T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847.

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D'SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

#### POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty. Whilst conversing a few days since with fugitive from slavery, he remarked, "I was a poor slave boy till I was nineteen years of age, when I awakened and determined to be free."-To him the following lines are dedicated :-

Thou did'st awake ! God bless the day When simple Truth's unclouded ray, Drove Slavery's gloomy night away And dawned on thee; When from its sleep thy soul awoke. And thy proud spirit sternly spoke, "I will not wear oppression's yoke -

I will be free!

Thou didst awake !- one noble thought Within thy heart great changes wrought, And then one thing alone was sought-'Twas Liberty ; On this thy every hope was hung, And daily from thy fearless tongue,

Yet cautiously the words were rung

"I will be free ! "

Thou didst awake !- and thou hast gained Fair Freedom's wreath with blood unstain'd; Oh I may it ever be retained

Secure by thee : And may the millions who yet bear Oppression's ills, and meekly wear Oppression's chains, be heard in prayer, And with thee all lite's blessings share, Happy and Iree !

D. W. C. L. Long Lake, Genesee Co., Jan. 8, 1847.

## MISCELLANY.

# Influence of a Wife.

If it is " like people like priest, " much more is it "like wife like husband." Look around upon men in all the circumstances and relations of life, and see how closely their standings com "skin a flint," ten to one if his wife is not medicated vapor." smaller yet. See that spruce, industrious young man, who, before marriage, got along well, and was accumulating some capital to start with -He marries a wife more lavish than saving, and soon becomes poor, and drags along through life like a sleigh upon bare ground. He does his best, a dream of pleasure. but to no effect. All he can raise and scrape goes how and where cannot be told.

But another young man, far less prosperou before marriage, is far more so afterwards .-He has a smart, industrious, saving wife, who is his "better half" in matter of property : standing compares with the character of his

Look again. That dashing husband and fath woman, who encouraged him to launch out and make a show, both in business and equipage .--He did so, and the result is he handles a great

more than he could pay for ; and the result is

their parishes. And a close scrutiny will dis- men or devils can destroy. close the remarkable result that nine out of ten of the causes which result in the dismissal of ministers, originated primarily in their wives,

sons of their wives. Bachelors occasionally become distinguished, though rarely-never ought to-but only few ever rise above mediocrity. -A man without a wife is only half made; and

Of no one class is this more true than of MOR-AL leaders. Whoever would rise in the temperance cause, or any other prilanthronic cause, mus have a wife whose soul beats in unison with his -who will cheer him under discouragement. austrin his flagging spirits, excite his hopes, dithe cause in hand. As well tie lead to the wings of an engle and expect him to sonr as to expect man, however splendid his natural and acquired capabilities, to soar, while an oppressing wife hangs like a millstone around his neck. But for his uncongenial wife, who has opposed his cause from first to last, where would Sylvester Graham have now been 1-or rather, where if she had belped forward his cause as effectually as she had hindered it ? I honestly declare, that if my wife was opposed to my science, and those reform views it embodies, much as I love them both, I might as well give up and die voluntarily as by compulsion. The co-operation of a wife is success and life to whatever enterprise her husband espouses, whereas her opposition is well nigh fatal. If she frets perpetually, he must be come callous-case-hardened to all influences good and bad; and this is an awful state of mind or he must fret back, and become permanently ill natured; whereas if she is mild and pleasant he will smooth off the burshest manner. No can we well messure the influences, good, bad, exciting, depressing, which the wife exerts and MUST exert perpetually over her husband .- American Parenological Journal.

From the Home Jonenal.

#### Patent for Compelling Absence of Mind.

Wonders appear to be thickening.vants, never suffering without special or- Mr. Bidgood, and Miss Carmine. ders from their master, and carrying no Cork is situated on the river (called brain in his absence.

mouth-piece, and escaping into the apart- gentlemen.

given in the report, the patients suffering it as many maintain. But say they, the no pain, but remembering the interval as people have a superstitious notion that

# Evidence of Christianity.

The Boston Chronotype says:

"But when we look into the beautiful simple natural gospels-sparkling with and hence his success. See how correctly his heaven's own dew, and see the radiant face of the Redeemer as he says, "Go and sin no more" to the trembling woer in his coach and four, was not a particularly man, taken in adultery, and when we ambitious young man. But he married a spirited look again into the world and see the humble Washingtonian dividing his last loaf with a fallen brother, saying, " cheer up now, put your name in with ours, and But he has failed. His wife was the primary we'll bury up all the past, and you shall cause. He bought at her instigation, or in con- be a man again," or when we see, as sequence of the spirit she diffuses through him. thank God we often do, the rich and learned man devoting himself to daily How much the popularity or unpopularity of and nightly toil to heal and comfort the ministers depends on their wives, has almost pass- sick or relieve the poor, or when we see ed into a proverb. If Presbyreries ought to ex- a minister of the Gospel laying down his amine ministers to see whether they are sound in life in a loathsome prison—that the slave er they are fit to exert the right influence over may be free, we rejoice in Christianity as their husbands directly, and through them over an achieved fact, which no depravity of

Literary men, to rise in their callings, must expenses of war, past or prospective, made by Capt. Lord, and after being ful- so, that he expressed his feeling freely have "help meets" in those callings in the per- amounts to \$665,000,000. To liquidate ly satisfied that it was the best course and said, that he should be glad to have

> The State of New York has always since the ime of Gen. Washington, given her Electoral rote to the soccessful candidate for the Presilent of the United States except in 1812, Mr.

> Whitehead J. Cornell Esq , deceased, Brooklyn, has made a legacy of \$9000, to be f that city.

Knowledge is the food of the mind.

Letter from Rev. C. Galpin. LEBANON, Jan. 1, 1857.

BROTHER FOSTER:-After encountering the dangers of the sen for the space of three months and ten days, I have by the mercy of God, been permitted to place my foot on American soil, and have thought that it might be The stepping of a new world into the ring interesting to my friends and perhaps to seems to have accelerated the surprise- others, to follow me in a brief sketch of wheel of creation. Rail-cars going six- the strange path that the Lord has led me ty miles an hour-thought flying over in. In returning from the Alliance, I our heads upon wires as we walk the left Liverpool (as stated in my last,) on streets-dying people magnetised through the 11th of Sept. in the Ship Metoka for the gates of death in trances-roads un- New York, with the intention of returnder rivers-the softest thing propelling ing to Michigan before the close of navthe hardest, (cotton powder driving iron ligation. But the Lord's ways are not shot,) offers to take impregnable castles our ways. He has since led me in "paths by balloons-and, last, not least import- that I knew not of." After being wreckant to our immediate uses, a discovery of ed and saved by his good hand (as desa process by which consciousness, that cribed in my last) I was left on the coast nervous tenant of our house of flesh, can of Ireland, in the city of Cork, where I be made to vacate the premises during re- spent two months very pleasantly. I pairs. A patent has been secured by two spoke of my cordial reception and kind Boston physicians for this inducement to attention while in England, but it seemed the soul to walk abroad; and they now, to me that it was surpassed by the Irish. in that bright city, cut off a leg while But I must make two or three exceptions the owner is out, or draw a tooth, or re- which cannot well be excelled, as exhibmove a tumor-the nerves, like good ser- ed in the case of Sir Culling F. Smith,

messages to the exaggerating and busy Cork) about nine miles from its mouth. which is the head of navigation. It then On this new discovery (of a means of separates into six or seven branches, producing "insensibility during surgical which are all covered but two, and over and dental operations,") Dr. Bigelow, one which the city is built. The city itself of the most eminent of the medical men is not very pleasant, lying as it does in a of Boston, has lately read a most inter- valley, but it is surrounded with the most esting report before a medical society, beautiful scenery that I have ever wit-He states that the profession have been nessed. It has a population of about 70,for some time feeling their way to this 000. About three-fourths are Roman secret, and that various good lesser effects Catholic, two Wesleyan Chapels, and one have been produced by the inhalation of of each of the other denominations. The different ethers-the difficulty of gradu- first Sabbath that I spent there, I was ting the quantity, making the experiment invited to preach in two different Chapdangerous. By the new process this dif- els, the second in four different ones, all glass globe contains the prepared vapor, to dine almost every day while there by ogether with sponges to prepare the the gentry, and some times more than evaporating surface. One operture ad- once. Father Mothew invited me to dine mits the air to the interior, where, charg- twice, which I could not do on account of ple gathered on the banks to see us pered with vapor, it is drawn through the other engagements, but had the pleasure second into the lungs. The inspired air of taking tea with him at the celebration thus passes through the bottle, but the ex- of his birth day together with the Mayor, piration is divested by a valve as the two Ex-Mavors, and other distinguished

going on under his supervision. I saw Several most successive experiments him administer the pledge to a number, of dentistry and surgical operation are and discovered nothing objectionable in if they can take the pledge from Father Mathew, and secure his blessing, they 12 miles long, the soil is good, but very shall not break it. Very well, so much little cultivated. The population conthe better if this will prevent their break. sists of about 10 thousand citizens, sixing it, for all that the Temperance Soci- teen hundred soldiers, and twelve hundred ety professes to do, is to keep men from prisoners.

feel for those who are standing at the out 17 days, and then driven in to New- tamely permit an enterprise so insulting "Treason!" echoes Treadwell, in the vent starvation. But I must not go into off in a storm that lasted six days. detail, for my sheet will not admit of it. Here I found myself strongly reproved The famine is great, but the Irish have for my diffidence on the subject of relihearts that are too large to see their breth- gion. I found myself in company with ren die of want, and have taken measures two sea Captains, and a keeper of a Hoto supply them, though it may cost them tel in Bermuda. From their appearance all their substance.

from Cork to America without returning peace for three days. to Liverpool. The British Queen had sailed from Bristol for the Bermuda Isles, was incidentally introduced, and I combut sprung a leak and was obliged to turn menced remarking rather in the abstract, back and put into Cork for repairs. She without intending any personal applica-The debt of the Nethorlands, contracted, was nearly ready for sailing when we tion, but found that one of the Captains this debt would require a tax of three that I could take under the circumstan- me attend prayer with them every day.

COMMUNICATIONS till we came near the Island, and in a few | 1 give these particulars to show that tious parade of reverence for the Conto speak. The Captain spoke out and in the Spring. said, "fellow Ship-mates, our leader is about to leave us, and we must begin to pray for ourselves (he had formerly been a praying man, but had wandered away ) and said he, we must try and see if we cannot keep up our meetings after he leaves. I hope we shall, I hope we shall, seemed to come forth spontaneously from the heart of every sailor present, and gave a new impulse to the cause. It seemed as though the Lord had a special design in preventing us from reaching our post, for we had been beating about within 70 miles of it for two weeks. A last we came in sight, a pilot came on board, on Sunday afternoon we entered a narrow, crooked channel, with rocks lying near the surface of the water, and in some places not a hundred yards wide. This was on the North side of the island, and we could not get up, but cast anchor and the pilot went on shore. In the night a storm arose from the North-we cast another anchor which held until morning, then one of the cables broke and left us hanging by a thread as it were -we cast out a third anchor, which held us till night; the storm increased and soon another chain broke. We saw then to remain was sure death, and to escape, there was one chance cut of a hundred perhaps of doing so. We slipped the other cable, and found ourselves driving against the rocks that lined the Island on he North as fast as the wind and waves could carry us. We then felt that except the Lord saved, we must all perish had to passout the narrow channel withsh, but could not help us. We were thea driven off in a tempestuous storm which lasted four days, but the Lord pre-

> the Lion changed to the Lamb. The main island of Bermuda is about

> dued; they promised the Lord if he would

this they told us afterwards, and we saw

I spent four days on the Islands, and All these things are pleasant to a vis- then took passage in the Brig New Ortor, but there is another scene which leans for New York, expecting to be there largely on the toleration and humility of honor." "Such a sentiment," says Isaac destroys it all to one who has a heart to in four days, but in place of that we were the South, as to imagine that it would Hill, "is treason to the constitution."corners of the streets and by the way- port, R. I., for safety. We came near to it feelings, and so perilous to its insti- old Patriot. "Disunion!" faintly shouts side, pleading for a bit of bread to pre. New York once, and then were driven tutions, to proceed untransmelled. In Billy Butterfield, in his Nashua Gazette.

I thought it would be like casting pearls But I must proceed. A way seemed before swine, to introduce the subject of o be providentially opened for me to get religion and on this account I held my

winds and severe storins, (by a storm I stimulate others to labor and pray for the the absolute antislavery issue, adopted resrain) but the work went an good "le | unity.

days expected to leave them. I told the they are not beyond the reach of the stitution. In Ohio, Democratic Con-Captain that it would be gratifying to me Gospel, as we have thought in times past, gressional Conventions openly thundered if he would give an expression of his but that they have hearts that will yield forth anathemas upon the institutions of

late, sir. We closed our meeting, but Newport, and went to Providence, from the only member of the present delegation on the second evening were permitted to there to Boston, and am now in Lebanon. who voted for the new tariff, is said by meet again. Near the close of the meet- It is my intention, to spend the Winter the journals published in his own district, ing, I gave an opportunity for any one at the East, and return to the West early to have been indebted for his re-election,

Yours respectfully, CHARLES GALPIN. address me at Lebanon, Connecticut.

From the N. O. Commercial Times. The North and the South. Several of our exchanges state posiively that an Anti-Slavery paper is about to be established in Washington City, and that a sum of three thousand dollars has port. It may be that the conductors of

spare them, they would fight no more; to array itself against the South, on the struggle between two antagonistic principles is near at hand. The bare idea of establishing an abolition paper in an event of probable occurrence, while ger "support slaveholders or the supportits originators and abettors calculate so ers of Slavery, for any office of trust or this respect, however, the knaves who "Last War Federalism!" sings Charles foster the foul spirit of incendiarism will Lane. And so on to the end of the

feeling on the subject. He waited a mo- to truth when presented in kindness. | slavery in any territory hereafter to be ment and then said, it is getting rather As I have already intimated, I left at attached to the Union. In Pennsylvania, less to his advocacy of free trade, than to his having introduced his well remembered provision to the California resolutions, My friends in writing to me will which, by the way, obtained a strictly sectional vote, both for and against .-

continual occurrence.

our existence. Put political prejudices

Voting for Slaveholders.

The N. H. Patriot and other organs

be as " feathers against bullion."

## ANTI-SLAVERY.

It would be hard to decide which of the already been contributed towards its sun- proves how formidable the have become; ment. The people of the South are not the proposed print are emulous of the they are daily winning adherents from them. By saying, therefore, that we will crime of martyrdom. We can hard both political parties. Independent of not vote for a slaveholder, we no more ly bring our mind to the belief, that fa- the rabid fury of Garrison, Leavitt, and disfranchise the North, when we refuse naticism will so far forget all prudential their immediate followers, the northern to vote for a drunkard, or a sampler. considerations of personal safety, as to press-that unerring index of popular One primary article in the Democratic print an abolition journal in the heart of sentiment—is very generally imbued with creed is, never to vote for a Whig. Is a slaveholding community; but if, in the a feeling of sectional jealousy, that de- not that disfranchising every Whig in madness of excessive zeal, the attempt notes the depth to which the fatal germ the country? No. It is merely disfranshould be made, there can be no doubt has already descended, and the baneful chising certain doctrines held or supthat the very first number of the incen. offshoots that have sprung from its stem. posed to be held by Whigs. - Ind. Dem dury sheet will consign the types and We view such developments with infinite ocrat. materials to destruction, and ensure a sorrow. When the press, the fountain practical exhibition of popular justice up. head of intelligence, moderation and juson the publishers, which they would be tice, becomes embittered-poisoned-what extremely unwilling to encounter. We but error and evil are to be expected from lished in the N. O. Delta of Aug. 23d. entertain habitual reverence for law and the community among whom it diffuses It is the testimony of a friend of southern order, and regard freedom of opinion as its deleterious and detestable opinion ?- institutions, and may therefore be relied one of the dearest prerogatives and stron. The North and the West have the phys- npon : gest safe-guards of liberty; but we look ical superiority. If they falter from the upon the innate, inherent and instinctive high trust imposed on every member of wellineaning, perhaps, but erring nerimpulses of self-protection as paramount the confederacy; if they fail to accord sons, are in the habit of instructing slaves to both these principles, and that impulse to the South that ample measures of jus- to read and write! particularly some of in a few moments, and we saw his hand will be fully justified in wreaking sumficulty is remedied. A small two-necked of which I could not do. I was invited in keeping us from the rocks; we then mary vengeance upon the miscrent who the great charter of our Government, as pic societies, such as Sunday Schools, &c. should seek to throw a lighted torch in virtue of her own inalienable right; To say nothing of the impolicy of such out a pilot; but the Lord was our pilot, among the combustible materials of a if the North and West should coalesce to proceedings, and the mischief it is calcuand he took us safely through. The peo- slaveholding people, and excite to out- oppress, to injure or annoy the South, lated to produce among our slave populabreak or insurrection, the ignorant and those compromises, the strict observance tion, it is forbiddan by law !-by a law credulous, servile population of the South. of which, has thus far secured our glo- to be found in Greiner's Louisiann Di-Our object, however, in noticing the rious Union, are at an end. Violated gest, page 631, article 3499, which reads contemplated publication of an exponent faith will not be tolerated. On this point, as follows: 'All persons who shall teach. served us, and in one week we got back of abolitonism in the metropolis of the we are a united people. Our political or permit, or cause to be taught, any

> weeks since, that the North is beginning question of slavery, and that a fearful Washington would, a few years ago, have of dough-facedom and slavery, seem utbeen scouted as an impracticable chi- terly frightened out of their wits, because, mera, from one end of the Union to the at the last Independent State Convention, other. Now, it is gravely considered as it resolved that the North should no lonfind themselves mistaken.

scientious conviction, that throughout the that freezes dough-facedom to its lowest States in which slavery is abolished, the soul. It is to plunge at once the whole opposition to the domestic institutions of race of dough-faces into that "deep bethe South is a sectional and not a politi- wond the lowest deep, " from which only cal hostility; that though politicians on the slave power holds them up. both sides basely endeavor to subserve | So wholly are these Texas organs sold against our late shersif, Mr. D. T. Wil-On the Sabdath, however, the subject the fleeting objects of the movement, by body and soul to oppsession, that they endeavoring to cherish the feeling, and to have well nigh brought themselves to court its advocates, the principle itself has think, with their masters, that slavery is, no existence independent of, and uncon- in truth, the great corner stone of our difficulties in Louisiana. nected with, the purposes, the issues, and Republican edifice. So well have they as all national debts are, to meet the arrived there. A very kind offer was became very much interested, so much the organization of the party. Upon this fed and grown fat on the offal of their point, indeed, there can be no doubt to owner's stables, that they have lost the those who, like ourselves, view the subject | idea that an independent, free man, whose free from political bias, with a single eye bread is eaten in the sweat of his own dollars and twelve and a half cents on ces, I embarked. We had be utiful When night came, I proposed it to one to the safety of the South; and with a brow, can have the right to stand on the every inhabitant of Europe, and seventy- weather for three weeks, in which time Captain, and found him very willing, alhence requires a wife in harmony with his call- five cents on every individual on the we sailed about three thousand miles.— so the other passengers. I took liberty gether our brethren of the slaveholding fatens on the unpaid labors of others. gl be. Divided among the population of I was the only passenger on board. The from this time forth, to deal faithfully with States, in active, constant and unfaltering In their creed, southern slaveocrats are Holland, the share of each inhabitant crew consisted of 16 hands in all. I felt them in reference to their eternal interwould be \$266. The wages of laboring that the Lord and placed me among them, est, and found them thoughtful and anxmen throughout the world probably do and I was my duty to try to benefit them lous for their souls salvation. Very soon The proofs of the fact lie upon the surnot average 20 cents a day. Then, at I labored three weeks with no success as I was told by the Steward that the Sailors face, and are visible to the most super- world saddled and bridled, ready to be this rate, three thousand three hundred I thought, and was on the point of giv- had expressed a desire that I should visit ficial scrutiny. We find, for instance, mounted and ridden wherever these slave reat by her counsels, and take hold with him of and forty millions of hard toiling sons ing up the ship, when the Steward (who them in the forecastle. I did it with a that the abolitionist proper, or that party pampered despots will. If these pimps of labor would have to work one day was a professor of religion) came to me cheerful heart, and was surprised to find which, in its rampant and furious fanati- of tyranny would confine their saddles in order to foot this war-bill of little and said that some of the hands wished them so eager to receive instruction. I cism, preserves a distinct organization— and bridles te their own backs and mouths, him to ask me if I would come down and visited them every evening after this, we find them increasing their votes large- we, for one, would be the last to comhold a meeting with them. I knew not (when the weather would admit of it) ly at every election, gathering their pros- plain. We are perfectly willing they what to think of it, but sent word that I and six of them gave me their names, elytes indifferently from both political should be ridden to their hearts' conwould come with all my heart; and to which was an expression of their desire parties. We find, too, that northern tent. And so are the hard-working yeomy surprise found that they were in earn- and determination to become Christians. Whigs and northern Democrats endeav- manry, whose rights dough-facedom has Madison was elected without the aid of this est, and under conviction. Very soon I left them rather abruptly on account or, for the most part, and with some few betrayed. Such men, who are at once one was converted. This encouraged me of going in at Newport, and cannot say and honorable exceptions, to assimilate, traitors to their country, and a libel upon to go on. We had a meeting in the Cab- what the result will be, but these are the as closely as policy will allow, to the their race, cannot be ridden too fast, nor in every evening that the weather would facts; and I think I have but one object views of the abolitionists. In Massachu- too long. They are fit asses for such equally divided among the Temperance Societies permit, for at this time we had adverse in presenting them to you, and that is, to setts, a Whig Convention, after rejecting riders. But we do object, and the freemen of mean a gale of wind, with, or without seamen whenever they have an oppor- olutions which embody a sort of quasi New Hampshire do object, to being like absolutism, thinly veiled by an ostenta- them, beasts of burden to the worst ar-

istocracy that curses the earth. We do deny that either by the "Grace of God." or the "Grant of the Devil," slaveholders have a right to rule over Northern freemen. We do deny that they may command either our votes or our labor. We do assert, and we will assert, that, as free, independent men, we are bound not to select, for our rulers, either tyrants or or slaves. If we would preserve the institutions left us by our fathers, and die as we were born, free, we must have rulers who are free and the friends of freedom. Such is not the slaveholder. He is at once a tyrant and a slave. These are pregnant facts, and similar facts and similar manifestations are of

But says the Patriot, "by refusing to vote for slaveholders, you disfranchise all the people of the South, and upon the way to disunion at once." We do no two parties is more amenable to censure, such thing. We merely say that cerfor truckling to abolitionism, nor will we tain men who live in open and daily vioattempt to solve the problem. It is evi- lation of the great foundation stone of dent enough, that the very sedulousness American Republicanism, human equaliof the effort to conciliate the fanatics, ty, are unfit to administer our governwhile their increasing numbers show that all slaveholders-nor even a majority of

#### Instructing Slaves.

The following communication was pub-

Mr. EDITOR :- I have heard that some again. But all of this had to do with Union, is not so much to expatiate on the differences will be scattered to the four slave in this State to read or write, shall, pare with the characters of their wives. Have the characters of their wives. The Temperance reformation is still our spiritual good, two of our most bitter with the characters of their wives. The Temperance reformation is still our spiritual good, two of our most bitter with the characters of their wives. The Temperance reformation is still our spiritual good, two of our most bitter with the characters of their wives. The Temperance reformation is still our spiritual good, two of our most bitter with the characters of their wives. The Temperance reformation is still our spiritual good, two of our most bitter with the characters of their wives. enemies at this fearful crisis were sub of the position assume by us, some in the balance with, and inseparable from competent jurisdication, be imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than twelve

in one scale, and national safety in the months.' other; the miserable strife of party will Your publishing this, Mr. Editor, may possibly have the effect of deterring these misguiled beople from persistance in a pursuit more injurious to our safety than all the railings of northern fanatices.

> A SLAVE CASE.—The Hagerstown News gives the following account of a singular slave case.

Bill Gross, the negro slave who was convicted of the murder of Mr. Joseph Merchant at the last Spring term of Washington county court, and by the court ordered to be sold out of the State. is again in prison in this place. He was purchased from the deputy sheriff of this county by Hope H. Slatter, a negro dealer of Baltimore, and by him shipped to chapter. The idea that slaveholders are Louisiana. The introduction of a slave We have frequently avowed our con- no longer to rule this country, is one convict into that State was a violation of law, for which Slatter was required to pay a heavy fine, as also to again remove the negro. Hence he has been returned to this place, and Slatter has entered suit son, to recover damages sustained by having imposed upon him a convict, through which he was brought into so great

> A correspondent from Havana writes to our friend of La Patria, that the grand prize of the Royal Lottery-the \$100 .-000-was drawn by fifty negroes, most of them slaves. They had joined to buy three whole fickets, and gave one dollar each for that purpose.

> One of those tickets was the number 8997, and on the morning of the 18th they found that each of them had won \$2,000. This surely, is more than sufficient to buy their freedom, as their regular value, is from \$400 to \$750, and when they have the money and wis's to buy their freedom, their masters are obliged to sell them .- N. O. Deita.

> TRAGICAL A PAIR.-A young man named John Catlin, was shot dead, recently, in Favette county, Miss., by a party of four or five persons, brothers and relatives of Miss Kelly, a young lady with whom Catlin was about to marry, contrary to their wishes. After receiving his death wound, Catlin fired and killed one of his antagonists, named Martin.

CURIOSITY -A bottle filled with the

Saturday, Jan. 23. \$1.50 a Year in Advance.

# Augual Meeting.

playery Society will be held at Kalamazoo, immediately after the adjournment of the State Total Abstinence Society, which meets at that place on the first Tuesday in February.

T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

The Kalamazoo Meeting Are all the Antislavery men of the West wide awake to attend this meeting? Arrangements should be made forthwith. No time is to be lost. Gather up the necessary change, and have the double teams in readiness to bring all that wish to come. We hope to see a numerous assembly of true-hearted Antislavery men

### Prospective Emancipation.

The Buffalo Courier, a Polk, Texas and War paper, has a leader on the " Prospective Abolition of Slavery."-Our readers may have a little curiosity to

The Courier contends that besides the Maynard, Thurber--11!! " monstrous moral wrong " involved in

poses his own plan :

"Such plan should ask, simply, that all children born of slaves, after thirty years from the enactment of a law for the object, should be FREE, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, and during minority, be beld as under parental gov-

In the eyes of the Courier, there is nothing "preposterous" in waiting FIFTY-ONE YEARS to get ready to begin to remove "a continual evil" from the nation-"A LIVING LIE!" But we will quote a sentence or two, showing the peculiar advantages of his plan :

"This plan would obviate the pecuniary difficulties of the compensation to slave owners, and thereby divest the question of a great element of exchement and bitterness. The present slave own- coming ages! er feels that he has a money value in his slaves, for he has paid as it were, a certain sum in advance for their labor during their lives. If they go free, he los-Therefore, although the State is no richer by the slave wealth within her borders, than she would be were they all free, yet to individuals posessing them, slaves have a value as much as cattle or horses. And we cannot ask, or expect, that they will voluntarily-except in isolated individual instances-dispossess themselves of so large an amount of personal property, from mere abstract notions of human rights.

But posterity has no such interests -can set up no such claims. It was once wittily asked-" Why should we do anything for posterity, when posterity does nothing for us?" The white children of generations to come, have no more vested right to the black ones, than the black ones have to them. And wicked conventional laws can confer none .-Nothing but expediency and tyrannical custom have ever licensed such appropriation of man by his fellow."

By thus continuing to enforce " wicked conventional laws" and the "tyrannical custom" of enslaving men for half a century longer, the writer hopes the opposition of the Slaveholders may be removed; and that for the sake of carrying out 'abstract notions of human rights,' they will rob their children, although they would not from the same motives give up their own slaves. How far motives of this kind may operate with Slaveholders, we know not : but we could not ge in for such a postponement, while immediate emancipation would bring countless blessings to all classes in the Slave

The Courier hopes for some prospective action of this kind, even within our times, especially as it would be for the interest of the South. He says :

"That she would not lose, politically, from the loss of her slave ratio of representation, could be equally shown, by taking an extended view into the future, and picturing the mighty changes that would benefit her by an augmented free, enterprising population, that would advance her manufactures, her artizonship, her commerce, her agriculture, beyond the wildest hope of the present-when the blighting mildew of slave servitude shall have been wiped away. Then her political power will be greater, and growing, instead of retrograding, comparatively, as that of Virginia so strikingly

made. Discussion upon any subject nec- num in advance.

essarily implies and involves thought, reflection, interest, and knowledge upon that subject; and though the Courier says that FRIEND FOSTER: "Fanaticism has retarded for long years, the progress of enfranchisement, by its clamors, its unreasonable demands," yet we suspect he is indebted to that very The Anniversary of the Michigan State Anni- " Fanaticism" for important and fundamental antislavery truths which he has brought to view in this article.

# Slavery.

rejected by the following vote:

YEAS-Coe, Denton, Green, Lathrop,

### NAYS .- Allen, Balch, Bush, hear what such a paper would say on such Cook, Danforth, Eldredge, Fenton, Fitzgerald, Kibbec,

We call on every antislavery man to slaveholding, there are weighty political mark THE MEN who voted nay! Let reasons why it should be abolished .- them be ever remembered by you. For Among these it mentions that our pro- whatever office their names may be menfessedly free institutions are now made tioned hereafter, let your vote and your "A LIVING LIE," by holding slaves under influence tell heavy against them! Let them: that the moral effect of Slavery them receive most unequivocal and ever " is only evil continually:" and that its enduring condemnation at your hands, as political and social effects are injurious the enemies of human Liberty and Hapto the interests of the Slave States and piness. Their guilt is far beyond that of the holder of slaves. He merely does as So much for the first chapter. The his neighbors do, and may honestly think second will be on the foolishness of the he is acting for the good of his slaves .abolitionists, of course. In answering Their guilt is beyond that of the thorough the question what is the remedy, the Ed- bred Slave Trader. He finds huitor denounces the Abolitionists who man beings in Slavery, and acts merely "rant about unconditional, immediate as an agent in their transfer from one emancipation." Their "preposterous master to another. Their guilt transpropositions" and "Quixotic nostrums" cends that of the propagandists of Slavery find no favor in his eyes. He then pro- of the Calhoun and McDuffie School, as they have lived all their days in a community of Freemen. Nay, their guilt in Africa, and sell them elsewhere. Do you ask why? Because the African Slave Trader has more to gain by his of Michigan. A fortune made in one voyage is to him a strong temptation; other motive than to bow down to the

institutions: now, by its rejection, after the question was raised, it is given decidedly for the extension of Slavery.

Let these men, then, be regarded as their true light, as the unblushing enemies of Human Freedom, who would doem millions to hopeless Slavery for the prospect of a little political preferment. True, they had not the rower in this case TION for evil too plainly to be mistaken. ness, from the vilest motives, to curse a

# "Free and Equal."

One Judge Krum-and he is hardly that part of a man-has recently decided in St. Louis, that none but white persons are entitled to the rights of citizens, in the State of Missouri. This is cutting a knot which has never been untied in the slave States, and solves a question of some importance. It makes but two classes,-the slave, and white freeman. A free black man is an anomaly no longer known to the law of the sovereign and independent republic of Missouri .-In accordance with the decision, the day after it was made, five negro men and two negro women, who were so unfortunate or so impertinent as to be free, were publicly whipped, and banished from St. Louis. Judge Krum is a wiser man than Gov. Smith, of Virginia. He ernor only ventures to recommend .-various compromises of our Federal compact are developed .- A. S. Standard.

Era has come to hand. It is of good and heave in the two great parties of the and promising youth, who looked forward size, and presents a fair appearance. It nation, portending future results of infi- to a life of usefulness and honor, may We are glad to find the Polk editors bears the names of G. Bailey, Jr., Ed. nite moment to the freedom of our coundete his ruin, it is greatly to be feared, to number of the Signal for discontinuance, discussing this subject in any of its as- iter: Amos A. Phelps and John G. try and the cause of the oppressed.— this campaign—the grand school of without any name or post office. Unless pects, although we have no very high Whittier, Corresponding Editors: L. P. Surely this is not a time for the long tried iniquity and vice. The ingenuous mind he will inform us of these two particupects, although we have no very high with his reopinion of such proposals as are here Noble, Publisher. Terms \$2,00 per anfriends of the slave to falter or grow weashrinks appalled from the revolting scenes lars, we cannot comply with his refrom \$ of a mile to 500 miles! Dis. All moneys, thus sent, if properly enclosed,

Detroit Correspondence. **Диткогт**, Jan. 19, 1847.

regret, which I think many of your rea-

ders cannot fail to partake, I read the proceedings of the Hon. Senate of Michigan a few days since, when certain Mexican War Resolutions were under consideration. After a foolish expenditure of time upon their consideration, which Michigan Propagandists of might, in the judgment of many of all parties, been much better appropriated to to a friend in Buffilo: We would call attention to the remarks the promotion of the direct interests of f our Detroit correspondent on the res- their constituents, and pending their adop- rey-is situated on the slope of a hill that plution proposed in the Senate by Mr. tion, an amendment in the shape of an falls from a level plain, extending I don't Lathrop to be added to McReynold's Res. additional Resolution was offered, declar- know how far in advance of us-down olutions on the Mexican War, saying ing, that, in the opinion of the Legisla into a fertile valley. It has twelve thouthat in the opinion of the Legislature, ture, SLAVERY should not be permitted in sand souls. The houses are built of wounded at Monterey. Slavery should not be allowed in the any territory thus acquired by conquest large sun-burnt cakes of clay, whose teterritory acquired from Mexico, and in- from Mexico. Upon this most righteous macity is increased by straw, and I believe structing our Senators, &c. The reso- and salutary proviso, which, irrespective they are made in the same manner that lution itself we have not at hand. It was of party, it would seem that the great the Israelites observed in Egypt. The black rascals, about 80 yards, before they some attention, and as it is rather an exmass of the intelligent and conscientious streets are wide, well paved, and lighted got me." voters of the free State of Michigan could by night. The city laws continue in McReynolds, Rix, Schwarz, Toll, With- no: fail to approve, the ayes and nays of operation, and at every hour of the night, our Hon. Senators stood thus-Yeas 9, the watch sound a shrill whistle, and cry Nays 11!!! Tell it not in Gath! Al- "ave purissima," with a most unearthly though prepared to witness almost any screech. degree of obsequiousness on the part of "There are five churches. The cacertain would-be-leaders of the present thedral is a lofty edifice-a mixture of dominant party under the lash of party good and bad taste, with some considerable discipline, yet this vote certainly eviden- magnificence. As the people pass it they ces a degree of recklessness upon the great uncover their heads. Its bells are consubject of Human Liberty both astounding stantly ringing, and sometimes the chimes elections were held in California in reguand alarming. The Resolutions them are beautiful. Early every morning lar form, agreeable to the form of govselves were a perfect waste of time and there is mass in the chapel, one of which ernment instituted by Commodore Stock- ions of years in forming than can be stationery, but this, as touching the inter- I attended. All kneel through the ser- ton. In San Juan, Don Mateo Feron was enumerated." "Millions of millions of ests of their constituents were but a tri- vice, and at particular times they beat elected Alcalde. In Monterey, Don Wal- years rolled round in forming the globe.' fling evil compared with the rejection of their breasts, creating some such a sound ter Colton, a parson, and Chaplain of the "A million of years rolled round before so important a provision as that contained as when a partridge is drumming. As to frigate Congress, was elected Alcalde. there was any thing in the shape of aniin the proposed amendment. They may the priests, our good Catholic Father, having beaten half a dozen competitors. mal life." From the time God created have served as an occasion for letting off RAY, whom the President sent to the ar- Don Milton Little was elected to act as man till he breathed into him the breath some of that extra stock of patriotism with my, pleases me more than any man I his substitute in case of sickness or of intellectual life, was a million of which some of the great leaders of that ever saw. party seemed surcharged-a patriotism, a little Executive sop. All this might be privileges. Never before did I compre- Americans, half Mexicans. The verdict ried his wife. party measures, they virtually say to the cushioned pew fosters in the breast of the exceeds that of the regular black-hearted President and slaveholding South, we not owner, till I saw a Catholic congregation Slave Traders who kidnap human beings only bid you God speed in your unhall in one of these rich churches. But in lowed work of prosecuting this war of New York this Christian simplicity is deinfamy, (being as the whole civil zed parted from, and many modifications are world must see and know, a war for introduced besides pews, to suit the taste, wickedness than the Legislative enslavers Slavery,) but will freely consent that and win the preference of the people." from the Territory so iniquitously wrested from Mexico, you may carve out and eswhile the Michigan politicians have no tablish as many Slave States as you can ult. find human tyrants to populate-you have South, and perhaps obtain some trifling hitherto, in your elemency, chastised us the vicinity for eight days previous to the cent, discount. This deducted from the office as their ward. The most active with whips, but, as the blessed fruits of 25th. African trader could enslave but a few this glorious war, we shall cheerfully thousands: while our Michigan Legisla- arm you with scorpions-when these tors, as far as their influence can go, things are witnessed in the Senate Chamwould enslave unnumbered millions thro ber of our State, if the spirit of Liberty and declared not to treat for peace and kind friends." Let it not be said that the vote is mere-citizens, it is surely time for it to speak ly a negative one. It is rositive, in its out, and reprobate with indignation such influence, in the highest degree. Mr. base truckling on the part of those who Lathrop's proposition would have given misrepresent them on this vital subject, had been received by Gen. Taylor from the whole influence of the State for free touching the Liberties and interests of the

free North and West. such kindness and forbearance towards forcement of two regiments of Kentucky the Non-Slaveholding, that no apprehen- and Tennessee volunteers to General sion in their judgment need be entertained Worth's assistance. Gen. Taylor was to for the assassination of their comrads." those conquered provinces? If this be whole disposable force. After concentheir plea, their ignorance of Southern trating with General Worth, the whole to do it, but they showed THEIR DISPOSI- aim and purpose upon this subject is equaled only by their unmanly subservi- 10,000 men, of all arms. Think you they would ever become trust- ency to party tactics-an ignorance which worthy antislavery men? Trust them utterly unfits them for the high and repeople of Michigan, when such a crisis portion of the human family, so let the as the present is upon us. Recent imporexecrations of every freeman rest upon, tant demonstrations from a leading Demothem as the enemies of humanity, the fit crat of the Empire State upon the floor associates of the tyrams of every age and of Congress on this subject, evidence how shameful the servility of these Hon. Senaman. Whether the majority of our war: House of Representatives are prepared to follow the inglorious lead of the Senate in this matter, remains to be seen. From slight intimations already given, however, and for the honor of our State, it is to be hoped they will not.

season, the labors of the Rev. Prof. Fin-

State Anti-Slavery Society may be fully their all, at the cast of a die. attended from all parts of the State. Aldecides and executes what the timid Gov- though from a slightly diminished vote vice, drunkenness, and all the vicious the past year, some of our friends might propensities of the human heart-if you How beautifully in the course of time the begin to despond, it is certainly without would see the worst passions with which cause, for at no period in the history of our fallen nature is cursed, in their most our cause has there been so many signs odious colors, the American camp, I The first number of the National Anti-Slavery feeling, begins to leaven may behold them. Full many a bright received, the fault is in the Postoffice.

over this foe to God, man, and our coun- victorious army should be composed of BAN ALVERSON: Embracing a Key to and can see right into persons, and view try, begins to be as certain as that the such unprincipled materials. The volun-With a feeling of amazement and deep wheels of time roll on.

Oh ! let all the soul within us, For the truth's sake, go abroad! Strike !- let every nerve and sinew Tell on ages-tell for God !

# From the War.

The following notice of Saltillo, now occupied by our army, is from an officer

"Saltillo is nearly as large as Monte-

Intelligence has been received at New Orleans from Tampico to the 25th uries and necessaries of the soldier not

No Mexican troops had been seen in

There were 1800 Mexicans in Tampico. Good health prevailed among them.

The Mexican Congress had assembled is not utterly extinct in the bosom of our until every armed enemy had left the

Intelligence had been received from Monterey to the 22d inst. An express Can these Hon. Senators discover in march of Saltillo with 15000 men. Gen. the past history of the Slaveholding States Taylor immediately dispatched a reinas to what use they will seek to make of follow as soon as practicable with his force under Gen. Taylor would be about you do justice to the army-within the and moon, and had no effect on them.

Orders had been despatched to Gen. Patterson to conntermarch on Monterey, not; but as they have showed a willing- sponsible duties of legislating for the free so as to participate in the battle which was months, the time is far distant when that expected to take place in a few days, as the heads of columns were rapidly nearing very doubtful indeed, whether it will ever by.

> We copy the following extract of a letter from an officer in the Louisville Legion, to a friend in Kentors will soon be made to appear to the tucky. It conveys a mealancholy piceye of every manly and intelligent free- ture of the demoralizing effects af the ble of the Liberty vote cast in 1846, from

"The armistice hangs tediously on all hands ;-and pity 'tis we are not engaged in actual fight, for the sake of the reckless gamesters, who night and day are throwing away their scanty pay, in the inhuman recreation of gambling. The Our City is now enjoying, for a short General, I am happy to say has just issued orders to have the whole gambling ney, of Oberlin. He commenced preach- matter broken up. Men have enlisted, ing on Sabbath morning at the Congre- to whom every cent they can possibly gational Church, and will continue to get, ought to be esteemed a treasure, and preach every evening during the present yet the instant they receive their pay, week, and possibly longer, should circum- although conscience may tell them that stances seem to render it strongly desira- their families at home are in want of all their earnings, disregard its promptings, I hope the coming anniversary of our go to the gaming tables, and lose, perhaps

If you would witness wickedness and ry in their course, when the goal of their daily exposed to view. Pity, indeed, I quest.

hopes is nearing, and a glorious victory have frequently thought it were, that a | Lectures by the Clairvoyant, La- can see nearly if not quite, all things; teers have indeed won for themselves a name, and whatever deeds may be ef- animal and vegetable kingdoms; a brief provement in medical science. fected by daring impetuosity, they can do. history of Man, from his earliest exist-But the regular officers and soldiers too, say, that they are men who fear neither God nor man, and consequently that their bravery is not the bravery of those who go into battle fully impressed with the solemnity of the scene, weighing all the circumstances, alive to the consequences,

> The Lawrence (Tenn.) Academist gives the following extract of a letter from one of the Lawrence Volunteers,

"I will be home shortly if I do not go into another battle. But should I get able to hold up a musket (which is doubtful)

"I had now rather die fighting the villians, than any other death. They

How beautiful this spirit chimes in with the principles of Christianity!

Accounts from Monterey in California, absence.

"The rich and elaborate cathedrals of The first trial by jury took place at mal state. There were others besides apparently, as ready to laud the deeds of Mexico present to the worshippers roth- Monterey, in which an American and a Adam and Eve who transgressed like a tyrant as of a Wilberforce in their puring but a bare floor, on which they kneel Mexican appear to have been the parties. them whom Moses does not mention, blind zeal for party, and also possibly -the rich and poor, the humble and proud, Mr. Colton presided as judge; the jury and who were located in different parts secure for some of their supporters that elbowing each other without any recogni- was composed of individuals who, from of the earth. One of these settlements "thrift which follows fawning" by way of tion of rank or superiority of worldly their names, appear to have been half was in the land of Nod, where Cain marendured, but when added to it, to sustain hend what pride and arrogance the softly seems to have given general satisfac-

> A letter from Camargo complains of the bad payment of the troops. It

"It is true that they have been offering to pay our men in Treasury notes of the size of \$500-a beautiful coin certainly for our men to buy the little luxcannot be used much short of ten per he had a fit of the Delirium Tremens. departure from their comfortable home turning tide.

The correspondent of the New Orleans

"The war between the Kentuckians and Mexicans-as it is familiarly termedhas created no little excitment, both in killed within the last five days, fifteen of whom, it is said, were killed in one day, and within the scope of one mile. From

Col. Baker's speech in congress closes seven days. with the following paragraph-

"I believe that peace can be made city of Mexico, and within the next four months, by such exertions as I have ness 400 years, instead of 40 years, as pointed out. If it be not made within four stated by Moses. peace shall be made; and the question is speak, but it was only a ventriloquist near be made on terms which we now call honorable to this country."

# Liberty Vote for 1846.

We have completed the following ta-

Ì	the official statements:	
	Maine,	9377
Š	New Hampshire,	10309
	Vermont,	7184
	Massachusetts,	11159
ş	Rhode Island,	162
į	Connecticut,	2249
j	New York,	12844
	Pennsylvania,	2146
	Indiana,	2278
	Illinois,	5207
į	Michigan,	2889
	Ohio,	10827
MAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A	New Jersey,	185
	Wisconsin,	798
	Iowa,	182
	Total,	77791
The Second	In 1844,	61490
No. of Lot	Gain,	16301
		Wash. Patriot.
	The same of the sa	

been sent in the Detroit package since it can know nothing. We shall leave him of encouragement as at the present. The grieve to say, is the place where you was first ordered. If it has not been undisputed possession of the field.

ory of the Universe; the formation of the Sun and Planetary Systems, mineral, ence to the present time, embodying the Phrenological head, with 77 organs markmost interesting portions of human History; account of the manner in which, and by whom, America was first settled, both before and after the Deluge; the We have been somewhat of a believer in Lost Tribes of Israel; an exposition of Phrenology; but if it progresses at this Natural Laws; a treatise on Health and Dietetics; the proper theory of Governcircumstances, alive to the consequences, and resigned withal, whatever may be their fate."

ment; the prospects of own Country; the philosophy of Life and Death, and man's future destiny. E. H. Sanford, Editor, No. 1. Ann Arbor, Mich: pubished by Sanford & Brothers, 1847.

namphlet of 48 pages which has been We have no objections to state our opinlaid upon our table, with a request to no- ions : but this article is so long we must tice. We think it is the longest title defer an answer till a future occasion. of any work we ever saw for a work of go it again. I took 15 fair pops at the the size. We have read the work with traordinary production, a notice at some Another of the same Volunteers writes : length may be appropriate.

The pamphlet contains fourteen lectures, delivered by Mr. Alverson in the have slain my brother, and I will magnetic state. The subjects are already avenge his death or they shall slay nie indicated by the title. The style is bad -dull, formal and insipid, and not much in keeping with the grandeur and majesty of the subjects discussed. But we find some FACTS related, not generally known to the 19th September state that the by the human family, of which we will give a few specimens.

The sun, we are told, "was more mill years. Before that he lived in an ani-

There were existing provious to the Deluge one hundred million of beasts and human beings.

The Deluge was brought on by the sudden stoppage of the earth in its motion round the Sun, which swashed the water all over the land.

Sodom was destroyed at about 12 o'

When Belshazzar saw the writing of supplied by Government. These notes the wall, and his knees smote together

The Israelites passed the Red Sea, scanty pay of \$7 per month leaves but a when the tide was receding. Pharaol. bepoor recompense for the many privations ing delayed with his chariots by the stones which our men have suffered since their on the bottom, was drowned by the re-

> The Israelites crossed over the Jordan on the rocks in the bed of the river in a dry time, the body of the stream running through fissures in the rocks.

The Israelites wandered in the wilder- he says-

Balaam thought he truly heard the oss

quist, and having raised the body of Samuel from the sepulchre, she spoke through

the natives, particularly near Buffalo, on the Muskingum, and near Chicago. - from them. It is the desire of those who lost the knowledge of the Bible, and of fire arms, which they had brought with them, and were in the condition described by Columbus and his fellow voyagers. They had one true prophet, who died about 100 years after Christ.

These are curious statements, and the evidence of their truth is that Mr. Laban Alverson, in the Magnetic state, knew or saw them to be just so : for the Clairvoyants see some things and know others. Those who think this testimony sufficient can believe them all. For our part, we cannot say but every one of his statements is correct, as he treats of matters entirely beyond our sphere of knowledge. We cannot contradict fective other papers should be even bet-Mr. Ed. J. Cooper's paper has him upon matters of which we know, and ter supported than at present. They are

The Appendix gives particulars of several Clairvoyant examinations by which Some person has sent back a Mr. Alverson, in the magnetic state, examined sick persons and successfully pre- without waiting to be called upon by an tance is nothing to a Clairvoyant. He may be forwarded at our risk.

Magnetism; an Exposition of the Thesystem. This certainly, is a great im-

The Appendix also contains a new ed upon it-being about twice as many as Fowler and Combe have laid down. rate we shall not be able to keep up with its changes, but must relinquish the knowledge of the science to the regular practitioners.

Some of our subscribers have repeatedly inquired of us whether we believe any There, reader, you have the title of a thing in Magnetism, and if so, how much?

## Legislative Discussions.

"What good object is to be gained by the discussion of resolutions wholly foreign to the business of the Legislature ?"

The preceding inquiry is made by the Detroit Advertiser in reference to the inroduction into the legislature, on the second day of the session, of a column of resolutions on the Mexican war.

Had the resolutions condemned the course of the President in reference to that war, instead of justifying it, perhaps the Advertiser might have been more tolerant to a discussion of the subject .-Still, the inquiry, in all its latitude, is a proper one.

The Legislature is elected and meets

o transact the affairs of the State, and attend to its interests. This is its legitimate business, and we think it would be well if no foreign topics were introduced. It is true that the people of Michigan have a deep interest in the Mexican war, in a Tariff, National Bank, and, indeed, in every national question. Yet as they are represented in a National Legislature. and can be heard there through their Representatives and Senators in Congress, who are elected for the express purpose of legislating on all National matters, the expression of opinion by the local Legislatures on National topics over which they have no control, seems to be entirely unnecessary. That good often grows out of these discussions we do not deny .-Yet they frequently consume a large part of the sessions, and cost the people many thousand dollars, while they are often in. troduced by members only for the most selfish purposes. In these days of reform, therefore, we would be in favor of the exclusion of all topics from the discussions of the Legislature on National matters, except where the rights of the State, in its federal relations, may need exposition or defence. Would not this be the better

#### The National Anti-Slavery Paper.

course?

There is probably not a single anti-slavery newspaper in the country, whose existence is not in peril at this time, by The translators made mistakes of fig- the establishment of a National Anti-Slaures and dates, in rendering the Bible, very paper at Washington-glorious as Gen. Worth in which the latter states town and in the camp. It is thought that not understanding the characters to destate that enterprise certainly is. It need not that Santa Anna was within four days not less than forty Mexicans have been ignate days, months, and years, used by be so, it ought not to be so, and it will not the Jews. The walls of Jericho were be so, if Abolitionists consider before they battered down by battering rams after act. The Washington paper is already this you will see that the boys are a siege of seven years, instead of fall- secured of a support for three years. We determined to have and to take avenge ing down by a miracle, as stated in our are cleased with the spirit of an article translation, after being circumambulated from the able editor of the Indiana Freeman, a man who has probably Joshua's command to the sun and moon done and suffered more in establishto stand still, had no reference to our sun ing his paper, than any other anti-slavery editor. Speaking of the new paper,

> The paper will fall unless it is upheld by a far stronger public sentiment in its favor than is necessary to afford it a pecuniary support. Seven or eight thousand subscribers would probably be sufficient to support the paper, but ten times The Witch of Endor was a ventrilo- seven or eight thousand active, out-spoken abolitionists are needed to create a public sentiment which would be strong enough to deter the Slaveholders from destroying it. The necessary array of anti-The tribes of the Israelites crossed slavery strength cannot well be mainover Bherings Straits into America, B. tained unless the antislavery paper now in C. 200 years, and had various fights with existence are sustained. But that can never be done if the patronage extended to the National Era is withdrawn The original inhabitants were finally run are immediately interested in the publicaout: the Israelites engaged in civil wars, tion of the Era that this should not be the case. Whatever is done for it should be in addition of what is already done for other papers.

These remarks are occasioned by the expressions of Liberty men that they must withdraw their support from this or that anti-slavery paper for the purpose of taking that which is to be published at Washington. Ah, and how long will the Washington paper live if this is very general? Half the papers now published would fail in six months, and if they should, the Era would fall in less than six months afterwards.

Let not these remarks be misunderstood. This is an auspicious time for the establishment of an anti-slavery paper at Washington, and it is very essential to the advancement of our cause that it should be done. But to render it efits out-posts, and when they fall the citadel is endangered .- Emancipator.

# Remittances by Mail.

Subscribers are requested to remit payment for the Signal direct to us by mail, scribed for them. Some persons exam- agent. The postage will be but five cents ined were distant from the Clairvoyant for a letter enclosing one or two bills.- The North and the South. | New Hampshire Democ- | the expediency of allowing the chancery |

On our first page will be found another article on this subject from the New Or- "It is very questionable how far the finished within one year. ton will meet with violence, is doubtful. -Hill's Patriot. Our own impression is, that the danger, if any will arise from some small local servile nor a doughface.

#### Benton vs. Polk.

President Polk in his message, labored through fourteen columns to show that we had given Mexico no provocation for Rio Grande as our boundary. Now hear what Senator Benton said in the U. S. Senate in 1844:

"I wash my hands (said Col. Benton) quantity. of all attempts to dismember the Mexican Republic, by seizing her dominions in New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. The Treaty, IN ALL THAT RELATES TO THE BOUND. ARY OF THE RIO GRANDE, IS AN ACT OF UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE ON MEXICO. IT IS RY, without a word of explanation with her, and by virtue of a Treaty of Texas to which she is no party. Our Secretary of State, in his letter to the United States the treaty was signed, and after the Mexican Minister had withdrawn from our seat of Government, shows full well that he was conscious of THE ENORMITY OF THIS OUTRAGE; knew it was War; and proffered volunteer apologies he had provoked."

The Free Press has the following list of the officers of the Michigan Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, elected at their late session in Detroit. While new secret associations are forming, the ancient order of Masonry seems to be also reviving.

E. SMITH LEE, M. W. G. Master. JACOB BASON, R. W. D. G. Master. PAUL B. RING, W. S. G. W. JOSHUA B. TAYLOR, W. J. G. W. A. C. SMITH, G. Secretary LEVI COOK, G. Treasurer.

WM. S. BROWN, G. Visitor and Lec-

Rev. DANIEL MICHAEL, M. R. G. Chaplain.

CZAR JONES, S. G. D.

MADISON COOK, J. Y. D.

J. E. Schwarz, G. Marshal.

C. W. MILLARD, G. Sword Bearer. JAMES FENTON, G. Pursuivant.

SENECA CASWELL, G. Steward and Ty

In our Navy, there are so many captains and commanders that under existing laws fit were all capable of commands aud each cruise to consist of three years. each captain would be at sea once in twelve years, each commander once in eighteen years.

But this is not the worst of it. seems there is no inconsiderable portion that " are deficient in capacity and in experienced in their profession;"-that there are "a few officers that have scarcely been at sea, and some who have not seen service enough to accomplish them in the proper qualifications of their profession." "Some very few," he says, " have lived at ease on shore for so many inactive years, having no connection with the navy but to take rank and pay, that a want of knowledge of their profession has become added to original inaptitude for the service."-Report of Sec. of Navy, 1845, quoted in U. S. Journal.

(F) The publishers of the Emancipa tor are calling on their friends for help in sustaining that paper, as its subscriptions do not meet its expenses. They

"Since its commencement other papers have been established in other States as well as Massachusetts, which have from time to time narrowed down our circulation. The "National Era" about to be started at Washington, has perhaps affected us more than all the local papers together. Our list has fallen off more names on newspapers, documents, &c., than four hundred within four months."

# State Liberty Fund.

Please acknowledge the receipt of the following sum to the State Fund.

From Lyman Pease, Chairman of the Wheatland Anti-Slavery Society, Eight

H. HALLOCK, For the State Central Committee.

racv!

leans Commercial Times, which is worth Clergy may engage in the political disreading by all who would understand in cussions which agitate the country from pays 4. what light the great approaching antisla- time to time, without injury to their holy very contest is viewed at the South. The calling. We apprehend that any interwriter refers in strong terms to the Na- ference in the open questions, at present tional Era just established at Washington. agitated by politicians, to say the least expediency of making provision by law Papers generally in the Slave States have is in very bad taste; more especially for a codification of our laws, and that been moderate in their expressions respect THE SETTLED QUESTION OF they have leave to report by bill or oth- addressed a note to one of the Congress ting it, while they all view it as a decis. THE PLANTER'S RIGHT IN THE erwise. ive evidence of the onward progress of UNDISTURBED POSSESSION OF Mr. Allen sustained his motion by a antislavery feeling in the North .- HIS OWN PROPERTY, BE IT speech of some length, and in which he Whether the establishment at Washing. COTTON, CORN, OR NEGROES." referred to the fact that the New York

13 The last advices from the war kind. affair, such as remarks in the paper on represent that Santa Anna had put his Mr. Denton was well aware of the imthe escape of Slaves from the district, or troops in motion towards Saltillo, with a portance of the work, but he thought the something of that kind. Things of this view of attacking the division of the fact stated by his colleague that New Enquirer says: sort will often rouse up a mob, when dis- American Army at that place, before a York was going into the subject, was a satisfaction is fanned into violence by a junction could be formed with the other good reason why this resolution should the administration, which occurred, a few ral did not carry, yeas 90, nays 124. few leading, inderested persons. How- divisions. This news, however, is not be adopted. The New York codi- hours ago, on a resolution of Mr. Wentever the Doctor is just the man for the confirmed, and is doubted by many. A fication of the common law would anstation. He has lived through several defeat, although slight in itself, might be swer as well for this state as for New mobs: he is careful and wary about most disastrous in its consequences on a York. giving needless offence; but in defen- small army like ours, covering an extent Mr. McReynolds opposed the resoluding his rights he will be found neither a of country three hundred miles wide, tion, and founded his objections against it cles. Every thing is now in choos, and of a denomination not less than \$50; or, speed of the train, the time of its pasand four or five hundred miles long;—a mainly on the arguments of the Senator it is difficult to discover daylight ahead." country filled only with a hostile popu- in its favor. The state has just got

The waters in the Ohio rivers have risen to a most extraordinary war, and that we had a just claim to the height, and much damage has been

> 13 Justices Criminal Warrants just printed, and for sale at this office in any

#### LEGISLATIVE.

In the House, Jan. 15 .- On motion of Mr. H. W. Taylor, the resolutions proposing certain amendments to the Con-THE SEIZURE OF TWO THOU- stitution were taken from the table and SAND MILES OF HER TERRITO- referred to the Committee on State Af-

that committee on Judiciary inquire into Charge in Mexico, and seven days after the expediency of amending the assessment law so that no person shall be assessed on personal property to the amount of his indebtedness. The bill to issue new State bonds for

the outstanding part paid bonds of the to avert the consequences which he knew | State was passed to a third reading .-These bonds are to be payable in 1863. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Adam remarked that the whole debt, after the available means of the state are applied, will be reduced to about a million and a half. . If we get an appropriation of land from the United States to which we are entitled, to place us on an equality with the other western states, it will reduce our indebtedness to about a million, the interest of which will be \$66,000\_ a two mill tax on our present low valuaon will meet the interest. Ohio has to raise seven mills to meet the interest on her state debt. Maryland has an indebtness requiring \$650,000 annually to meet the interest. He (Mr. A.) saw nothing alarming in our circumstances; a two mill tax if we get a gran, of land, or at the most, a three mill tax, will pay the interest on our whole debt. If we be come an interest paying State, our stocks will be above par. Interest on capital both in Europe and here is becoming less every year, and it will better for the state to have the privilege of redeeming it at an early period.

In SENATE, Jan. 14. Mr. Green re orted adversely to the proposition to aler a portion of the revised statutes relaive to the admission of attorneys, and against the proposition to confer the same powers on judges of the county and supreme courts in criminal cases as is conferred on single magistrates. ]

The revised statutes provide that every person admitted to practice law shall be taxed fivo dollars, for the purpose of forming a law library for the supreme court. 7

Mr. Balch opposed the adoption of the report. He thought the tax of \$5 onerous, and ought not to be inflicted.

Mr. Green sustained the report. I was necessary for the administration of justice that a good library be provided for he supreme court. The tax of \$5 is light, any one who can read law and be admitted can easily raise the amount .-The library is equally necessary for the bar, as for the client and court. The judges are paid salaries too low to enable them to procure a sufficient library.

The question being on the adoption of the report, it was adopted, yeas 10-

Mr. Fenton, from committee on state affairs, reported a resolution instructing the Senators in Congress from this state to vote for an alteration of the post-office law, so as to allow persons to write their sent by mail. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Balch, the Senate reconsidered its vote of yesterday, instructing the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of modifying the revised statutes so as to restore the court of chancery or to extend it beyond Cincinnati mechanic, which presses brick ing words of Washington, which yet viished.

court to finish all business before them, it

The resolution was carried, yeas 14,

Mr. Allen offered the following : Resolved, That the committee on the

Convention for the amendment of the constitution, provided for a work of this

has cost the state enough in all con- an Departments, are as follows:

The resolution was lost. In the House, Mr. Taylor's resolutions on the Currency came up.

Mr. Adam offered a substitute, stating in substance that specie, the only safe basis of a circulating medium, can only be obtained from accumulated capital and personal industry. That the unsound and fallacious theories of banking propagated by bankers and their friends have proved practicably ruinous and banefully pernicious to the whole people. That experience in other countries has shown that pure metalic currency for retail transaction and a common circulating medium amongst the people is the only safe one and is alike desirable and practicable.

That a depreciated paper currency will always take the place of the legitimate currency. That it is no more within the province of a State government to furnish money to buy wheat or other products of industry than it is to furnish wheat to buy money.

That the committee on banks be in structed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the issue of all small bills. and the circulation of all bills not convertible into specie in this state-of pro viding further security for issues of banks now in existence and of providing an amendment to the constitution which shall prohibit the creation of any more

Mr. Taylor made a long speech in reply, for which we have not room. He did not wish the committee to bring in a bill for the establishment of Banks, bu to provide some relief for the grievous burdens of the people which he feeling ly depicted, showing that business suffer ed severely in effecting exchanges, which tended to depress industry. He cited the usual arguments in favor of a paper cur rency, and contended that we must have currency, if not our own, we shall be supplied by other states and foreign prov inces and no prhibition can prevent it .-He (Mr. T.) did not approve of wild cat banks, but a good commercial bank with a hundred thousand dollars paid in gold and silver, confining itself to its own proper duties would be a great advantage to the state. We wanted some institution here, and if the whole tenor of past legislation had not been of so ruinous a character, we should have had capitalists and capital flowing into the state. Make the investment of capital here safe, and the property of the state will increase in val-

ue. Was it worth while to let the people remain in suffering and in poverty, only to support some old and worn out dogmas about banks and banking?

Mr. Adam replied; and on motion of Mr. Johnson, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

FREEMEN IN SLAVERY. - Capt. Ross near Fort Gibson, Miss., some years ago trained his servants (170 in number) for freedom, and finally by his will, conferr ed it upon them, with the endowment of almost his entire large estate, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, t be devoted exclusively to their benefit, on their voluntary establishment in Liberia. Ten years have elapsed since the decease of Capt. Ross; his will has been sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court of that State-and yet his people remain in Slavery.

MUSKET BALLS .- At the arsenal, near St. Louis, they have a machine by which they make one hundred and eighty balls a minute. Within two weeks it is thought two millions of balls were shipped from that point to the seat of

brick machine has been patented by a they could; they would listen to the part. Grande. - Det. Adv. Dollars from sundry subscribers to the the time when it is by law to be abol- by cylinder like a printing machine, and brated in their ears, as long as endurance persons, under \$5 penalty, from buy- time of peace prepare for war." it can turn out with the aid of five men 40,- was possible ; but when they found they ing of A. FREE NEGRO any bacon, pork, Mr. Balch offered a modification so as 000 smooth surface bricks of first quality were to be downtrodden, they would be beef, mutton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rye or to instruct the committee to inquire into per day.

## Congressional.

to be the Mexican war-the increase of the Army, and the means to pay the Military expenses. The President, in his message, had intimated that Tea and Cofjudiciary be instructed to enquire into the fee ought to be taxed. The Government paper urged the necessity of it. A short ional Committees, urging the measure as indispensable to meet the national expenses, and yet upon trial of the proposition, as we stated last week, the Government was completely floored. This vote has excited very general attention among the politicians, as indicating that the administration is in danger of a downfall.

The correspondent of the Courier and

worth, declaring it was inexpedient to tax tea and coffee, as recommended by the Administration, and which was deci ded by 115 aves to 48 nays, has created

The appropriations asked for the comthrough a revision of the laws, and that ing year, for the Army, Navy, and Indi-

Army proper. \$6,813,673 Volunteers, 17,932,331 Former appropriations, deficiences. 4,793,000

Total for Army. \$29,539,004 Vaval service, 8,920,214 Indian Department. 1,179,832

Amounting in all to \$39,639,050 On the proposition to place two millions it the disposal of the President, as earnestly asked by him in his message, Mr. Preston King, of New York, who is spoken of as a particular friend of Silas Wright, made a speech, which has been considered as defining the position of a large portion of the Northern Democrats, He held that the Mexican war must necessarily result in the cession of territory to the United States; and that it was a fixed principle with him, and with all his constituents, and with all the Democracy of the North, that Slavery should not be extended into any territory thus acquired. He would have the free principle of the Wilmot proviso enacted into a law, whether the bill pending passed or not .-The newly acquired territory must be open either to free labor or slave labor: t could not be improved by both. He poke of the impoverishing effects of slave labor: and referred to the prosperity of the North West, which he attributed deprecated any postponement of the question, and insisted that now was the best time to settle it in favor of free institu-

shall be spread over the whole country, down to the last knife, what he was enf possible: if not, then they will compromise for half. By claiming much, they will hope to get, at least, something. They pursue their usual strain of threatening and bombast. We give a short

"The Missouri Compromise had done hem much injustice. Suppose the South should select a particular institution existing in the Northern States, and commence a war upon it, how would they regard it? What would they think and say of such a proceeding? Why, then, did hey do the same thing to their Southern orethren? The Slave population must have a representation somewhere. By than forty swords; they would terrify the Compromise the Slave States were the enemy so much. "Six knives"deprived of a portion of their political bowie-knives, he presumed-amounting were States to be formed at their side. May last, being down to the close of the authorities for relief. mon interests and common sympathies? gentleman's responsibility. Why was every occasion seized on to interfere with those interests? Slavery was their concern, why not leave them to rey; and, if so, he supposed it was three of liberty and of the Constitution, that it agent of the Government was entitled to disputation. Let not gentlemen rise up make seven hundred dollars more .-in their places and meet them with Could Mr. S. have thought him irresbeen surreptitiously brought into the and rations? He hoped the Reporters House this morning. If this thing was now understood him." to be done, this Government would be unequal, and its days would be numbered The spirit lingered still in the South which had produced our Revolution-a spirit which would stand for political rights the candidates for Congress in the pre BRICK MACHINE .- A newly invented the pillars of the constitution as long as extending from the Neuces to the Rio

The great topic of discussion continues

their property.

been manifested by the member from New maids 503; widowers & widows, 215. York ought to be rebuked, and the blame In the matter of ages, it was difficult to ought not to be thrown from him upon find out all the facts, 694 women are the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. put down as "the age not stated."-GENTRY,) who had spoken of the subject There were 66 young men under 20 only because he saw the question coming. married-half of them to women under If the States on this side of the Mississippi | 20, were equally balanced on the subject of slavery, why should not the same balance e permitted to exist on the other,"

the army has been under discussion, and very beautiful machine for registering was so altered in the House in committee the velocity of railway trains. The obof the whole as to make it ten regiments ject of it is to furnish the railway comof volunteers, instead of regulars. The panies with a record of the work done .-"The vote of a want of confidence in provision to appoint a Lieutenant Gene- By this means they would be often en-

ened for means,

tiate a loan.

Slaveholder of course!!

from good authority that the southern members are in a state of trepidation and anxiety unknown to them in former down to a great depth in the sea, the years. They are deeply anxious by pressure of the surrounding liquid will be some act of the present Congress, know- be capable of floating or rising to the ing that the slaveholding interest will be surface. Hence the timber of ships, which much weaker in the next Congress, than have foundered in the deep part of the it is now. Indeed it is said that they ocean, never rise again to the surface, utterly despair of extending slavery over like those which have sunk near the the territory, unless the right to do so, shall be in some way recognized during plunge to certain depths of the sea; but the present session. No means will be there is a limit beyond which he cannot left untried to secure the Northern and Western Democrats from the position they have generally taken on the Wilmot proviso; the result I will not predict."

The hardworking laborer on the farm in Michigan, who thinks he is doing well to get \$10 a month for working 15 hours a day, and who pays into the U. S. Treasury through a tariff \$25 or \$30 a year, has but a faint conception of the ease with which other men can take funds out of the Treasury which cost so much hard work to put them in. To give him an instance, we will quote a sentence from a speech of Mr. Starkweather, of Ohio in reference to Col. Baker, of the Army mainly to the Ordinance of 1787. He who, as a member of Congress also, had just made a speech. In explaining his previous remarks, Mr. S. said:

ceived \$1,264 as the amount of his travern members feel quite anxious to have elling expenses as a member of the House he question now settled in favor of Slave- for the present session, and \$48 as his on which a cord with two nooses runs ry, as they fear that the next Congress per diem for six days' service in the over pulleys; the nooses are made fast will be more antislavery in feeling than House; amounting, together, to \$1,312. to the hands of the slave and drawn up, he present one. But it appears that the He had, as further proof that he was while the feet are bound tight to a plank Southern members intend that Slavery responsible, stated that he had drawn, that the body is stretched out as much as titled to receive from the stationery in the post office. He would read the items of this part of his receipts : " One ream of paper." Mr. S. read these items to show that he was a responsible man, and specimen from a speech of Mr. Hilliard, that he could be made to pay. But he was not the only officer who was to receive this clothing; there were other officers who would be receiving it as he did -officers not so gallant-who had not got so many blows. "One portfolio." This, he presumed, was to carry cartridges in. "One paper-folder." These ivory folders were dangerous weapons they must carry terror to the enemy .-Mr. S. should dread one of them more mportance. Why, then, and by what in all to \$20. How could Mr. S. have right, was Slavery to be limited to the said that the gentleman was not responprecise extent it now occupied? If there sible when he had also drawn \$624 since under the same burning sun, and covering last session. Surely he could not have the same fertile plains, had they not com- fallen into such an error as to doubt the

"Mr. S. said he understood it was three thousand miles from this city to Montemanage it? If it had its advantages, it thousand miles back again-five hundred had its evils also. He asked, in the name more than that, he was told. A travelling should not be made here a theme for angry receive ten cents per mile, which would speeches and projects such as those to ponsible, when he was in the receipt of which they had listened, and which had some \$2,656, besides his colonel's pay

# VARIETY.

Fifty-six votes, were given for al

constrained, though it would be with deep oats.

grief, to give up an alliance, which was! The Secretary of State, of Massachu-l to be marked only by wrongs and oppress- setts, reports that in that State (not incluions, and gather about their homes and ding Bo-ton) there were last year, 4263 marriages; 406 over the previous year, But he trusted the time would never Between bachelors and maids the number ome. Yet the spirit which had this day of marriages was 3831. Widowers and

A MACHINE FOR MEASURING THE

VELOCITY OF RAILWAY TRAINS .- Mr. M. Ricardo laid before the late meeting The bill for adding ten regiments to of the British Association, a model of his abled, in case of accident, to assign cor-The Government being greatly strait- rectly the nature and cause of any accident; and so prevent its recurrence. a profound sensation in the political cir- Twenty-three Millions of Treasury Notes there it marks on a strip of paper the giving power to the President to nego- sing every half mile, and the length of every stoppage at a station. It is, in In the Senate, Jan. 11, the Vice Pres- short, a mechanical inspector of trains .ident being sick, Mr. Atchison of Mis- He described the apparatus, and stated souri, was elected President pro tem. A that it had gone some thousand miles without accident. It also showed the A writer at Washington says : "I have resistance of trains .- Mechanics' Jour.

> PRESSURE OF THE SEA.-If a piece of wood which floats on the water be forced shore. A diver may with impunity, ble that there is a depth beyond which the fishes cannot live. They have according to Joslin been caught in a depth, at which they must have sustained a pressure of eighty tons to each square foot of the surface of their bodies.

THE TORTURE IN SOUTH CAROLINA .-

Wherever the least symptom of rebel-

lion or insubordination appears at Charleston, on the part of a slave, the master sends the slave to the jail, where he is whipped or beaten as the master desires. The Dake of Saxe Weimar, in his Travels. mentions that he visited this jail in December, 1825; that the "black overseers go about everywhere armed with cow-hides; that in the basement story "He had said that Col. Baker was prob- there is an apparatus upon which the request of the masters, are flogged; that the machine consists of a sort of crane. possible; and thus the miserable creature receives the exact number of lashes as counted off. The public sale of slaves in the market place at Charleston occurs frequently. I was present at two sales where, especsally at one of them, the miserable creatures were in tears on account of their being separated from their relations and friends. At one of them, young woman of sixteen or seventeen wa separated from her father and mother and all her relations, and every one she had formerly known. This not unfrequently happens, although I was told and believed that there is a general wish to keep relations together where it can be done."

THE PATRIOTIC VOLUNTEERS.-We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that thirty-seven deserted wives and mothers, whose husbands and sons have departed with the last Pennsylvania regiment for the seat of war, have applied to the city

# COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, JAN. 22, 1847. The weather for the past week has been everely cold. There is no change in the price of Wheat in this market. 56 cents are paid. Pork comes in occasionally, and sells at 21 to 21 cents.

# MOTICES.

Fire! At a meeting of Protection Company

No. 1, held at the Engine House on Thursday, Jan. 7, M. W. Quackenbush was authorized to collect and receive monev of those who feel disposed to assist the Company in getting new hose. It is expected that all, feeling an interest in to the very last. They would cling to cinct of Brazos Santiago, in Texas, We are aware that the flames are not now bursting from the roofs of your dwellings, consequently it is a poor time In Maryland the law forbids all to ask for aid; but our motto is, "In

> M. W. QUACKENBUSH, F. E. Jones, Acting Sec'y.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the name, residence, and business, of those who dvertise in the S'ANAL OF LIBERTY. S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines, Scio. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Druggists, Ann

rbor.
ELDRED & Cu., Tonnery, Deirgij.
J. Gisson & Cu., Merchants, Ann Arbor.
W. R. PERRY, Bookseller, Ann Arbor.
C. CLARE, Law Office, Ann Arbor.

F. Lewis, Broker, Detroit. G. Bungen, Dentig, Ann Arbor, BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
J. B. CRANE. Insurance Office, Ann Arbor. D. L. LATPURETTE, Linseed Oil, Long Lake, J. M. ROCKWELL, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.

D. BARNEY, Temperance House, Detroit.
Miss J. B. Smith, School, And Arbor. H D. Post. Land Agency, Mason. Срок & Ronisson, Harness Makers, Ana A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit,

M. Brown, Stoves, Ypsilanti. . Wheeler, Merchant, Ann Arbor. H. W. Willes, Hardware, Ann Arbor, Seragge, Tailor, Ann Arbor. S. D. Bunner, Dentist, Ann Arbor. Sanford & Brothers, Gem of Science STRYENS & ZCG3, Upholsterers, Detroit. WM S. BROWN, Attorney at Law. Ann Arbor,

S FELCH, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor. J. W. Tillman, C binet Ware, Detroit. Mains, M' Dowell, & Co, Merchants, Ann

INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER, Steam Mill, Ann

HALLOCK & RAIMOND, Clothing Store, De-Mr. M'Kay, of North Carolina, re- The machine is closed up under the seat ported a bill authorizing the issue of of a railway carriage, and when placed J. A. Twiss, Farm for Sale. Ann Arbor.

\* BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE! New and Fashionable TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

"In the one pregnant su' ject of CLOTHES, ightly understood, is included all that men have hought, dreamed, done, and been; the whole ing; and the essence of all science lies in the ILOSOPHY OF CLOTHES .- Carlyle. THIHE Subscribers having formed a

of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they may be found at their shop, No. 19, south Main St., some means or other to secure the an- forced into the pores of the wood, and so where they are prepared to do all work in their nexation of the conquered territory by increase the weight that it will no longer line, in a manner not to be surpassed in fit, siyle, or durability, by any other establishment in

call who prefer having their garments made in a shop where none but experienced workmen plunge to certain depths of the sea; but there is a limit beyond which he cannot live under the pressure to which he is subject. For the same reason it is probable that there is a death havend which the same reason it is probable that there is a death havend which ders it almost an impossibility of not being able to please all, even the most fastidious.

Particular attention will be paid to the cutting of garments which we do not make. And here we will state for the information of all concerned, that the common cry of the tailors is all a hoaz, when they say the tailoress has spoiled the garment-there is no hopes of making a good fit of t; when in ninesy nine cases out of every hun-

dred, the fault lies at the cutter's door.

Therefore, to put a veto on this method of doing business, the subscribers are induced to war-rant all their cutting without the universal proviso, if properly made vp, but warrant it with-out any if's or and's. Although we do not see ourselves up as the personification of perfection, yet it will be borne in mind that we make our cutting so plain, that a tailoress cannot make it up wrong if she try.

One thing more: we will do our work just

as our customers wish it done, for we labor to clease them in reference to their work, and not urselves; and in return, we expect them to please us by prompt payments.

Although "The love of money is the root of all evil," yet as it is very necessery in these de-

generate times, we will make a liberal discount Ann Arbor, January 4, 1847.

# READY MADE CLOTHING!

HALLOCK & RAYMOND. HAVE now on hand, just manufactured under their own instruction, at their well known CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

mer of J. fferson and Woodward avenues, DETROIT, one of the largest and most comple Ready Made Clothing

ver before offered in this State, which they are orepared to sell at the rary tow st Cach prices, or these Cush times. Call and see!! Detroit, Jan. 5, 1817. CORN, RYE & WHEAT.

WANTED by the subscribers, 10,000 bushels of Corn-10,000 bushels of Rye. and 10,000 bushels of Wheat, delivered at the Steam Mill, for which Cash will be paid. INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER. Ann Arbor, Jan. 4, 1847. 298-tf.

RIGHT and Black Log Chains, 5-16, 6-16, 7-16, & 8-16 wrapping do traight and twisted link Trace do

For sale very cheap at the sign of the Big Anvil, Upper Town.
HENRY W. WELLES. Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847.

> FOR SALE GOOD FARM, containing one hun-

A GOOD FARM, containing one nun-6 scress under improvement, with a good painted a nouse, framed harb, and 10 acres orcharding.

A payment will be required down, and the balance in 2 and 4 years. Title indisputable, For further information enquire of J. A. TWISS, January 10, 1847. Ann Arbor, Lawer Willings.

COUNTY ORDERS. THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lew-is, Exchange Broken, opposite the Insursecurities of all kinds and uncurrentlunds Call

Dec 1, 1845 MEDICAL BOOKS. NEW lot of Medical Books. just opened

A NEW lot of Medical Books. and fee sale cheap for cash at June 15. 270-tf

# BLANKS

WARRANTY DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS MORTGAGES, CHATTEL MORTGAGES, SUMMONSES, SUBPŒNAS, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS. LEASES. MASTERS' DEEDS.

FOREGLOSURES IN CHANCERY, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. The above are printed on good paper. fter the most approved forms, and can be had by the single, dozen, quire, or hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor,

Foreman. Lower Town. November 1, 1846.

Gem of science,

The adv. case of Science and Reform, devoted Price object, Physiology, Magnetism, and collateral Sciences, with a Ludies and Miscellaneous Department, Published Somi Monthly. E. H. SANFORD, EDITOR.

SECOND VOLUME. The present facilities for publishing, and the increasing demand for information on the above

ENLARGEMENT OF THE GEM,

for preservation and binding, with an index and title-page at the close of the Volume in six months from the 15th of December, 1846.

CONTENTS. The contents of the Gem are probably more interesting to the true lover of Science, and it the devoted Student of Nature, than those chang similar paper in the United States. In short, the moral tone of its contents, and its exposition

TERMS.

Publishers of the Gem of Science, Ann Arbor. Michigan.

one, two, or three insertions, shall have their favors duly reciprocated. 294-12w

1847.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

Travelling Public with all those conveniences calculated to make them comfortable, and with

ern Stage Office kept at this House.

TP Omnibus and Baggage Wagon always or and to convey Passengers to and from the House free of charge.

A Washtenaw County and Counties adjoining, are informed that now is the time to get comformally CLOTHED and FIXED UP for a The very hest kind of Cloths and Trimmings

can be bought cheap in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, and there is a TAILOR opposite G. & L. Beckley's Store, who can't be outdone any where

thick and thin sale work, and custom work to suit purchasers. All of which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for Cash or Barten. ionable Strie, or follow the directions of his customers, and being possessed of a large share of the Milk of Human Kindness, his terms are established on the principle of "LIVE AND LET LIVE."

cabbage) will be taken in exchange for his servicoa. He cuts to order, and his garments are sure
to fit if properly made up.

J. SPRAGUE. Ann Arbor, Lawer Town, Dec. 5, 1846.

# PEACE DECLARED

FREE TRADE AND COMMERCE IN

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATH. er, and Findings

cessity compels him to collect his pay "before harvest," as "AFFER HARVEST and NEXTFALL," very often come up "MISSING," leaving him sadly in the Boot-hole. He has come to the same conclusion that certain sensible girls did on a late occasion, (ter to tal or no husband, ready

they will not be taxed for others' work who

never pay.

N. B. All persons indebted in any way to the subscriber, had better call and pay if they are honest and mean to keep so.

S. FELCH. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Jan. 1, 1847.

### FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING WARE ROOMS.

their own manu acture, which they will sell very

They also keep experienced Upholsterers, and are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering at

POWLAND'S best Mill Saws, 6, 6½, and 7 feet.
Rowland's best X Cut Saws, 6, 6½, and 7 feet.
English C. S. Pit Saws, 6½ and 7 feet.
Superior American Mill Saw Files, 10 to 16 inches. For sale at the sign of the Big Anvil,

Upper Town. HENRY W. WELLES. Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847.

LINSEED OIL!!

MERCHANTS AMD PAINTERS. on terms more favorable for them than have ever before been offered in this country, and he is prepared to supply orders for large or small quantities at prices extremely lane. IF Communications by mail will be prompt

ly attended to. D. L. LATOURETTE.
Long Lake, Genesec Co. Mich. 283-19

WANTED, at Perry's Bookstore, 5 Tons clean Cotton and Linen Rags, 1 Ton Beeswax, and 3500 Dollars in cash, for the largest assort ment of Books and Stationery ever offered in this Village, and at his usual low prices. Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Oct. 7, 1846.

JUST ARRIVED BY EXPRESS. THE Mozart Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Ives Jun-containing the celebrated Christus and Miserere by Zingarelli with Eng.

lish words. Teachers of Music will please call and examine the work at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.



# LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

ELDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of

Spanish Sole Leather, Slaughtered do Hemlock tonned Upper Leather, French tanned Calf Skins,

Oak and Hemlock tanned do Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather Bag and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimings, and Kit of all kinds.

Cheap for Cash!!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their old customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of English, American and West India, GOODS,

Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Drugs and Medicines.

Also a general assortment of IRON, suitable for Ironing Waggons and Buggies, Nail Rods. Horse Shoes, and Horse Nails, Sheet Iron, Tin

Ware and Tin Plate-also a general assort-

Feeling confident as we do, that we can make it for the interest of all those wisning to pur-chase any of the above mentioned Goods, we

do most earnestly solicit at least an investigation of our Goods and prices before purchasing else-

JAMES GIBSON & CO.

No. 3. Exchange Block.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 14, 1846.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,

Gold Pens, "Pencils, Silver and German Silver Thimbles.

men, call and examine for yourselves.

Clocks. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store, in the

Store occupied by M. Wheeler.

CALVIN BLISS.

N. B.—Cosh paid for old Gold & Silver.

Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846.

271-19

FIRE! FIRE!!

F. J. B. CRANE would respectfully notify the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the sur-

ounding country, that he continues to act as

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY,
and will insure Property against losses by Fire.
at the lowest rates, and with despatch and accuracy. The Hartford Insurance Company is one

of the oldest and most stable in the country, and

all losses sustained by them will be-as they ever

have been-PROMPTLY PAID! Fire is a danger

Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do. Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives.

Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated, Bross

and Brittania Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays,

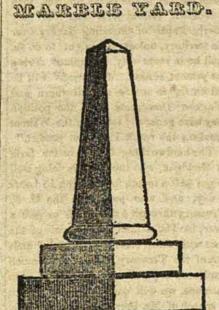
As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market.

Printed Russet

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides andSkins.

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

Ann Arbor NEW GOODS!



Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c.

ELDRED & CO.

248-1y

Horse and Coltar Leather, Cordevan do Morocco Skins,

Goat Binding, Deer and Lamb do White and Colored Linings,

THE undersigned having nurch/sec the interests of his partner in he Marble Business. THE Subscriberhas just would inform the inhabitan's of this and adjoining counties, that he continues the business at the I received, (and is constantly receiving) from New York an elegant ard old stand in Upper Town, near the Presby erian Church, where he will manufacture to order well selected assortment Monuments, Grave Stones Paint Stone,

Tablets, &c. &c. of business will find by calling that he has sortment of White and Variegated Marb &c. &c. which he intends to sell as low as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready the Eastern Marble Quarries, which w ng: a good assortment of Gold Finger Rings. Gold Breast pins, Wristlets

ces, adding transportation only. Call and the proof.

J. M. ROCKWFLI Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons,
German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first
quality,) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs,
Silver Srlt, Mustard and Cream spoons,
Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens Ann Arbor, July 8, 1846.



Shaving boxes and Sosps, Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calfand Morocco THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calfand Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Accordeons—Music Books for the same, Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pock et Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and Brushes. Toy Watches, a great variety of winter stock, which he offers for Cash greatly reduced prices.

The Public are invited to call, examine, and edge for themselves. Now on hand, and daily adding SOFAS of every variety and pattern and the latest fashion, prices from \$30 and up-wards. DIVANS, OTTOMANS, LOUNGES wards. DIVANS, OTTOMANS, LOUNGES, BUREAUS, of all kinds, from \$1 and up. Centre. Card, Tea, Dress, Pier, Dining, and

et Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints and Brushes, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's tea setts. Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Wood Peneils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladics and Gentlement and control of the Wash, Candle, and Toilet Stands. Bedsteads-Mahogany, Maple, and Walnut Pinno Fortes; Piano Covers; Piano Stools.

Double and single Matresses of hair, shuck, lm leaf, or straw. Double and single Cot Bedstends.

do do Writing Desks.
CHAIRS -The best assortment that can be found west of New York and the cheapest in

Windsor Chairs, a good article, at \$250 the Mahogany French Chairs, hair sent, a first rate urticle, and well finished for \$3.50, Cash only.

Mahogany Rocking Chairs, hair seat and oack,

warranted good, at the low price of \$12, for the Flag and Cane Seat from 6s. and up.
Bird Cages, plain and gallery: Bird Glasses,
Hobby Horses, and Toy Wheelbarrows, for childen; Patent Shower and Hip Baths; Boston Bath Pans, Camp Scools, Umbrella and Hat Stands, Fancy Bellows, Foot Scrapers, Cane

Seat Counter and Boat Stools, Curtain material, Table covers, Patent Post-Office Balances, Pic-ture Frames, Willow Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, Clocks, and Baskets; Brittannia Table Castors, very cheap.

Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers; Varnish

Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers; Varnish and Japan: Bronze, Mahogany Knobs, Locks. Glue, Curled Hair, and Cane Sents.
Also, a large assortment of American Castors, expressly for Cabinet Makers, very cheap. Саян and the highest market pice paid for any quantity of Walnut and Cherry Lumber. I will also contract for any quentity of first

delivered by the 1st of June next. J. W. TILLMAN,
No. 87. Jefferson Avenue.
Detroit, January 1, 1847. 297-1y

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL. ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth ea U tion of this highly popular work are for sale at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or \$4,50 per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for Liberty chairs to supply themselves.

WM. S. BROWN. Attorney & Counselor at Law ANN ARBOR, MICH.

OFFICE with E. MUNDY, Esq. 297-1y :DISAW GUITAR, BRASS VIOL, AND VIOLIN STRINGS, just received by Dec. 19, 1846. 296 C. BLISS.



THE preceding again is given to represent the insensible Perspiration. It is the green evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy must issues from is points of the surface, which indicates that as perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works uself pure. The language of Scrip ure is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever ture is, "in the Blood is the Life." It it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleange it, as talways purifies itself by its own heat and ac-tion, and throws off all the offending homors, brough the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it reheves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so over, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance steams, the Hydropathist shrouds as in wet blank-ers, the Humopath st deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills,

To give some idea of the amount of the Insen sible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible

Perspiration.
This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system fivelighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines to ose particles to the skia, where they form scabs, pumples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from disenses induced by a stoppage of the Tasensible Perspira

It is easily seen, therefore, how accessary is the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it can-not be even checked, without inducing disease. Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is! Would not this be common sense! And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is McAL-STER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT. or the WORLD'S SALVE! It has power to

It has power to cause all external scres, scrolous tumo's, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, discharge their putr.d matter, and then heals

igue of cutuneous disorders, and restores the medy that forbids the necessity of so any and deleterious drugs taken into the sto-

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives inonvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.
It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to void all its im-

a millions of openings to relieve the intesat your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost Icaven and man, that not in one single case has

sion: I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judg-es on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gen tlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, univer-sal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is

CONSUMPTION. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have iny effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that dus Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, f placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the

HEAD ACHE.

This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with the ike success, as also Ague in the Face.

Consumption. Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always recompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspi ration and thus cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy

has yet been discovered that is so good. The same may be said of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore Breast, &c.
And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asth

also, Excresences of every kind, such as Warts. lumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of them all.

SORE EYES. The inflammation and disease always liesback of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflamation or it will do little good. The Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be open. ed, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.

not cease drawing till the face is free from any | matter that may be lodged under the skin any frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or duil repuisive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and deli-cute as a child's. It throws a freshness and blushing color upon the now white, transparen skin, that is perfectly eachanting. Some times in case of Freckles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pursue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

WOEMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozan-ges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them a-way. This is a simple and sole cure. There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the ex-

pulsion of worms.
It would be cruel, nay wicked, to give inter-

nal. doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had. TOILET.

Although I have said little about it as a hai

restorative, yet I will stake it against the World! They may bring their Oils far and near, and mine will restore the hair two cases to their one. OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC. That some Sores are an outlet to the impuri

That some Sores are an outlet to the impuritie; of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitie to use the common Salve of the day in such cases. For they have no power to open othe; avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

DISPASES OF CHILDRED. DISPASES OF CHILDREN. How many thousands are swept off by giving

internal medicines, whon their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves increly ir m pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure Such can see as Croup. Cholic, Cholera Infantum. Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will reso many cataren die, the Ontment will re-move so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and secredly de-clare to you that the All-Healing Ontment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that vast bodies of intants and children die early vast bodies of intants and children die early:
which is supposed to be mevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice,
and declare in the face of the whole world,
CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE
THAN OTHERS!!

But it is from the want of proper nourishment
and the constant drugging they undergo which
mows them down as the rank grass falls before
the seythe.

he scythe.

Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were

the last words we were ever to utter, and of course past the reach of all interest, we would say, "use the All-Healing Ointment for sickness

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis is passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Omment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration. FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, an its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties which are frequent with females, find ready and permanent relief. We have had aged ladies tell us they could not live six months without it. But to females about o become mothers, if used for some weeks antecedent to their confinement, very few of those pains and convuisions which attend them at tha period will be felt. This fact ought to be known the world over.

SCALD HEAD.

We have cured cases that actually defied everestore perspiration on the feet, on the head, a rything known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had

People need never be troubled with them if

measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients. in possessing such powerful proper-ties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless heres in exispurities and dispose of all its useless particles ence There is no mercury in it, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin one bile and used up matter within. It is pierced particle, while it will pass through and physic particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels. JAMFS McALISTER & CO.

168 South street. N. York.
Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, to
whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

As the All Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine mless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on

the face.

Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to b paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale A-

MAYNARD'S. Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents; Smith & Tyrell, Clinton; Ketchum & Smith, Tecumsch: D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; H.; Bower, Manchesier; John Owen & Co., Deroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.

Dev. 18, 1845. 244-Iy Dec. 18, 1845.

On Hand Again! THE Subscriber would respectfully

notify the public, that he is located once more in the village of Ann Arbor, and is prepared to accommodate the community with a choice and well selected assortment of

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES. HARD-WARS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY. &c. &c., which he will sell for READY PAY as chem

as the same quality of Goods can be had at any other store in town.

Persons who wish to make purchases for Casl t Cash Prices, will do well to call before purcha-

sing elsewhere.

By keeping the first quality of articles, by sell ing at small profits, and by a fair and honorabl course in business, he expects to merit a liberal share of public patronage

the taken in payment for Goods.

If Don't forget the place,—on the East Side of Main street, a few doors south of the Public Square, in the same store with C. Bliss, Jeweler. M. WHEELER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretotore existing between the Sulscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual con sent All persons indebted to said firm, are re-quested to call forthwith and settle, as our loss by fire renders it necessary that immediate payment should be made. The accounts are lef with Sabin Felch, at the old stand. SABIN FELCH, EMANUEL MANN.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 14, 1846. N. B. S. Felch will continue in the Boot

Shoe, & Leather Business, as usual, where he hopes that all his old patrons, and the public generally will favor him with their patronage. 291-3m



TO THE PUBLIC!!

THE undersigued having returned from New

Books, Stationery and Poper Hangings is now ready to sell for Cash, any thing in his line at his new stand on Main street, opposite H. Becker's Brick Store. He will say t Book purchasers, that, by his efforts last fall o his return from New York, the price of nearly every thing in his line has been sold ‡ less that heretofore, and had it not been for him, purcha-sers would have continued to pay the prices here

sers would have continued to post the process to force charged.

He can say also, that his sales have been beyond his most sanguine expectations, showing conclusively that a public benefactor, although ever so small, will not go unrewarded in this enlightened community.

He is thankful for the favors already bestowed

and would respectfully solicita continuance of the trade; and he would say to those who never hav purchased books of him, that he will show then articles and prices with pleasure at any time they may call whether they wish to purchase or Cash orders from the country will be attended

to, and the books packed as well as if the persons were present to attend the purchases. He will also sell to children as cheap as their pa-Purchasers will do well to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't forget the place; be sure you call at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, on Main Street, a few doors South of the Public Square.

Ann Arbor, June 27, 1816.

### THRESHING MACHINES.

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

nvented by bimself. These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thresher 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 norses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 158 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the advantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable.— They are easily moved from one place to anothamong children."

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course LOWER than any other power and machine. have ever been sold in the State, according to the large of payment will be like. real value. The terms of payment will ral for notes that are known to be absolutely

good.

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

I expect to be prepared within a few days to make Cleaners for those who may want then.
The utility and advantages of this Power on Machine will appear evident to all on examining the recommendations below.

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines; the undersigned

required by law. Scio, Washtenaw Co. Mich., June 18, 1346 RECOMMENDATIONS

having adopted the necessary measures for secu-ring letters patent for the same within the time

During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly in vented Horse Powers and threshing wachines, Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and thresher within our knowledgo. They are calculate to be used with four horses and are of ampl strength for that number. They oppear to be

about 200 bushels wheat per day.

J. A. POLHEMUS, Scio, Washtenaw co G. BLOOD. " T. RICHARDSON, " S. P. FOSTER, " N A. PHELPS, " ADAM SMITH, " "
J. M. BOWEN. Lima, "
WM. WALKER. Webster, "
THOS WARREN, " "
D. SMALLEY, Lodi. "

I threshed last fall and winter with one of S. W. Foster's horse powers, more than filteer thousand bushels grain. The repairs bestower upon the power amounted to only 64 cents. an open the power amounted to only 64 cents, and t was in good order when I had done threshing I invariably used six horses.

AARON YOUNGLOVE.

Marion, June 6, 1846.

I purchased one of S. W. Foster's horse owers last fall and have used it for jobbing. ave used many different kinds of powers and believe this is the best running power I have ever seen.
Humburg, June, 1846.
D. S. BENNET.

We purchased one of S. W. Foster's Horse lowers last tall, and have used it and think it is a first rate Power. JESSE HALL,

DANIEL S. HALL, REUBEN S. HALL, Hamburg, June, 1846.

# LOOK HERE!! EOSTON CASH STORE: No. 2 Exchange Building, One Door South of the Exchange Hotel, Upper Town ANN AREOR, MICH.

NEW COODS JUST received and opening, for sale Cheap for Cash, being ONE OF the best assort ments of DRY GOODS ever before of-

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Ann Arbor, January, 1847. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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Miss Smith refers to the following genliemen: Professors Williams, Ten I rook, and Wheedon of the University: Rev. W. S. Curtte, Rev. Mr. Simons, Rev. C. C. Taylor, Hon. E. Mundy, Wm. S. Maynard Esq. Ann Arbor, April 29 18:6

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Ann Arbor, August 12, 1846. 277-tf

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Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847.

298-19

October 7, 1846.

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Detroit, January, 1, 1847. 297-1y

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Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1846. 293—it

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KNAPP & HAVILAND, Jan. 19, 1846.

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