and Mr. Clarke, of New York, to lecture through the State, commencing in the West on the 1st of September, and expect four lecturers from New York to commence in the east at the same time.

They call attention of friends to the reports published: as each peruses them let him note whether his town is accurately reported, and if there be error or omission let him notify C. H. Stewart. If any report has been sent, but is not published, the chairman will please to renew it, as it has not come to hand. And let those who have not sent reports do so, and those who have not canvassed their towns or organized them for subscription, set about it forthwith. Two lecturers are now in the field. Six more will take their place on the 1st of September. Eight regular State lecturers, in addition to the volunteer efforts of the Central Committee, and of friends all through the State, aided by documents ought to stimulate every friend to vigorous activity, and buoyant hope.—Yet is it but a typh of what might be done by faithful effort.

The Committee hope to hear soon from the ladies, and to be made the medium of dispersing their contributions for the liberation and enlightenment of the enslaved. C. H. STEWART, Chairman.

An experiment is being tried in England to test the practicability of a Submarine Telegraph across the English Channel. The English and French Governments are united in the enterprise. If successful, the next experiment will be to bring it across the Atlantic.

ion flag waving over American soil, and he was willing to risk his life in no attempt to resist it down." It is he virtually admits that he made the first onset.

Now in view of these facts, how do the reiterated assertions of the "Right or Wrong party," appear, which represent Mexico as the assailant? They should their wrong by falsehood. Even under all these insults the President of Mexico refused to declare war.

"I solemnly announce," says the Provincial President, Paredes, in a formal proclamation, "that I do not declare war against the United States of America, because the august Congress of the nation, and not the Executive, must decide definitely upon that reputation which so many insults call for. But the defence of the Mexican territory which is invaded by troops of the United States, is of paramount necessity, and my responsibility would become great if I did not command that the enemy's forces should be repelled. I have done so."

Under the circumstances which have been recounted, even if the first blow had been struck by Mexico, it would be absurd to contend that she began the war. The war was really begun by the first movement of our army; or we may even go farther back, upon the authority of the Hon. Sam. Houston who says the Annexation of Texas was a declaration of war. In our newspaper, we hope to show the design and extent of the great southern scheme.

J. D. New Haven, Conn. Aug. 8, 1846.

For the Signal of Liberty.

SLAVERY HAS DIED IN OLD ENGLAND.—It must die in America, the birth-place of WASHINGTON, the land of the FREE.

Agreeable to previous notice a public meeting was held by the people of color, in the city of Detroit on the 21st of July, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the emancipation of the 800,000 slaves, of the British West India Islands, which took place on the 1st of August, 1834. This meeting appointed H. Bibb to act as President of the celebration of that noble act of Christian philanthropy. G. W. Tucker, grand marshal of the day. Also a Committee of ten was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the occasion.

According to previous arrangements made by the Committee, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M. on the 1st of Aug., the people met in the City Hall, to hear a sermon from the Rev. Jeremiah Thomas. The House being called to order by the President, the Declaration of the American Independence was read by Rev. Mr. Davis of Springfield, Ohio. We then listened to a very able sermon from brother Thomas, after which several pieces of music was then sung by the choir. A procession was then formed in which the ladies and children joined.

The procession was preceded by a band of music, and marched along Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, carrying several banners, on one of which was inscribed the Declaration of Independence, and the touching appeal, "am I not a man and a brother—God and our country," over the head of a kneeling slave in chains; while on the other side of the flag was inscribed a man standing erect as a freeman, holding a broken chain in his hands, with this inscription above him, "The Emancipation of the British West India Islands, Aug. 1st, 1834."

Good order prevailed throughout the whole march of the procession to the place, where a very able oration was delivered by Rev. J. M. Brown.

Several songs were then sung by the choir, while many of our most influential citizens of Detroit were standing by, cheering us on in congratulating the happy freedom of the distant Isles of the Sea, in their enjoyment of the greatest of blessings, civil and religious liberty.

I can truly say the whole celebration was conducted in a manner becoming Christians, Patriots, and Philanthropists, in whose bosoms the fire of liberty burns as it did in the bosoms of our fathers in the days of '76.

I remain firm to the cause of Liberty, W. B.

The Charter Oak is recalling to mind the persecution of the Quakers by the Puritans. The first Quakers that visited the colony of Massachusetts, were persecuted without law: but afterwards they were ordered to be whipped and confined to hard labor.

Still the Quakers were not deterred from visiting the colony, in obedience to what they believed a divine intimation.—They were whipped and imprisoned—but this, they regarded as persecution for righteousness' sake, and rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer for Christ's cause. Additional enactments were called to the aid of the colonists—and it was made unlawful to give house-room to the heretics, to attend their meetings, or in any way countenance their doctrines. "Every Quaker, after the first conviction if a man, was to lose one ear, and the second time the other; if a woman, she was each time to be severely whipped; and for the third offence both men and women were to have their tongues bored through with red hot iron." Yet still they flocked in from every quarter, and seemed to glory in their persecutions. They were subjected to all these brutal inflictions, but the more they suffered, the more zealous they became, and with a boldness that challenges our admiration, they continued to disseminate their peculiar doctrines.

The proper study of mankind is man.

CONGRESSIONAL.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

As the session draws to a close, important matters press upon the attention of the two Houses. The Veto of the Harbor Bill we mentioned last week. It appropriated \$1,375,450 to be divided among 40 different works, scattered over the whole Union. The President objects because the constitution has not granted to the federal government the power to construct works of internal improvements within the States, or to appropriate money for that purpose: because the same principle would authorize future appropriations for every bay, inlet and creek in the country: because at more than twenty of the places named there is no evidence that a single foreign arrival has ever taken place: because it would produce a disreputable scramble for the public money: because the objects for which appropriations are made are of no pressing necessity, and because the country is now in a state of war.

In the House, on the question of passing the bill by a two thirds vote, the bill was lost—ayes 75, yeas 71.

The House went into committee of the whole, and took up Mr. Douglass's Oregon Territorial Bill. The merits of the bill, its objects and tendency, the boundaries of Oregon, the conquest of California, &c., were discussed with much spirit by Douglass, J. Q. Adams, Schenck, Pluimsman and others. The Committee rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments. One amendment excludes slavery from Oregon forever, and another limits the mileage of its members of Congress to 2000 Dollars in any one year. The House voted on the amendment excluding slavery as follows: Ayes 103, Nays 43. The amendment was agreed to. An amendment to give the widow of Capt. Gray, the discoverer of the Columbia River, a township of 23,000 acres of land in Oregon, was voted down, Ayes 73, Nays 77. The bill was amended and passed.

The West Point Bill passed in the Senate: also a bill to admit Wisconsin.

It is reported at Washington that the President has asked advice of the Senate about sending a minister to Mexico to negotiate a peace: and that proposals have been received from Paredes, offering to cede the whole of California and Santa Fe to the United States.

In the Senate the bill to amend the Postage Law, and correct the abuse of the franking privilege was taken up, and sundry amendments were adopted.—Among them, one prohibiting the enclosure of letters for different persons in one envelope, with a view of avoiding payment of postage, under the penalty of \$10, and the bill then passed.

Mr. M'Duffie, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to authorize the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal in the event of any being issued by Mexico, which was read a third time and passed.

A Post Route Bill was passed in the House. One amendment allowed postmasters to publish the Letter lists in any paper they please. The evident tendency and design of this is to bestow the patronage of Government on those papers which support it.

A bill to pay volunteers called out, but not mustered into service, was passed.

The Land Graduation Bill seems to have fallen through—the two Houses being unable to agree.

In the Senate, Mr. Breese presented a report in favor of granting land for Whitney's railroad to Oregon—to the extent of 30 miles wide on each side of the road.

Mr. Benton was astonished that any such ridiculous scheme had found its way into the Senate. It was the most audacious proposition he had ever heard of. It was to give ninety millions of acres of land to make what could not be made, a railroad some 3000 miles in length, over mountains thousands of feet high.

Mr. Benton moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., made a statement showing that the printing of this session would amount to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars; nearly double the amount expended at the last long session, when Messrs. Blair and Rives were the printers.

The French Spoliation Bill, which appropriates \$5,000,000 to pay certain claims of our merchants assumed by the Government in 1803, passed both Houses, and was vetoed by the President.

The Bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to enable the President to complete a treaty with Mexico passed the House by a vote of 85 to 77, an amendment having been adopted prohibiting slavery in California.

Swift once attempted in a humorous mood to prove that all things were governed by the word led. Said he, "Our noblemen are drunkards and pimples; physicians and pulses are feeble; their patients are pilled; a new married man and an ass are bridled; an old married man and a pack-horse are saddled; cats and dice are rated; swine and nobility are styled; a coquette and a tinder-box are sparkled."

Maine.—A box containing \$11,000 in gold and silver was recently found by some boys while at play on a sidewalk near the city of Portland, supposed to be a portion of the money taken from the Cumberland bank, some 18 or 20 years ago.

Over forty thousand petitioners have sent their names to the State Legislature, praying for a law to suppress the traffic in strong drink. It is thought by many that the petitions will be regarded.

New Hampshire.—The fellows that wear the rooster-tails and train horse-back, are in a temper of indignation, at the overthrow of the Fall Musters—and so are the thimble riggers and the New Run pedlars; but the People like the reform.—N. H. Freeman.

New York.—At an exhibition of fire works in N. York, on the 6th, a rocket took a slanting direction, struck a lady in the crowd of spectators, and killed her instantly. She had a child about a year old in her arms, and her husband was standing by her side.

Two cargoes of pressed hay arrived last week at New York from the far regions of Iowa, showing what things internal improvements are able to accomplish.

Trinity Church, in N. Y. City, cost \$300,000.

The papers give the details of a sad catastrophe on the Erie Railroad, near Seamanville, Orange Co. A wheel in one of the cars broke while passing a bridge, and threw the train off the track. The bridge was partly ploughed to pieces, and the first passenger car sunk upon the bed of the road, with its wheels torn off.

A large car followed this with such force as to completely crush it and run almost through it, the train being under way at 30 miles an hour. Three persons were killed, and 25 or 30 badly hurt. An account says: "There were some three hundred passengers on board; and it is a matter of utter astonishment that so few were killed; as I am informed by those who were on board, that it took more than an hour to get out those alone who were crushed under the falling of the heavy roof of one of the cars: passing as it did, directly under the roof of the car in the rear, knocking down nearly every person that was sitting in it at the time.

Many jumped from the windows of the diamond car, and escaped with but little injury. Others were found jammed between heavy timbers, scarcely alive. Many instances of hair-breadth escapes are mentioned. One gentleman was carried from one car, half way through the car in the rear, with but trifling injury. A portion of the rail was driven through the bottom of a car, grazing the cheek of a gentleman, and somewhat severely injuring a lady, at the same time throwing a young man several feet from where he was standing. I do not exaggerate when I say that two of the cars, crowded with passengers, were completely shattered—hardly a timber being left unbroken, and the seats a complete mass of broken fragments."

A gentleman was in our office yesterday, who came to Bristol, R. I. from New York, on Sunday, with the expectation of being married that evening; but when he arrived at the residence of the bride, he found that the ceremony could not be performed, because they had not been three times published.—They then came into this state and made application to a clergyman at Dighton, and to another at Taunton, but with no better success, as our Massachusetts laws also require a "publication." They came to this city yesterday, and finding that they could not be married, even after offering to give bonds to indemnify a clergyman for all damages, and an extra fee, they took the steamboat line in the afternoon, for New York. In that city they will find no difficulty.—Courier.

Freeman, the murderer of the Van Nest family, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of September. He appears to be a stupid savage, very little, if at all removed above idocy, as the following account from the Auburn Advertiser of the manner in which he received his sentence sufficiently shows.

The appearance of the prisoner was unbecoming as usual.

"His Honor, Judge Whitney then beckoned the prisoner to come to him. The prisoner stepped up to the witness' stand. Judge Whitney, (in a loud voice,) Can you hear me?"

The prisoner turned his ear to the Judge so as almost to touch his face.

Judge—Do you hear me now? (Very loud.)

Prisoner nodded assent.

Judge—Do you remember John G. Van Nest?

Prisoner nodded assent.

Judge—Do you know you killed him?

Prisoner assented as before.

Judge—You have been tried for killing him, do you understand that?

Prisoner—Don't know.

Judge—We are now going to sentence you, the Jury say you killed him. Do you know what I mean?

Prisoner—I don't know. Judge—Did you hear what I said?—Do you know what I mean? You've been tried for killing him—do you understand that?—do you know that?—The Jury say you are guilty; that you did kill him—do you understand that? To the above questions the prisoner said, I don't know.

Judge—Do you know who the Jury are?—those men who sit along there, (pointing to the Jury.)—Well they say you did kill him, and now we are going to sentence you to be hanged. Do you understand that?

Prisoner—Yes.

Judge—Have you any thing to say against it—any thing to tell me about it?

Prisoner—I don't know.

The Judge then remanded him his seat, and proceeded to pronounce the sentence; the prisoner all the time sitting!—Chronotype.

The New York Express says "there is now no doubt, that some knowledge on the subject was received by the wires yesterday afternoon, which the public did not generally know. Stocks which had risen materially in the morning fell in the afternoon, and there were numerous sellers in the market." Who would have thought the thunder would come down so low as to whisper in the ears of Wallstreet gamblers how to play their tricks!

Elisha Fitzgerald, a mechanic of New York, has invented a machine called the 'Tuscan Straw Braider.' It is so small and beautiful that it would be an ornament to a parlor, and so simple in its management that a child could attend a dozen or twenty of them with ease.

Having a quantity of the short straws which are imported from Tuscany put into a receptacle, it selects one at a time and adds to it the braid, at the same time cutting off the refuse end of the one whose place it supplies, and forms the braid with its iron fingers, much better than could be done by the most experienced braider in Tuscany, and with such speed that one machine would do more in one day than fifteen or twenty operatives.

The case of Parkhurst in Buffalo, indicted for selling liquor, has been carried to the Supreme Court, 1st, because the law did not pass the Legislature by a two-third vote, and consequently could take no power away from the common Council; 2d, because the law was in contravention of the revenue laws of the United States. The final decision of this suit will be regarded as settling the question as to the power of cities to grant licences in opposition to the new law.

Kentucky.—Let the world listen. The P. M. in Dover feeling the importance of his station, has notified the publisher of the True American that no more copies of that paper will be distributed from the Dover post office, on account of its "prejudicial influence."

When will needs of blood cease to be enacted in our State? Within the past two or three weeks it has been our painful duty to chronicle six or eight cases of killing and maiming in Kentucky, and we now have to notice another. On last Saturday morning a man named Mills, living in Washington co.—between this place and Springfield, killed his father-in-law with a mowing scythe. He cut both legs of his father-in-law nearly off, and so severe were the wounds that the old man died in about fifteen minutes. The name of the name of the murdered man was B. McLean! Mills was promptly arrested and is now in the Springfield Jail.

One day last week a man in Spencer co. some eighteen or twenty miles from this place, killed his brother-in-law, by striking him on the head with a stone.—Bardston Gazette.

Ohio.—The postmaster of Little York, Ohio, has been convicted of taking one dollar from the office. Penalty, ten years imprisonment.

FOREIGN NEWS.
The Great Western has brought Liverpool dates to the 25th. There was no political news of moment. U. S. Wheat was quoted in Liverpool at from \$1.34 to \$1.57 per bushel. U. S. Flour, \$5.96 to \$6.24 duty paid. U. S. Wool, 26 to 34 cts. per lb.

MARKING INK.—Take sixpence worth of lunar caustic, and having put it into an ounce phial of vinegar, cork it tight and hang it in the sun. In a couple of hours it will be fit for use.

To make the preparation for the above, take a lump of pearlash of the size of a chestnut, and dissolve it in a gill of rain water. The part of the muslin to be written upon is to be wet with the preparation, and dried and glazed with a hot flat iron: immediately after which it is ready for marking.

A duel was recently fought in France, with ivory billiard balls, thrown by hand. One of the parties threw with such force and accuracy, as to kill his adversary the first shot.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Aug. 14, 1846.
The weather for some weeks has been very hot and dry, and the gardens in this vicinity are suffering for want of rain.
The nominal price of Wheat is 50 cents; but we suppose two or three cents more might be obtained by canvassing the market.
Buffalo, Aug. 11. Sales of Michigan Flour of various brands were made from \$3.41 to \$3.60. 5000 lbs. medium Wool brought 22 cents.
New York, Aug. 10. Shippers offer \$4.00 for Flour. Holders ask \$4.12.

NOTICES.

STATE AGENCY APPOINTMENTS.
Messrs. Treadwell and Bird will meet and address their fellow citizens at the following times and places.

OAKLAND COUNTY.
Whitlake, Saturday, 15th, Pontiac, Monday, 17th, Birmingham, Wednesday, 19th, Troy, Thursday, 20th, Rochester, Saturday, 22d.

MACOMB COUNTY.
Romeo, Monday, 24th, Richmond, Wednesday, 26th. Each appointment will commence at 7 o'clock in the evening. Friends in each vicinity will please to make arrangements for meeting, and to circulate the notice. There will be no disappointment, unavoidable necessity excepted.
C. H. STEWART, Cha'n. Cen. Com.

NOTICE TO WESLEYANS.
The District Meeting for Ann Arbor District will be held at Ann Arbor, Lower Town, on Saturday, Sept. 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
G. BECKLEY, Cha'n.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.
There will be a Convention of Delegates from the several counties in the 6th Senatorial District, in Pontiac, on Friday the 29th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Senate, to be supported by the friends of Liberty at the ensuing election.
J. B. BARNES, J. W. KING, J. A. PECK, NATHAN POWER, S. D. GALLUP, Fentonville, Aug. 7, 1846.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.
The Liberty men of the 31st Congressional District are requested to meet in Convention at Pontiac on Friday the 25th of Aug. at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to be supported at the ensuing election.
E. F. GAY, Wm. CASFIELD, J. B. BARNES, NATHAN POWER, J. W. KING, J. A. PECK, J. C. GALLUP, Fentonville, Aug. 7th, 1846.

Notice.
Thos S. Browns, Esq. of Chicago, will deliver a lecture before the PARLIAMEN (the Young Men's Liberty Association) of the Wesleyan Seminary at Albion, on Monday Evening the 24th inst., and Prof. C. F. STROCKWELL, will deliver the Anniversary oration before the Eclectic Society of said Institution on the occasion of the sixth semi-annual anniversary, on the evening of the 25th inst. The public are invited to attend.
By order of Committee, C. JACOBS, Sec'y.

LENAWEE COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The adjourned meeting of the Lenawee County Anti-Slavery Society, will meet in Convention on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House, in the village of Adrian, for the purpose of making suitable preparations for the ensuing campaign, and to transact such other business as shall be necessary. It is thought best for each Township to make suitable preparations for nominating County officers on that day, as it will save calling many meetings especially for that purpose.

It is sincerely hoped that no one who feels that deep and abiding interest in the glorious cause of suffering humanity that he ought, will make the least possible excuse for remaining at home on that day. The present important crisis seems above all others, calculated to stir up the dormant energies of every true hearted Liberty man—to lay hold and help to push on the car of freedom with accelerated velocity.
A. BACKUS, Cor. Sec'y. Adrian, Aug. 4, 1846.

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, on the 10th inst., THOMAS L. son of William and Nancy Ann Brown, aged 1 year and 4 months.

IN CHANCERY—2nd CIRCUIT.
Between Erasmus Corning, James Horner, and George Sedgwick, Complainants, and Hugh Gillespie, Defendant.
In pursuance and by virtue of a degree of this Court, made in this cause, I shall sell at public auction at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-sixth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described premises to wit: Village No. 10, lot two in block number nine (9) in Ormsby's & Page's addition to the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, according to the recorded plat of said village.

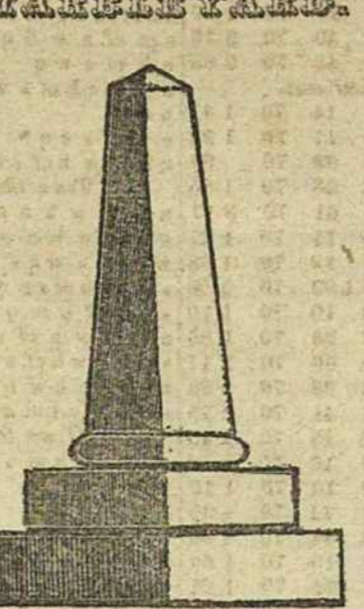
FOR SALE.
CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of country Produce.
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. Also a good assortment of Wares & L. & S. which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at COOK & ROBINSON'S. Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-4f

TO FARMERS!
A SCREW suitable for a Cider Press, for sale very low at the Machine Shop of H. & R. PARTRIDGE. Ann Arbor, Aug. 10, 1846. 277-4f

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.
ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth edition of this highly popular work are for sale at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or \$1.50 per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for Liberty choirs to supply themselves.

Leather! Leather!!
1000 Sides Sole Leather. 5000 do Harness do. 200 do Bridle do. 100 do Calf Skins. 50 do Uppar Leather.
For sale by ELDRD & CO., 123 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. 276-4f

ANN ARBOR MARBLE YARD.



THE undersigned having purchased the interests of his partner in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of the town and adjoining counties, that he continues the business at the old stand in Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, where he will 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 the proof.
W. ROCKWELL, Ann Arbor, July 8, 1846. 272-ly

WILLIAM R. NOYES, JR., DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware and Cutlery.
Nails, Glass, Carpenters, Cooper's and Blacksmith's Tools. Also, Manufacturer of Copper, Brass and Iron Ware. No. 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. 245-ly

LOOK HERE!!
THE Subscriber offers to sell Forty Acres of good Land in the County of Livingston. The land is timbered, and within two miles of where a steam Saw mill is erecting. Ten acres are cleared, and there are on some ready for logging. There is a good log house and some fruit trees on the premises. The terms will be liberal, and payment may be made in carpenter's work, lumber or a good team. Apply to the subscriber in Ann Arbor.
S. D. NOBLE, Ann Arbor, July 18, 1846. 274-12w

To Wool Growers.
We beg leave to inform our Wool Growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the purchase of

100,000 lbs.
of a good clean merchantable article, as soon as the season for selling commences, as we are connected with Eastern wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the highest price the Eastern market will afford. Great complaint was made last season amongst the Eastern Dealers and Manufacturers, in reference to the poor condition of Michigan Wool—much of it being in bad order and a considerable portion being washed. We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep washed before shearing, that the Tag Wool be cut off, and that each fleece be carefully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 18 to 25 cts per lb.) jump twine is the best; it will be found greatly to the advantage of Wool Growers to put up their wool in this manner. Unwashed wool is not merchantable, and will be rejected by the most skillful of the Wool buyers, being difficult to clean.
J. HOLMES & CO., WOODWARD AVENUE, Larned's Block, Detroit, March 26, 1846. 277-1f

WOOL! WOOL!!
CLOTH! CLOTH!!
THE undersigned would inform the public that he continues to manufacture

FULLED CLOTH AND FLANNELS.
at his manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River, near the Railroad.

TERMS.
The price of manufacturing White Flannel will be 20 cents, Filled Cloth 37 1/2 cents and Cassimere 41 cents per yard, or half the above quantity will make. We will also exchange Cloth for Wool on reasonable terms.

The colors will be gray, black or brown. The Wool belonging to each individual will be worked by itself when there is enough of one quality to make 50 yards of cloth; when this is not the case, several parcels of the same quality will be worked together, and the cloth divided among the several owners. Wool sent by Railroad, marked S. W. Foster & Co., Ann Arbor, with directions, will be attended to in the same manner as if the owner were to come with it. The Wool will be manufactured in turn as it comes in, as near as may be consistent with the different qualities of Wool.

We have been engaged in this business several years, and from the very general satisfaction we have given to our numerous customers for the last two years, we are induced to ask a large share of patronage with confidence that we shall meet the just expectations of customers. Letters should be addressed to S. W. FOSTER & Co., Scio.
S. W. FOSTER & CO., Scio, April 6, 1846. 260-ly

"Crockery at Wholesale."
FREDERICK WETMORE, has constantly on hand, the largest stock in the West of Crockery, China, Glassware, Looking Glasses and Plates, Britannia Ware Trays, Lamps and Wickling, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c. &c.

His stock includes all the varieties of Crockery and China, from the finest China Dinner and Tea Sets to the most common and low priced ware—from the richest cut glass to the plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every kind, Britannia Tea Sets, Coffee Pots, Tea Pops, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

Solar LAMP LAMPS of every description from the most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest Street Lamp.

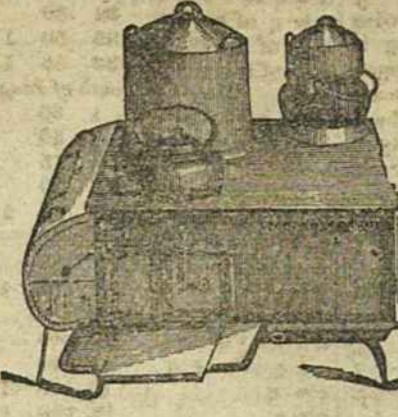
All the above articles are imported by himself, directly from the manufacturers and will be sold at Wholesale, as low as any Wholesale House, expenses from seaboard added only. A liberal discount given for cash.

Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the above articles at the old stand, No. 125, Jefferson Avenue (Eldred's Block), Detroit. 244-ly

"Steam Foundry."
THE undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Geo. F. Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor, will manufacture all kinds of Castings to order, and will be happy to furnish any kind of Castings to the old customers of Harris, Partridge & Co., H. & R. Partridge, & Co., and Partridge, Kent & Co., and to all others who may favor them with a call.
H. B. HARRIS, Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1845. 244-4f

Chattel Mortgages.
JUST printed and for sale at this office in any quantity.

NEW COOKING STOVE.



And Stoves of all kinds.
The subscriber would call the attention of the public to

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE.
Which he can confidently recommend as being 'truly superior to any Cooking Stove in use.' For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel, and for its superior Baking and Roasting qualities it is unrivalled.

The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves.
WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr., 76 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Dec. 12, 1845. 212

READY MADE CLOTHING!! HALLOCK & RAYMOND.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and the citizens of the State generally to their fresh & extensive assortment of

Ready Made Clothing, just manufactured in the latest styles, and best possible manner, consisting in part of superfine cloth Dress and Frock Coats, Fine Tweed, Cashmere, Croton Cassimere Summer Cloth and Merino, Bombazine, Gaily, Woosted and Martine Vests, Black and Fancy Cassimere, Tweed, Drapleins, Merino, Woosted and Drilling Pantaloon, together with a very large stock of Linen, Drilling, Cotton Sack and Tweed Coats, Summer Pantaloon and Vests, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, &c. &c.

Also a very large supply of fresh Broadcloths, Cassimere and Vestings, which by the aid of experienced cutters and first rate workmen they are prepared to manufacture in the latest style and best possible manner. They are prepared to sell either at Wholesale or Retail at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction, and would respectfully solicit a call from those visiting the city in want of Ready Made Clothing or general garments made to order, at their "Ready Made Clothing Emporium," corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit. 265-2m May 20, 1846.

CHEAP STOVES!
AT YPSILANTI!

125 COOKING & PARLOR STOVES, just received by the Subscriber, (most of them Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Prices not to be understood this side Lake Erie.

Also, Copper Furnitures, Cauldron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron, Zinc, &c.

TIN WARE!
Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low.

P. S.—Purchasers will do well to call and examine for their own satisfaction.
J. M. BROWN, Ypsilanti, June 20, 1846. 271-1f

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that he has just received from New York, and opened a choice and well selected assortment of

NEW GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at Very Low Prices for Ready Pay in Cash, or Produce.

Cash or Goods will be paid for WOOL in any quantities.
ROBERT DAVIDSON, Ann Arbor, June 10, 1846. 269

Hats and Caps, in all their varieties, also Caps, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Suspensory, rich Silk Scarfs and Cravats, Linen and Kid Gloves, and every article in that line can be had at fair prices and warranted to suit by sending your wishes by letter or by calling at No. 58, Woodward Avenue, 3 doors north of Doty's Auction room, Detroit.

W. B. Ministers and Liberty men supplied at a small advance from cost.
JAMES G. CRANE, 266-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE.
A. C. M'GRAW & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS, Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

A. C. M'GRAW & CO. would respectfully inform the merchants of Michigan, that they have opened a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their Retail Store, Smart's Corner. Their long acquaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds of shoes that are needed in this State, will enable them to furnish merchants with such shoes as they need, on better terms than they can buy in the New York market, as all their goods are bought from fit hands, and particular attention is paid to the selection of sizes.

Cheap Hardware Store.
THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old customers and the public generally that he still continues to keep a large and general assortment of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zinc, Bright and Anvils, Wire, Moles Gages and Ferrisette, Bill Saws, Chain, Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tools, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Tap Bore, Cast Steel Augers, Common Augers, Argor Bits, Hollow Augers, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Planer, Water Line, Gen. Irons, Potsh, Caldron and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log, Trace and Split Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Halter and Plumb Line, together with a general assortment of Hollow Ware, which will be sold low for Cash, approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Eldred's Block, Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. R. MARVIN, 248-1y

To Country Merchants.
THE Subscriber has constantly for sale good assortment of heavy

WOOLEN CLOTHS, well adapted to the country market which he will sell at wholesale or retail, as may be desired. Call and see them at the MANUFACTURER'S STORE, W. A. RAYMOND, Detroit. 275-1f

COUNTY ORDERS.
THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewin, Exchange Broker, opposite the Signal Office, in Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan, also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds. Call and see.
Dec. 1, 1845. 241-1f

J. HOLMES & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpets, and Paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of desirable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods unpassed by any concern in the State—One of the firms, J. Holmes & Co., resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturers Agents, and from the Auctioneers, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.

With these facilities we can assure you that our Goods are sold cheap for the evidence of which decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturers Agents, and from the Auctioneers, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits. We invite the attention of the public to our stock, which we hold at the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the whole number," so if you want to

