

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

POSTER, Editor.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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VARIETY.

CALIFORNIA.—The correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury from California, says that the number of emigrants from the United States is about 3,000; about one-half of whom have arrived there during the last season. The native population of Upper California according to the most authentic data, is about 23,000.

A little girl, hearing her mother say that she was going into half mourning, inquired, "is any of our folks half dead?"

SEA SOUNDING.—Captain Ross, by throwing over a heavy weight into the ocean, to which a small line was attached, succeeded in penetrating five miles and 120 feet, the greatest depth that has ever been attained.

FIRE AND SMOKE. A wet silk handkerchief, without folding over the face, it is said, is a complete security against suffocation and smoke; it permits free breathing and at the same time excludes the smoke from the lungs. It has been effectually tried.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S best go-to-meeting clothes cost half a million of dollars.—Those that Bonaparte used to wear, when Emperor, on state occasions, nearly a million.

The English alphabet contains 26 letters; the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, 22 each; the Arabic 28; the Persian 31; the Turkish 33; the Georgian 36; the Coptic 42; the Muscovite 48; the Greek 24; the Latin 22; the Sclavonic 25; the Dutch 26; the Spanish 27; the Italian 20; the Ethiopian and Tartarian, each 202; the Indian of Bengal 21; the Burmese 19; the Chinese have properly speaking no alphabet, except we call their whole language by that name—their letters are words; or rather hieroglyphics, amounting to 80,000.—*Spirit of the Times.*

The Nashville papers just received brings news of an awful calamity at that place, the effects of the Storm on Tuesday evening last. The lightning struck the Powder Magazine, causing an awful explosion, the report of which was equal to the loudest earthquake. The destruction of life and property was immense. One hundred houses were destroyed or injured, and ten dead bodies had already been taken from the ruins.

The house of Mr. Stevens was torn to pieces, the family were much injured, and one of them—a young lady—killed.—The houses owned by the following persons are injured or destroyed. Williams, Taylor, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Ried, Chandler, Bang, Farren, Harris, Moore, Cole, Stout, Deformey, Stephens, Shandler, J. L. Smith, Rev. H. Enkle, Marsh, and 50 or 60 others, including a new Methodist Church. All of the household ware was broken.—*Cincinnati Press.*

RAILROAD TO CHICAGO.—A road to connect with the Central Railroad, at the Indiana line; and run from thence to Chicago, is to be forthwith built. The work is to be done by the Buffalo and Mississippi Railroad Company, whose charter allows of the running of branches in all directions. At a late meeting of this company, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, all of whom were friendly to the proposed connection:—Wm. B. Ogden and J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago; C. B. Blair, and Col. E. D. Taylor, of Michigan City; John B. Niles, and Wm. C. Hinshaw, of La Porte; and Mr. Brooks, of the Michigan Central Railroad.

POETRY.

Elegy in a Country Church-Yard.

Those familiar with this beautiful poem by Gray, will be pleased with the following lines composed, we think, by Professor Knowlton, to supply what he considered a defect of religious sentiment in the original. The supplement is not inferior to the original. The stanzas are designed to succeed the one commencing—
"Far from the maddening crowd's ignominious strife."

No airy dreams their simple fancies tread,
No thirst for wealth, nor pausing after fame;
But truth divine sublimer hopes inspired,
And urged them onward to a nobler aim.

From every cottage, with the day arose
The hallowed voice of spirit-breathing prayer;
And earnest anthems, at his peaceful close,
Like holy incense, charmed the evening air.

Though they, each some of human lore unknown,
The brilliant path of science never trod,
That sacred volume claimed their hearts alone,
Which taught the way to glory and to God.

Here they from truth's eternal fountain drew
The pure and gladdening waters day by day;
Learnt, since our days are evil, feet and few,
To walk in wisdom's bright and peaceful way.

In yonder pile, o'er which has sternly passed
The heavy hand of all-destroying time,
Thou' whose low mouldering aisles now sigh
The blast,

And round whose altars grass and ivy climb,
They gladly thronged, their grateful hymns to raise;
Of its calm and holy Sabbath shone;
The mingled tribute of their prayers and praise
In sweet communion rose before thee throne.

Here from those honored lips, which sacred fire
From heaven's high canopy hath touched,
They hear
Truths which their zeal inflame, their hopes inspire.

Give vigils to faith, and check all vain's tear!
When life flowed by, and like an angel, death
Came to release them to the world on high,
Praise rolled still on each expiring breath,
And holy triumph beamed from every eye.

Then gentle hands their "dust to dust" consign;
With quiet tears their simple rites are said;
And here they sleep, till at the trump divine,
The earth and ocean rattle up their dead.

MISCELLANY.

Drowning of six Hundred Slaves.

An incident of the slave trade related in the Universe newspaper.

In the year 1830 there was hovering upon the African Coast a large clipper brig, called the *Brilliant*, commanded by a desperado named Homans. Homans was an Englishman by birth and was known along the whole coast and in Cuba, as the most successful slaver of his day. The brig was owned by two men residing in Havana, one an Englishman, the other a Spaniard. She was built to carry six hundred negroes, and in her Homans had made ten successful voyages, actually landing in Cuba five thousand negroes! The brig carried ten guns, had thirty sweeps and a crew of sixty Spaniards, the most of them old pirates as desperate as their commander. An English brig of war, which attacked her, was so cut up in hull and rigging, that she was abandoned and soon after sunk; an English sloop of war attempted to carry the *Brilliant* with boats, but was beaten off with great slaughter.

Now it was known that Homans was again on the coast, and it was resolved to make another desperate effort to take him with the evidence of his guilt on board. The arrangements were well made. He was allowed to take his cargo of negroes and set sail.

The *Brilliant* had lost sight of the coast, when the quick eye of the commander discovered that he was entrapped. Four cruizers, three English and one American, had been laying in wait for him, and escape was hopeless, for in turning away from one he would come within reach of another. Night was coming on, and Homans was silently regarding his pursuers, when suddenly the huge sails of the brig flapped idly, the wind died away, and the slaver was motionless on the water. "This will not do," Homans muttered, knocking away the ashes from his cigar—"their boats will be down upon me before I am ready for the visit," and as he said this his stern face lit up with a smile, the expression of which was diabolical. It was evident he meditated some desperate plan.

A dozen sweeps were got out, and the vessel moved slowly through the water. Meantime the darkness having deepened, Homans proceeded to carry out his design.

The cable attached to the heaviest anchor, was taken outside the hawser hole, and carried round the stern, and forward on the other side. The hatches were then taken off, and the negroes passed up, each securely ironed by the wrists. As the miserable wretches came from the hold into the fresh air, they expressed by their looks a gratitude that would have softened the heart of any but the

fiend in whose power they were. Without a word they were led to the side, made to bend over the rail, outside of which the chain ran. It was slow work, but at the end of four hours, six hundred Africans, male and female, were bending over the rail of the brig in a painful position, holding by their chained hands to a huge cable, which was to be attached to a heavy anchor, suspended by a single sling from the bow.

Homans himself examined the fastenings to see that every negro was strongly bound to the chain. This done, he ordered the pen work of the hold to be broken up, brought on deck, bound up in matting, well filled with shot and thrown overboard. The work was completed an hour before daybreak, and now the only witness of Homans's guilt was attached to the fatal chain. Homans turned to his mate, and with a smile full of meaning, said in Spanish—

Harro, take an axe and go forward. The wind will come off to us soon. Listen for the word, and when you hear it, cut the sling.

The man went forward, and Homans turned and in vain endeavored to penetrate the darkness. "I don't want to lose the niggers," he said, speaking aloud—"and yet I dare not wait until daylight. I wish I knew where the hounds were."

At that instant the report of a gun reached his ear, then another and another and another in different directions. The cruizers were firing signals.

"That's enough," exclaimed Homans—"I know where you are. Then raising his voice he cried, Harro, are you ready? the wind will reach us soon."

Ay, ay, sir, was the response.
In a few minutes the sails began to fill, and the vessel moved slowly through the water.

How much water do you suppose we have here? asked Homans, turning to the man at the wheel.

Fifty fathoms, at least, was the reply.
That will do, the slaver muttered, and he walked forward, and carefully examined the 'chain gang,' as he brutally termed his diabolical invention.

The negroes sent up piteous groans. For many hours they had been bent over in this unnatural position, by which they were suffering the keenest torture.

The breeze strengthened, the *Brilliant* dashed like a racer over the deep.—Homans hailed from the quarter deck, while his men, collected in groups, witnessed unmoved the consummation of the plan.

Are you ready, Harro?
Aye, aye, sir.
Homans looked around and cut into the darkness, which was fast giving way to the morn. Then he thundered out—
Strike!

There was the sound of a single blow, a heavy plunge, and as the cable fell off the side, a crash, above which arose one terrible shriek—it was the last cry of the murdered Africans.

One moment more, and all was still.—Six hundred human beings had gone down with that anchor and chain, into the depths of the ocean!

Two hours after daybreak the *Brilliant* was overhauled. There was no evidence that she was a slaver, and her captors were obliged to let her pass. The instructions to cruizers at that time did not allow a vessel to be captured unless negroes were found on board.

Curious Law Case.

The New York correspondence of the Syracuse Star, reports the following:

"A curious case is now before the Surrogate, of which the following is the outline: A Turkish gentleman, accompanied by his three wives and children arrived in this city some years ago. Being possessed of property, he purchased in due time (that is, after he and they had become naturalized,) a house for each of them. A short time since he died without making a will, leaving a property of about one hundred thousand dollars. The wives have applied for letters of administration in behalf of themselves and children. The Surrogate is puzzled; he does not see how he can grant them to three wives at once, but he thinks he ought to grant them to the one married first. But in Turkish marriage there is no distinction between first and last, even if the number of wives amount to a thousand and more. If one wife were to be admitted to administer, it would have the effect of making the other two, his co-heirs only, and their children illegitimate, and neither the wives nor children would be entitled to receive any of his property. What decision will ultimately be come to, I cannot say, but I believe they ought to be considered wives in common, and letters granted to them conjointly. But what would our fair country women say to this? Why, they would most likely say they are nothing but Turkish wives after all."—S. W. P.

What it is to be a Soldier.

From the National Era.

FRIEND BAILEY: I was glad to see, in the Era of August 12, a short notice of the American soldiers' treatment, by your New York correspondent. Ever since the commencement of the unrighteous war that we are engaged in, I have been desirous to see that subject brought before the people. As I presume your correspondent is not personally acquainted with the subject, with your permission, I will state a few facts, from personal experience and observation, during five years' service in the fourth battalion United States heavy artillery, under the command of Brevet Major Thomas Stockton—one-half of the time on Governor's and Bedlow's islands, in the harbor of New York; the other at Detroit. The treatment of the two German recruits mentioned by your correspondent is a mere trifle to what they will have to undergo. The statement about the store is true to the letter. As to their suffering from hunger, it is what might have been expected. Young men, in the prime of life, leaving a farmer's well-spread table, or a good boarding-house, and put on army allowance, must feel the pinching of hunger; but when their stomachs become contracted, and brought within proper bounds, men can live on 1½ pound of bread and ½ pound of pork. In my time, we were not only learned the art of war, but the art to work also. There were a number of carts on the island, to which eight or ten men were attached, with leather harness, and in them they hauled wood, brick, stone, and did all the other work incident to a garrison. But the soldier is better off on an island than on the main land. They generally have the privilege of the island from sun to sun, whereas, on the main land, they are shut up in small forts, perhaps three or four hundred in an enclosure of ten or fifteen rods square, never permitted to go outside without a written pass from an officer, except when they are taken out to work, and then under the command of a non-commissioned officer and a guard. When they have a pass, and stay out a little over the time allotted for their return, the guard-house, for a month or more, is their portion at night, and hard labor through the day, with a ball weighing eighteen or twenty-four pounds fastened to the leg with a chain, and a part of their rations are stopped. I have seen men, for a trifling offence, made to kneel in front of the line, their heads shaved, their clothes patched with all kinds of colors, a ball and chain on their leg, part of their rations stopped, and then sent to work out the remainder of their time on the fortifications, at Mobile, New Orleans, or some other sickly place, without pay. In 1820, when I was at Detroit, a detachment of prisoners from Plattsburg, Greenbush, and other places, was brought there, on their way to St. Joseph's. Each man had a collar of iron around the neck, and they were united two and two by a chain, and the thumb of the right hand of one was made fast to the thumb of the left hand of the other, and in this manner they were marched from the boat to the fort.

I never knew a man of the rank and file to have a bed in the barracks. There are bunks, three stories high, each bunk holding two men. They have board bottoms, so that they have one blanket under and one over, summer and winter. While on Governor's Island, a man in the same company with myself, got some cloth and made a sack, and filled it with the falling leaves of the Lombardy poplars, which grow on the island, in order to have a bed. He enjoyed it one night; the next day he was made to throw it away, and take a flogging with a raw hide, to pay for the luxury. I think the cause of so many desertions from the American army is the rigid and cruel treatment the men receive while on the lines. There were fifty that left us for Canada, for one that left the British. The life of the slave on the plantation, or the convict in the penitentiary, for the time being, is preferable to the life of the American soldier.

I might fill a volume with what my eyes have seen of such treatment in the army, but not knowing whether this is a fit subject for the columns of the Era, I will stop, remaining a friend to the slave and a free press.

JOHN HENRY.
Poland, Mahoning Co., O.

RAPID PRINTING.—The New York Sun is putting up new presses of Hoe's Manufacture at a cost of \$20,000, which will throw off twenty-five thousand sheets in an hour! This approaches the lightning speed.

JENNY LIND, has been offered \$100,000 for forty nights to play in the Broadway Theatre, but her engagements would not permit.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 11, 1847.

This being the day designed by law for the meeting of the Board of Supervisors for the different counties of the State the Supervisors of the different towns in the county of Washtenaw assembled at the Court House of Ann Arbor when upon calling the different towns by the Clerk, the following persons answered as Supervisors:

Ann Arbor. Hiram Becker, Augusta, Christopher Howard, Bridgewater, Norman L. Couklin, Dexter, William Jones, Freedom, Judah McLane, Lima, William Warner, Lodi, Newton Sheldon, Lyndon, John K. Youcum, Manchester, Newman Granger, Northfield, Nathan Salyer, Pittsfield, Ezra W. Whitmore, Saline, Salmon L. Haight, Salem, Daniel Pomeroy, Scio, Nelson Moshier, Sharon, Amasa Gillet, Superior, Daniel Crippen, Sylean, Abel B. Boynton, Webster, Sterns Kimberly, Ypsilanti, John W. Van Cleve, York, Lyman Carver.

On motion, the Board was organized by appointing Hiram Becker, Esq., of Ann Arbor, Chairman, James M. Wilcoxson, Esq. deputy County Clerk.

On motion of Mr. E. W. Whitmore, a committee of five members, be appointed by the chair, for equalizing the tax rolls.

Mr. Jones moved that an auditing committee, consisting of five members be appointed by the chair.

A motion to amend, so as to appoint two Auditing committees of three members each, was made by Mr. Whitmore, and accepted by Mr. Jones, the mover of the original motion in which shape it was passed.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, the Chair appointed the following members as said committee.

Equalizing.—Whitmore, Salyer, Haight, Moshier, Kimberly.
1st Com. on Claims.—Messrs. Van Cleve, Pomeroy, Gillet.

2nd Com. on Claims.—Messrs. Howard, Warner, Youcum.

On motion of Mr. Van Cleve, of Ypsilanti, it was

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of three members, to settle with the Treasurer of the county.

The chair appointed as follows:
To settle with the Treasurer.—Messrs. Conklin, Jones and Sheldon.

On motion of Pomeroy, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the chair on Roads and Bridges.

The chair appointed as follows:
On Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Granger, McLane, and Crippen.

On motion of Mr. Whitmore, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this Board be authorized to procure some one to make fires; ring the bell, and sweep the room, during the sitting of the Board of Supervisors.

On motion of Mr. Salyer, the board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President. All the members present.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

A communication from the Auditor General of the State, was laid before the board by the Clerk, stating the indebtedness of the county to the State to be \$2,227 13, being a reduction from the indebtedness of last year of \$1,232 67.

The clerk also laid before the board for their action, the following order made by the circuit court for this county on the 29th of Nov. 1846.

"In the matter of the appeal of the commissioners of highways of the town of Ann Arbor, from the board of Supervisors of Washtenaw county.

"In this matter it is ordered, that the board of Supervisors of said county cause the sum of two hundred dollars to be raised and levied upon the said county for the purpose of aiding the commissioners of highways of the town of Ann Arbor, in defraying the expenses incurred by the said commissioners in repairing and rebuilding certain bridges across Huron river in said township, in the summer of 1845.

Mr. Whitmore offered a proposition that the board order each individual Supervisor so to alter his assessment roll, before handing it to the equalizing committee,

that it shall embrace only lands situated in his own town.

Mr. Jones moved an amendment to the proposition, that the assessment rolls remain as they are unless lands had been twice assessed.

The original proposition of Mr. Whitmore, not having been seconded, Mr. Van Cleve moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Supervisors have power to correct their assessment rolls.

Mr. Salyer moved that Mr. Gillet be excused from serving on 1st committee on claims, by reason of his age and debility.

Motion carried and L. Carver, of York, substituted, on motion, in place of Mr. Gillet.

Mr. Van Cleve from 1st committee on claims, asked the instruction of the Board regarding the amount of daily allowance of the Sheriff for keeping prisoners confined on criminal charges.

After referring to the law, on motion, the Board decided to allow thirty-eight cents per day to the Sheriff for boarding criminals.

Mr. Van Cleve, from committee on claims, reported the bill of Mr. Slingerland for boarding prisoners from Livingston county, amounting to \$1164, and recommended the allowance of said bill by the Board.

Also the bill of Sheriff Spalding for the same amounting to \$28 64, which report was accepted, adopted and the bill allowed by board.

The two bills above mentioned, were endorsed by the clerk of the Board and transmitted to the Livingston county Board of Supervisors for their action.

On motion, the Board adjourning until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON
Board met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the chairman.

Mr. Whitmore, addressed an inquiry to the Board with a view to settling a question for the guidance of the equalizing committee, upon the subject of this exemption of personal property.

No action was taken on this subject by the Board.

Mr. Crippin, of Superior, asked leave to correct certain errors in his assessment roll, different from those embraced in the resolution passed this morning, which on motion of Mr. Salyer was granted by the Board.

On motion of Mr. Howard, Mr. Jones was added to 2d committee on claims.

On motion, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Oct. 13, 1847.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the chairman. Present all the Supervisors.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Pomeroy, from 1st com. on claims, made a report, accompanied by the following claims, on which they recommend the action of the Board:

1. H. Becker, bill of goods furnished the Sheriff for the jail, passed by the committee and allowed by the board at \$44 76.

2. G. Shattuck, bill for services as Sheriff, passed by the committee and allowed by the Board at \$74 50.

3. J. F. Royce, bill for chairs &c., for Court House, passed by committee and allowed by the board at \$18 25.

4. J. C. Harrington, bill for painting and points for cupola of court house, charged at \$1 18. Committee recommended and the Board passed the bill at \$12.

5. T. Foster for publishing notices in Signal of Liberty, allowed by the board at \$1 60.

6. E. H. Spaulding, bill for boarding prisoners, and materials and repair on the jail, &c., allowed by the board at \$409 54.

7. S. Burley, bill for drawing 3 loads of rails from H. Tiekner's farm in Pittsfield to the jail, charged \$3 75, and allowed by the com. and passed by the board at \$2 50.

8. Wm R. Perry bill for stationery furnished Clerk and others for the use of the county, allowed by the com and passed by the board at \$31 04.

9. N. B. Nye; bill for services as deputy sheriff, allowed by the com and passed by the Board at \$40 50.

10. D. H. Patterson, bill for constable fees, allowed by the com and passed by the Board at \$56.

11. E. H. Spaulding, bill for services as sheriff, charged at \$119 62, allowed by the Board at \$109 62.

The Board passed the account as allowed by the com at \$109 63.

19. J. D. Andrus, bill for services as deputy sheriff allowed by the com and passed by the Board at \$75.

On motion of Mr. Van Cleve it was resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair to visit the jail.

On motion of Mr. Van Cleve it was resolved, that the Liberty party convention have the room after 2 o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. McLane, it was resolved, that three members be added to the committee to visit the jail.

The Chair appointed as follows:
To visit jail.—Messrs. Gillet, Jones, McLane, Sheldon, Granger and Becker.

On motion the Board adj. until 10 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.
The Board met pursuant to adjournment—called to order by the chairman.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, the Board adj. till to-morrow at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of allowing the Liberty party convention the use of the Court House.

Thursday, Oct. 14.

Board met pursuant to adj. Present all the Supervisors.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The chair laid before the Board the following communication:

"Ann Arbor, Sept 25, 1847.

"Solomon Mann proposes to furnish for the county of Washtenaw, from twenty to thirty cords of good dry wood, cut four feet long and split, to be piled up snugly at or near the Court House in Ann Arbor, at the direction of the proper county officer, and for the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per cord, to be delivered at any time after two days notice. Respectfully submitted,
SOLOMON MANN."

After some remarks, Mr. Van Cleve moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this Board be authorized to contract with some person to furnish wood for the Court House and Jail, during the coming year, not to exceed \$1 75 per cord.

Mr. Van Cleve, from 1st committee on claims, made a report on the following claims:

13. T. Murray, bill for sawing wood, &c., for Court House, allowed by the committee and passed by the Board at \$9.

14. A. Hawkins, bill for desk for Register's office and cot beds for jail, allowed by the Board at \$14 50.

15. A. S. Bagg, bill for receipt book for county clerk's office, allowed by the committee and passed by the Board at \$1 25.

16. G. F. Rood & Co, bill for books for county court \$46, and chancery court \$17 25, allowed by the com. and passed by the Board at \$63 25.

17. G. F. Rood & Co, bill for books for register's office, allowed by the com. and passed by the Board at \$72.

18. J. R. Wilcoxson, bill for making seal for county court, by order of the court, allowed by the Board at \$5.

19. E. Booth, bill for letting book for circuit court, allowed by the com. and passed by the Board at 50 cents.

20. W. G. Tuttle, bill for blacksmithing, allowed by the Board at \$1 50.

21. G. F. Rood & Co, bill for book for Probate office, allowed by the com. and passed by the Board at \$21 77.

23. C. W. Lane, bill for attendance for the purpose of drawing jurors, visiting jail, and defending persons before the circuit court, charged \$14 63, allowed by the com. and passed by the Board at \$8 23.

24. J. E. Platt, bill for defending criminal on trial in the circuit court, having been assigned to that duty by the court, charged \$10, allowed by the com. and passed by the Board at \$5.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, November 6.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN P. HALE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEICESTER KING, OF OHIO.

The Election.

At the time our paper goes to press, we have scattering returns from various parts of the State, but no full returns of counties. It is known, however, that the State generally has gone about as usual. The vote between the Whigs and Democrats in this county was close, but it is thought Democratic ticket for Representatives is elected. Accounts in the Free Press represent that Stuart is elected to Congress in the Second District, notwithstanding a part of the Abolitionists voted for Gordon.

We have no returns of the Liberty vote. In this town it was 79, being a small advance on last year.

Anti-slavery Newspapers.

These are indispensable agencies in prosecuting our cause successfully. Without them, in a reading age like the present, very little would be done. They are admirably adapted to impress truth upon the mind on account of their regular weekly return. The impression made on the reader by the perusal, through fifty-two weeks, of so many papers, is far greater than would result from reading the same matter in a bound volume, once a year. The amount of good done, too, is not to be measured merely by the accession of Liberty voters annually added to the previous number. Anti-slavery newspapers, both directly and through the other papers, inform the whole community of every thing important relating to the subject, and consequently are the originators and fashioners of public sentiment on anti-slavery matters. Thus, for instance, the limitation of Slavery by the Wilmot Proviso, or otherwise, is the great theme of public discussion throughout the nation. Very few political papers can be found that have not had something to say on this subject. This discussion is owing mainly to the anti-slavery press. Without any distinctive anti-slavery papers, there is reason to believe that the Wilmot Proviso would never have been heard of, or would have failed of becoming the most important element of national politics.

The Liberty vote, too, is entirely dependent on the press. Strike out of existence every anti-slavery paper, and the Liberty organization would not last any time. No political organization can be kept up without papers.

It is now just one year to the Presidential election. That year will be one of unusual interest. Congress will meet in a month, when the question of conquering Mexico will come up, and the disposition to be made of the spoils we may take from her. In the latter part of the session, the Presidential nominations will be made, and the remaining half year will be devoted to the Presidential canvass. Surely, if the discussion and pendency of important questions can be any inducement for taking a newspaper, the present season presents the highest possible motive for subscribing.

Not more than one in three or four of the Liberty voters in this State take any Liberty paper. Many of them excuse themselves on account of their poverty. We might argue the case and show, that in a series of years, no man will be the poorer for taking one good newspaper. But suppose we admit for the reason all the force it claims. Will it still be argued that there are any Liberty men so poor that they cannot take a paper one quarter of the time? We do not believe it. To those who have thus far made this plea for not taking the Signal, we say you can certainly take a paper one year in four; and we ask you now to take the Signal during the present Presidential campaign. Then, if you find it burdensome, you can discontinue. We will supply all responsible persons who may wish for the paper, on condition of receiving our pay during the year. Is not that credit long enough? We will make the manner of payment as easy as possible, agreeing to take any kind of produce or manufactures that we can use to pay our debts. In return we will make a good paper, both for anti-slavery and general news, as we can. The season of the year is now propitious for making payments; and we confidently hope that through the activity of our friends, we shall shortly receive a large accession to our list. Application can be made directly to us, or to any of our Local Agents.

The official proceedings of the Buffalo Convention have not yet reached us. The only report we have seen is that of the Buffalo Courier, a Democratic paper, which fills three and a half columns, and appears to be fairly and respectfully written.

Five dollars fine for smoking a cigar in the streets of Boston; wish this sign of civilization would travel out West.

Religious Doughfaces.

It is really sickening to behold the base servility of politicians in every thing relating to slavery. But it excites our disgust and contempt still more to see grave and revered clergymen and large religious associations with which they are connected, bowing down to the Slave Power, and humbly prostrating themselves before its throne. The occasions of this contemptible self-degradation, too, are often of the most trivial character, and render the meanness of the act itself still more striking.

The latest instance of this kind we find narrated in the National Era. The Clerical (S. C.) Gazette brought to public notice the following extract from a book entitled "Jacob and his Sons; or the second part of a Conversation between Mary and her Mother," published by the American Sunday School Union:

"What is a slave, mother?" asked Mary. "Is it a servant?" "Yes," replied her mother; "slaves are servants, for they work for their masters, and wait on them; but they are not hired servants, but are bought and sold, like beasts and have nothing but what their masters choose to give them. They are obliged to work very hard; and sometimes their masters use them cruelly, beat them, and starve them, and kill them; for they have nobody to help them.—Sometimes they are chained together, and driven about like beasts."

In consequence of this important discovery, the Charleston Mercury united with the Gazette in recommending all southern men to withdraw from the Society all further countenance and support.

This awful demonstration of the Press called out the Board of Managers of the S. C. Sunday School Union, who published in the Mercury a statement showing that this book had been in print twenty years: that nobody had complained of it before: that the book was issued when the subject of Slavery was but little agitated: that the Committee of Publication of the National Society at Philadelphia, upon a representation of the case, had dropped the book from their catalogue, and had requested a Vice President in Charleston to get all the copies in their depository in that city, and return them to Philadelphia; that he found but one copy, and only nine copies had ever come to the depository. The statement of the Board concludes thus:

"Thus the Parent Society has given the most substantial evidence of its disposition to circulate and publish no work that is exceptionable in its character and spirit to the American public.—Therefore,

"Resolved, That the confidence of this board in the American Sunday School Union is undiminished; and that the recent action of their Committee of Publication is sufficient pledge that nothing will at any time hereafter be issued from the press under their control calculated to awaken searlan feelings or sectional jealousy.

A Pattern Christian Minister.

Mr. Kendall, in one of his letters from Tacubaya, says: "A great many anecdotes of the individual gallantry of our officers are told, in connection with the glorious battle of the 20th of August, but until I have more time and obtain more full particulars, I must forbear recording them. I cannot avoid noticing, however, the personal gallantry of Chaplain McCarty, the only chaplain, I believe, who has followed the army, and whose conduct at Churubusco in particular, was noticed by all. Ever foremost and where the balls were flying thickest, he was not only ready to give consolation to the dying but to spur on the living to fresh deeds. He not only sought the best places for crossing the ditches with which the ground was cut up, but helped our advancing soldiers across as well; and as some of the volunteers were wading a ditch more than waist deep, where their flasks were touching the water, the worthy parson pointed out the circumstance, and told them to be careful and keep their powder dry! Such a chaplain is worth having in a small army like ours. On Sunday he gives us a sound and sensible Episcopalian sermon, and his praise is in every mouth."

We fully agree with Mr. Kendall, that "such a chaplain is worth having in a small army like ours." The government pays him \$1,200 a year, and he earns his pay by consoling the dying, and "urging on the living to fresh deeds" of slaughter. He is a consistent man, also, so far as we can judge. He believes in a religion which approves of conquest, blood and slaughter, and preaches and practices it. He is eminently useful to the army and to the government, undoubtedly worth a score of those chicken-hearted souls who never faced a bullet, but spend their whole lives in inculcating forgiveness, peace, joy, long-suffering, kindness, and good will to men. A thousand like the Apostle Paul, preaching such doctrines, would not be worth to our army as much as one Chaplain McCarty.

A Runaway.

When the great Chicago Convention was held last summer, the members seemed to think it impossible to transact their business properly unless they had a slaveholder to preside over them. Hon. Edward Bates of Missouri was chosen in preference to Corwin of Ohio. The numerous gentlemen of all parties who were present at that gathering, may be interested in knowing that their President has met with quite a loss in the departure of his "man" Bennett from his service, for

Charles E. Stuart.

The Jackson Patriot has an explanation of the connection of Mr. Stuart with the Slave catchers, which we publish, as we wish to do exact justice to every one. That paper says:

"A few weeks since, several men from Kentucky appeared in Cass County, and claimed three or four negroes, which they found there, as slaves belonging to them. They had them arrested under the laws of the U. S. for the purpose of reclaiming them, when they were taken on a writ of habeas corpus before the circuit court commissioner, and discharged. The Kentuckians were immediately arrested on a charge of kidnapping, and, under the advice of an attorney who had been assisting them, despatched a messenger to Mr. Stuart to act as their counsel. Mr. Stuart got into his buggy, went over to Cassopolis, ascertained the situation of things in a few moments, held a consultation with the Prosecuting Attorney, who acted against the Kentuckians, and the complaint of kidnapping was dismissed, it appearing to be certain that the Kentuckians acted according to the U. S. laws, and that the negroes were in fact their slaves. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Stuart, having been paid for his services, immediately returned home."

The reader will therefore please notice, that Mr. Stuart was not counsel for the Slave catchers in helping them get their prey: not at all: he only counselled in screening them from the consequences of their doings! A charge for kidnapping was pending for their outrages on the colored people, which, if sustained, would send them to State Prison for a term of years. From this dangerous position Mr. Stuart, by his influence with the Prosecuting Attorney, relieved them.

How much does this explanation help the case? We suppose there is good reason to believe that the Kentuckians had not complied with the U. S. Laws, and had, therefore rendered themselves liable under the State statute, for if the slaves really belonged to the claimants, and they had prosecuted their claims legally, why were the slaves discharged from the custody of the claimants by the Circuit Court Commissioner? Can the Patriot tell us? We are glad to see Mr. Stuart and his friends endeavoring to justify him before the public: for it is a sign of the advancing state of public sentiment: but we think the defence a poor one. By the showing of his own friends, Mr. Stuart aided and counselled the Slave catchers in escaping the consequences of carrying on their abominable business. By so doing, he encouraged them to continue their prowling expeditions through our State, and also held out inducements to other Slave catchers to make Michigan their hunting ground.—We should prefer a candidate for Congress who would take a different course.

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General Taylor.

An officer serving under Gen. Taylor writes,—

"Much has been said about Gen. Taylor's political principles. I most solemnly believe, that when he saw his name announced for that high office, he found himself really at fault, in defining what those principles were. A soldier from early life, and wholly devoted to his profession, he has ever given little heed to those great questions of party which have agitated the Union. I assure you that he is less of a politician—has read less, and understands less of international law, and the science of politics—I might more properly say—is less of a civilian, in every sense of the word, than almost any one of his compeers in the army. He may of late have taken to study, and the forming of a text and creed. But he is the noblest work of God—an honest man, and as the world goes, moral with all; a little loud soldier talk now and then—slips of the tongue—ebullitions of feeling on the battle field, are to be set down, to the head, and not to the heart. I see the whigs, with their usual hypocritical cant, claim for him the utmost moderation of language, and propriety of conduct on all occasions. This may catch votes among the Puritans of New England, but it will not make the officers and the soldiers of the 6th Infantry believe he is a saint—nor me either. The whigs may succeed in electing him, but my word for it, he felt much more at home when standing up in the capitol at Washington, before the people and their representatives, to hear from the Chief Justice the inaugural oath."

A Good Suggestion.

Some weeks since, a merchant who is a Liberty man, wrote to us to make arrangements by which he could order the Signal sent to quite a number of his customers, so that he could charge the paper to them on his books, he being responsible directly to us for all copies ordered. He wrote that he lived in a neighborhood where there were but few Liberty men, and he feared they would not multiply fast unless they could be induced to read on the subject. Hence he took this course to get them informed. Are there not many business men who can arrange the matter in a similar manner with their customers, or those in their employ?

The Wilmot Proviso.

We find in the True Wesleyan the following resolution, adopted lately at an anti-slavery meeting in New York. We notice that a similar doctrine has appeared in some of the Cincinnati papers.—The resolution is a condensed argument. Read it and consider it:

"Resolved, That we consider the Wilmot Proviso as asserting a fundamental principle, which the nation is bound by every consideration of right, interest and policy, to adopt and carry out; yet we do not regard its passage as necessary to exclude slavery from any territory which may be attached from Mexico to the U. States; that as slavery is now unlawful, and has no existence in said territory, and as the common law prohibits slavery wherever it is not restricted in its operations by local legislation, and as slavery can exist only by local legislation within the limits of its own jurisdiction, and not beyond, and as the present existing slaveholding States cannot give existence to slavery beyond their own specific jurisdiction, and as Congress has no power to create slavery, neither in the States nor national territory, such territory being received as free territory, must remain forever free under the operation of the common law."

What the Slaveholders say.

"How have the Abolitionists, so inconceivable in numbers, and themselves without official station, effected so much? The answer is obvious. They have adhered to principle. They have made it paramount to party organization and temporary policy; and they have thus held the balance of power between the two great parties. They have on this account been courted alternately, and together, by Whig and Democrat, until it has come about that no politician, on either side, is considered as 'available,' who cannot enlist in his behalf this necessary vote; and they are actually at this moment controlling the destinies of this great Confederation!"

"no cause known." So Mr. Bates says: he not even suspecting that a man "quite intelligent" would find cause enough in the natural desire for Liberty. But here is Mr. Bates' story:

"ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—My mulatto man Bennett, (called Ben,) disappeared from my house in St. Louis, on the night of Saturday, 25th of September, instant, and it is suspected that he has taken the accustomed route towards Canada. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery.

Ben is a young man, under 25 years old; a tolerably bright mulatto, with somewhat bushy hair, and only a slight appearance of beard; hardly up to the middle size, and rather slender; his eyes were once seriously affected, and although cured they are still easily inflamed by heat or fatigue. He had a good variety of dress, several frock coats, a black cloth cap, and a black hat and one of a drab or mouse color.

Ben was a trusted servant; he has been for several years, my carriage driver and market man, and as such, is well known in St. Louis and St. Charles. He is quite intelligent, though not ready of speech. There is no known cause for his leaving when he did—no quarrel nor apparent dissatisfaction.

I have some reason to suspect that he is in company with another boy about his own age and size, and of a complexion somewhat darker. EDWARD BATES. —St. Louis Republican.

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The Buffalo Convention.

The official proceedings of this important gathering of Freemen will soon be out in print, and we shall give them to our readers as early as possible. The Convention has done much to strengthen the Liberty cause. By a large majority it has re-affirmed the one-idea of the Liberty party, and that too after an able and as thorough a discussion as the time would allow of, and the discussion will have the effect to settle the party more firmly than ever upon this foundation. It has selected as its standard-bearer, a man who seems providentially raised up for this purpose, and who embodies in himself traits of character, and furnishes guarantees adapted to the crisis and the work of overthrowing American despotism. Notwithstanding we have other worthy men who would grace the presidential chair, still John P. Hale was the first choice of by far the greatest proportion of the Convention. Having thus anew defined our purpose and by singular unanimity fixed upon him as our candidate, we go into the canvass strong and under circumstances in which labor will tell potently for the right. The Convention was looked to by many with fearful forebodings, but results have proved far more wise and harmonious than was anticipated. We are encouraged to go forward, and we believe a National Liberty Convention never dissolved under more favorable and hopeful circumstances.—Lib. Press.

The Radical Democracy.

The Wilmot Proviso Democrats of this state held a Mass Meeting at Herkimer last Tuesday. Some thousands attended, and among the distinguished men of that school of politics, were present Hon. David Wilmot of Pa., (the author of the Proviso,) C. C. Cambreleng, John Van Buren, D. D. Field, Rathbone (of Auburn) Bradford R. Wood, Col. Crain' &c. A new organization was then, and there effected to carry out the principle of the Proviso, and an Address and Resolutions put forth to that effect. The meeting resolved to hold a state delegated Convention on the 22d of Feb. next. Much enthusiasm was manifested by speakers and hearers, and a determination exhibited to stand firmly against the extension of Slavery. A resolution was offered pledging them against supporting any other than a Wilmot Proviso man for the Presidency, and unanimously adopted. This is going beyond the Whigs of Massachusetts, for they voted down such a proposition in their

cy! Shall we not profit by their example?"—Circular of Thirty-Seven Slaveholders of South Carolina.

The National Reformers.

This Party questioned the State candidates of the Liberty party and all other parties in New York, in reference to the peculiar doctrines of the Reformers. Lewis Tap, an gave the following answers:

"With regard to the measures about which you request my opinion, I frankly state— 1st. I have seen the pernicious effects of monopolizing land, both in England and this country, and should be in favor of limiting the "quantity of land any individual may hereafter acquire in this State," if such a measure be practicable.

2d. I am in favor of "exempting the homestead from alienation on account of any future debt, mortgage or other liability," and wish that the Mosaic code could be adopted in this and other countries on this subject, if nothing better can be devised.

3d. I am in favor of preventing all further traffic in the public lands, &c. 4th. And of limiting "the hours of labor to ten on all public works, and in establishments chartered by law." Indeed, I think nine hours daily labor sufficient, and require no more of persons in my employment.

It would be agreeable to me to add a 5th to the measures proposed by your association, viz: In favor of the National Government employing only free men, who are capable of contracting and receiving their own wages."

Judge Jay declined taking any stand on the points referred to, on the ground that he was a candidate of the Liberty Party, which was organized for another purpose; but he improved the occasion for giving them a sound Anti Slavery lecture as follows:

"You are striving to limit the number of acres to be owned by one individual, but I see no intimation of hostility to the traffic in human flesh. You object to the sale of a homestead to pay the best debts of the owner, but I find no pledges against the sale of men, women and children, to pay the debts of other people. You demand a pledge of your candidates against traffic in the public lands, but none in the bodies and souls of millions of your countrymen. You require that the labourer shall in certain cases be prohibited by law to work with his own consent and for a stipulated reward more than ten hours a day; but to effort is proposed in behalf of thousands and tens of thousands of laborers, who are compelled to toil under the lash to the extent of human endurance without other compensation than that afforded to beasts of burden, the means required by nature, to continue the ability to labour."

Outrages in Mexico.

The Baltimore Clipper says: "The York Monitor publishes an extract of an official letter received in Washington from Major Lally, accusing Captain Walker with disobedience of orders and his company with drunkenness and other crimes, among them of robbing Mexican churches. We think there must be some mistake about this affair, as Capt. Walker's company is composed of some of the most respectable and orderly young men of Maryland, who we feel confident would not so far degrade themselves and their country as to be guilty of such outrages."

The extract referred to is as follows: JALAPA, Sept. 11, 1847.

"You speak of rumors in relation to —; I have no doubt they are true. It appears that Colonel Wynkoop heard I was in great danger, and three days after my arrival at this place he came down with three hundred men, —'s company included. The men were drunk when they came to town, and remained so until they went out. Several robberies were committed here, but the most reprehensible act was in going to Cautepce, where they met with no resistance, but robbed almost every house, and to cap the climax, robbed the church, and destroyed what to them was useless, but to the church valuable. The same thing was done at San Miguel. I have promised to pay the church for its losses under General Scott's proclamation."—National Era.

The Michigan Regiment.

We notice by our exchanges that efforts are making in Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall, &c. to raise companies towards the completion of the Regiment of Volunteers. It will consist of ten companies, of 80 privates each. We have not heard that any one company has yet been filled. We do not wonder at the backwardness of our citizens in enlisting in a war of conquest, two thousand miles from home, with the probability—nay, almost certainty before them, drawn from the experience of others, that if they remain twelve months in the enemy's country, one half of them will never return. Far different would be the spirit of the people were our own soil invaded by a foreign enemy. In a war of defence, they would cheerfully turn out by thousands to repel the invaders.

There is a large portion of community who will not enlist in the service at all, and this portion annually increases. In a fighting of savages, all who can use arms, are fighting men. As civilization increases, the proportion of warlike people diminishes, and will continue to lessen until the whole community will refuse to fight, unless in a case of absolute self-defence: and by that time the people will become so far elevated in the scale of being that no such contingency will happen, but difficulties will be settled, as all rational beings should settle them, by mutual concession and liberality. In the mean time, however, it must be, from the very nature of things, that wars and fightings will prevail.

We learn from the Free Press that the following gentlemen were commissioned as Captains on Saturday last: THOMAS FITZGERALD, of Berrien co; FRED. W. CURTENIUS, of Kalamazoo, LEWIS SCOTT, of Calhoun, A. H. HANSCOM, of Oakland, G. D. BUEL, of St. Clair. WILLIAM L. WHITTLE, of Monroe, was also appointed as 1st Lieutenant.

No further news from Mexico has been received since last week.

late State Convention. We regard this move as hopeful to the cause of freedom, and trust the Young Democracy will stand their ground. We have not room to say more.—Ulca Press.

We find the following paragraph in the Bangor (Maine) Gazette:

CLASSMATES.—From a letter to a gentleman in this city, of a recent date, from Senator Felch, of Michigan, who hails from this as his native State, we learn that Senator Bradbury, of this State, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Felch were classmates in College. The same year carries the three into that most dignified body, all yet young men. Mr. Felch's sentiments on the question of slavery, judging from this letter, are honorable to his head and heart. He speaks in very respectful terms of Mr. Hale.

Autislavery Union.

The Signal of Liberty recently contained a long and well-considered article on Anti-Slavery Union. It referred to the Era as having formerly favored this idea, but as now being, "indefinable" in regard to it. We can assure our cotemporary that our position is now what it has for years been on that subject, but it seems to us at present inexpedient to agitate any new plan of action. We think that it would be much easier to rally our friends generally for a strong effort in our usual mode of action, at the next Presidential election, than in any other, and for that reason we are silent, being willing to defer the consideration of new plans till after that event.—National Era.

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Connecticut.

In regard to the suffrage question, the Charter Oak makes the following disclosures:

"The large majority by which this question was negated, clearly shows the pro-slavery character of Connecticut politics. We wish our readers to understand this. Hitherto, a large party in this State has pretended to be so antislavery in its character, as to render the Liberty party unnecessary—and Liberty men have been denounced unparingly as fools and fanatics, because they did not dissolve their political organization and coalesce with the whig party. Well—the vote on the suffrage question has proved a perfect revelation of character. The whigs can poll in the State over thirty-two thousand votes—the entire vote in favor of the enfranchisement of colored citizens with probably not to exceed five thousand. Of these the Liberty party cast at least two thousand—leaving three thousand to be divided among whigs and democrats. We have but imperfect data upon which to apportion these three thousand votes, but we suppose that from one-fourth to one-third were cast by Democrats—leaving about two thousand in favor of this anti-slavery measure. So about one sixteenth of the whig party is partially abolitionized. This, then, is the measure of antislavery sentiment and feeling in the "true Liberty party"—a name to which the whigs have impudently laid claim!"

Riot in Boston.

They had a regular row recently in Faneuil Hall, connected with a proposed lecture of Mr. Gough, on Temperance.—The Emancipator has a history of the affair, from which we cut the following:

"By this time the Hall was filled to overflowing, and thousands in the street were pressing hard for admittance. The fever of the rummies raged higher than ever. They now attempted to take possession of the platform, but were repulsed by a strong armed Liberty man from the country. Soon, however, a general melee ensued. Dr. Grant might have been seen, "on the wings of the wind," and anon at his post again, calling for "order—order" and battling valiantly for the "public good." His table and chair were broken in pieces and hurled in various directions. The temperate and intemperate were engaged in mortal conflict—some knocked down and lying upon the floor, others using their canes to good effect. Mr. Gough was struck over the head with the remains of a chair—other temperance men were somewhat injured. Twice, the rummies took forcible possession of the platform, and were as furiously driven from it.

Amidst all this confusion—the screeching of the women and the hurrahs of the contending parties, one voice was heard above the rest. It was the voice of a strong man who rushed upon the platform for the defence of Deacon Grant and his associates, and who might have been seen, eye in hand, in the hottest of the conflict, endeavoring to conquer a peace."

Notice however had been given to the City Marshal, who soon made his appearance with a full force of arm'd police men, amid the loud cheering of the vast multitude. As a matter of course, the rioters were almost instantly subdued, and the convention proceeded to business."

Mr. Gough thus having a large body of the rumsellers and their friends as it were at his mercy, gave them a most thorough and effective discourse. Many of them listened to a Temperance lecture for the first time in their lives.

The Emancipator says of the Buffalo Convention:

"Considering therefore that the Convention was held in Western New York, in the midst of Mr. Smith's neighbors and friends,—that Mr. Smith was present to advocate his cause with his peculiar and winning eloquence, and that the opposing candidate was a stranger to a large majority of the members of the Convention, and had but recently, as it were, adopted the views of the Liberty party, the final vote may be considered a most decisive expression of the Convention, and of the party, as represented by the delegates, that no immediate change should be made—that no new tests should, at present, at least—be incorporated into the constitution of the Liberty party."

Notions in regard to Rail Roads twenty-five years ago.

The following letter contributed to the National Era by a correspondent, says the Amherst Express, shows what were the views of a distinguished gentleman 25 years ago, on the subject of railroads. It will be read with interest, as contrasted with the views at present held on the same subject. The letter was addressed to John Stevens, of Hoboken, by Robert Livingston, formerly Chancellor of the State of New York:

"ALBANY, March 11, 1811. Dear Sir,—I did not till yesterday receive yours of February; where it has lattered on the road I am at loss to say. I had before read your very ingenious propositions as to the railway communication. I fear, however, on mature reflection, that they will be liable to serious objections, and ultimately more expensive than a canal. They must be, double, so as to prevent the danger of two such heavy bodies meeting. The walls on which they are placed must be at least four feet below the surface and three above, and must be clamped with iron; and even then would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles an hour, on wheels. As to wood, it would not last a week. They must be covered with iron, and that, too, very thick and strong.—The means of stopping these heavy carriages without a great shock, and of preventing them from running against each other, (for there would be many on the road at once,) would be very difficult. In case of accidental stops, or to the necessary stops or take wood, water, &c., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensed water would be very troublesome. Upon the whole, I fear the expense would be much greater than that of canals, without being so convenient."

From the War.

Kendall, in one of his letters to the N. O. Picayune, thus describes one of the delightful incidents consequent on the war waged by this most Christian nation against a sister republic. How proud of our country and of the Protestant religion one feels after reading of transactions like this!

"No less than nineteen of the deserters captured by Gen. Twiggs and Shields at Churubusco, have been found fully guilty, and are to be hung to-morrow morning. The miscreant Riley, who commanded them, escapes the punishment of death, as he proved that he deserted before the war. He has been sentenced, however, to be severely whipped, to be branded as well, and to wear a ball and chain in front of the army during the war! A deserter taken among the prisoners at Molino, on the 8th, was summarily dealt with. It seems that he deserted from Monterey, last fall, and a comrade who recognized him, to save the trouble of a court martial, at once pitched him into a mill flume, and he was crushed to pieces by the wheel. Another batch of deserters, who have been undergoing a trial here in Tacubaya, will be hung in a day or two, it is said. Most richly do they deserve their fate.

The American Star of the 20th September, in speaking of the execution of the deserters, says that 15 of them were hung at San Angel on the 9th: and immediately after, some ten or twelve were whipped and branded on the cheek with the letter D. Riley, the chief of the crowd, came in for a share of the whipping and branding.

The next morning four others were executed at Misone; and on the 13th, 30 more were hung at the same place. It appears that Riley, according to our military laws, could not be hung, he having deserted from our army before the commencement of hostilities."

The following letter from Gen. Shields, dated Mexico, Sept. 27, will be read with interest. The Michigan recruits can see what kind of work they have before them.

"I regret to say that I am again suffering under the affliction of another wound, received at the storming of Chapultepec. The wound is from a musket ball, received in the left arm, which has occasioned me much pain, but my surgeons assure me the arm is safe. So entire has been my recovery from the effects of the former wound, that at Puebla I assumed command of a brigade, consisting of the New York and South Carolina volunteers, and the marine corps, under Lieut. Col. Watson. We marched from Puebla and entered the valley of Mexico with an army amounting in all to ten thousand two hundred men. Our march was one of extreme difficulty—over roads broken up and filled with rock. We reached San Augustin on the 15th of August, from whence we could see the enemy's troops at Contreras. On the 19th I led two regiments—the New Yorkers and Palmettes—across a route that was deemed impossible by Mexicans for anything but goats; joined the other forces in the night; remained most of the night without sheltering or covering, under incessant rain; and joined in the attack in the morning which carried the position, and cut Valencia's whole force to pieces. All this I encountered without suffering any injury from the effects of my former wound. From Contreras I joined in the pursuit of the enemy towards Mexico. We came up with the main body of his army at Churubusco. The enemy's force was about thirty thousand. The position was most formidable. The fortifications were not only exceedingly strong, but their infantry was posted under cover of embankments, which afforded them such protection as to enable them to fire on us with security. The battle at this place was not only a bloody but terrible one. The Mexicans determined to make it their last struggle, and the Americans fought with desperation; knowing that nothing was left for them but success. Here I lost over half my command in killed and wounded.

"Some of the noblest officers and bravest men that ever marched to battle, fell on that bloody field. Yet we routed the whole Mexican army, and drove it, panic struck, into the city; and had I, who happened to be in advance, only been permitted to continue the pursuit into the city, I doubt not, from what I have heard of their fright, that they would have run through the city, and sought shelter in the mountains. Peace, however, being the great object, it was hoped that the moment was favorable for that purpose. Santa Anna, however, whose whole being is a composition of falsehood and treachery, employed the time in preparation for defence, and imposed upon us the further necessity of carrying Chapultepec and taking the city. This was all done, too, in the most glorious manner. The whole American force on the ground,

exclusive of killed and wounded when Mexico was taken, was less than 8,000; the whole force employed little more than 5,000. So, my dear friend, you may tell the world that an army of between 5,000 and 7,000 Americans has taken the city of Mexico strongly fortified, with an army of between twenty and thirty thousand men within its walls.—True we have suffered severely. Many a noble spirit has breathed his last in the valley of Mexico; but the glorious results have proved to the world the invincibility of the American arms.

From the New York Tribune.

Progress of Public Opinion at the South Respecting Slavery.

From our last number of Mr. Vaughan's excellent Louisville Examiner, we extract the following synopsis of letters received by the Editor during the few weeks preceeding. It combines with an exhibition of facts showing vividly the evil influences of Slavery, a clear exposé of the rapid progress of Southern opinion on that subject. Perhaps we should more accurately say, the avowal of Anti-Slavery opinions at the South, for we do not believe Slavery ever existed in an even partially civilized and Christianized community without being regarded by a great proportion of that community as iniquitous and injurious; but the slaveholding is in all such cases the governing class, and its enmity is usually feared by those whose moral vision has been opened to perceive the enormity of the wrong. What the adversaries of Slavery in Slaveholding communities ore emboldened to say what they think, then be sure the days of Bondage are numbered. But hear The Examiner:

CORRESPONDENCE AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Did you ever, reader, have a pile of letters before you, from various parts and people, and read them over one by one? It is not always a pleasant task. But it may be made so, if you will only learn from them the characters of the writers. The cautious, sanguine, bold, impulsive, timid—can be guessed, at once, without Combe's book, or Fowler's Phrenological bust.

This whole day, though not with this view, we have been reading and answering letters, and we do not know that we can employ its close better than in giving a running notice of their contents.

The first we take up is from a North Alabamian. His parents were South Carolinians, but moved to the West, where he was mainly reared. He says: "I was principally raised in North Alabama, but had to leave there on account of slavery. I could not live there without participating in it some way, and that I determined not to do. I am attached to the country; it has a mild and genial climate; produces the best of fruits and vegetables; but the curse of slavery upon it has ruined it. I feel as if I should like to go back and live there, if this curse could be removed; but I have no hope of it in my day."

"Let him go," say one class. Not so, friends! What drove that man away, drives thousands. It may not impoverish you; but it does impoverish the State; check its growth—its power; stop the building of railroads; limit the comfort and happiness of the many; unnerve and debase labor. 'Let him stay,' adds another. So say we. Stay here, stay, and battle against the evil—stay and root it out.

But listen again to a Southern: "The last year I lived there (Alabama in 1835) I attended two meetings in my county to ferret out antislavery publications [abolition papers]. I dared not take any part. I could say what I pleased in private without running any risk; and anybody who knew the middle-class men would have been astonished at the extent of the emancipation feeling. In fact I believe it is more extensively felt at the South than we generally suppose."

Well—we say, stay at home and talk as you please in private. Rouse the middle class, they have the stuff in them to do; if resolved, they can carry the day; and why should they not speak out?—This I dared not take any part; is what makes the masses powerless and the few absolute. If in private men say what they please, they can soon act in public. Stay, then, at the South and work.

Let us hear, now, from Western Virginia. A friend writes us: "I have the opinion of some of the citizens of Wood County, that if they had somebody to take the lead, an emancipation representative could be elected from that county. So of the counties round it?"

"Somebody to take the lead!" Do we wait for that in private affairs? When our interests demand it, do we stop to inquire what we should say or do?—This idea about waiting to take the lead is a most pernicious one. Let the good man utter himself, and other good men will respond, and leadership will soon be settled. The hour then will produce its men.

But another correspondent says:

"I have perused the several numbers of the Examiner as they have been received, and am well pleased with the manner in which it has been conducted so far. I hope it may prove a valuable auxiliary in the great and good work of terminating American slavery. One thing is perfectly obvious to every man who reflects on the past history of our country, and carefully surveys the present position of our national affairs. Slavery must soon be checked in its progress, or the Union of these States must be dissolved, and with the dissolution of the Union, in all probability, will terminate all our fair hopes of prosperity and freedom! God grant that the onward tide of this tremendous evil which has hitherto surmounted and swept away every barrier, may not be permitted to undermine and overthrow our Constitution, our Union, our liberties! Swift's spider, when he saw the house-wife's broom, said that Heaven and Earth were coming together, and the coming together of Heaven and Earth, was but the coming down of his cobweb."

Never fear, friend about disunion.—We of the mid-slave States will save that. We don't mean that the perpetualists shall have everything their own way, and if they make the effort to dissolve the Government, these States will prevent it. The Kentucky Statesmen say so. The Missourians all so declare.—Nay, as to that, Judge Nicholas's declaration will hold good of all of them.—They will never acquiesce in the idea that negro slavery is to be entailed upon them, and their posterity, in perpetuity and never tolerate the idea of disunion for this end. Their course may create a great outcry; but the cobweb only will be swept away. Look up, then, friends, and labor on. A better day is coming yet.

Old North Carolina! we had well nigh overlooked her. Hear one of her intelligent sons. Referring to the fact that he had made the identical suggestion we had, as regards county action, he says: "I made the identical suggestion which you state is now about being acted upon in Western Virginia, and have insisted, that not only counties, but towns, cities, and townships, should have the privilege of abolishing slavery. I at the same time pointed out many ways in which local emancipation would be accomplished, provided the fundamental law of the State guaranteed the future exemption of such places from slavery."

"Many benevolent persons both in the North and South would be induced to bequeath their property to a county or township for the purpose of ridding it of slavery, who would never think of giving it to a State for such a purpose.—It would be but "a drop in the bucket" for an individual to give his property to the State of Virginia as a fund to purchase the slaves; but many counties in that state might be made free by the liberality of a single citizen. Some counties might become free by taxing themselves to the value of the slaves; while a tax adequate to the purchase of all the slaves in Virginia would be unbearable. Other counties would gradually become free by the removal of the slaves. But no matter in what way they become free, the Constitution of the State, and of all the slave States, should provide that slavery should never again be introduced.

"A law now exists in North Carolina which gives to counties the discretion of making certain local regulations different from those which exist in the greater portion of the State. For instance, the School Law was put to the counties separately, and was in operation for several years in the greater part of this State, before it was received by Edgecomb and a few other counties. A diversity in the local regulations prevails in many other respects, all of which have been sanctioned by the Legislature. Why cannot this principle be extended to slavery. If the people in the uplands of the South, who endure the stigma without reaping any of the profits of slavery, insist on it, they can have it so.

There would exist every motive in the upland counties to emancipate themselves had they the power, or rather could they be secured by law against the reintroduction of slavery. A free county in a slave state would be a bright spot on the surface of the world. Emigrants would flock to it who are now deterred by the very name of slavery, though it has little more than a nominal existence."

No matter, brother, who made the suggestion. You shall have all the credit of it, if you desire it. Let us see who can do most to carry it out. That's the point. We hear from all quarters that it has been approved. From East Tennessee, from Western Virginia, from North Carolina, from Kentucky, all who write say "it is the very thing." Let us reason about it, write about it, speak about it until all hear of and understand the principle. It has long been a favorite idea with us. Early in '45 we suggested it: in '46 we pressed it earnestly; and

we mean now, to join 'A Carolinian' and all others who may seek to defend and diffuse it.

New Hampshire.

The Whig Convention met at Concord, New Hampshire, last Wednesday week. Delegates were appointed to a National Convention. Strong resolutions were adopted against the war and slavery.—Governor Colby, having been nominated as candidate for Governor, declined, in very handsome terms, and the Convention thereupon nominated N. S. Berry in his place. Mr. Berry is a Liberty man, and the candidate of the Liberty party.—Era.

VARIETY.

THE WIRES ARE UP.—We noticed day before yesterday the arrival of 50 bundles more of Telegraph wires, and yesterday they were being strung along on the tops of the posts leading up Fort Street. A few wrecks more and this city will be struck with lightning every day.—Detroit Adc.

"54.40."—In passing the store of our neighbor R. C. Wetmore & Co., we saw them sending off packages of their Crockery, marked "Oregon," with as little concern as they would send them to Detroit. On inquiry, we learned that merchants from that "City" make their regular trips to the Atlantic seaboard for their supplies. They cross the country on mules, and send their purchase home via Cape Horn. Oregon city now contains some 10,000 inhabitants. We learn that goods are sold in large quantities and at good profits by our "Occidental" brethren.—They have already opened a trade with the Sandwich Islands, China and Polynesia, besides a growing traffic with whaling ships.—Journal of Commerce.

PUMPKINS.—Large quantities of this vegetable are annually produced on most farms, and, while sound and good, are relished by most kinds of domestic stock, especially by cows and swine. They, however, last but a short time, and when desired for culinary purposes, are generally dried in the same manner as apples. This is unnecessary, as by adopting the following method, pumpkins may be preserved during winter, and even late in the following spring, perfectly sweet and sound.

Deposit, in some convenient place, from a foot to eighteen inches of clean well-dried wheat, oat, or rye straw, and place thereon a layer of pumpkins—the best and fairest of your crop; and then another stratum of straw, and so on, till you have "stowed" your entire crop, or so large a portion of it as you may consider necessary for winter use.—Hallowell Gazette.

It is found impossible to raise a regiment of volunteers in Alabama. The State was called upon last spring for one regiment, and up to this time it has not been filled.

Henry A. Wise, Esq, late Minister to Brazil, arrived yesterday in this city. We are happy to state that he is in fine health and spirits. He waited upon the President to-day, with whom he had a long and most agreeable interview. Subsequently he had an interview of nearly two hours with the Secretary of State. Mr. Wise's family had gone on to Philadelphia.—Washington Union.

The last previous interview Mr. Wise had with Mr. Polk, was when he attempted to pull his nose; the last previous public address to him, was when he called him tyrant as Speaker of the House and the last previous public act was when he voted him to be partial, undignified and unjust as the presiding officer of the body over which he presided. Truly "politics makes strange bed-fellows!"—Pitts. Gazette.

The razor stop man holding forth at the Agricultural State Fair, was thus addressed by a young man, who thought himself remarkably smart:—"You're a fool." "One more left of the same sort," said the razor stop man, pointing at the presumptuous individual.

GAMBLING IN EUROPE.—At Wiesbaden, one of the most famous watering places of Germany, gambling is the favorite amusement, and while the gamblers are chiefly French or English, (of both sexes) the Germans get all the credit of sustaining the vitiating practice. Most splendid and spacious saloons, with sofas and mirrors of princely richness, are thrown open, and all is under the license, sanction and control of the government. A public officer is at every corner and door; no one is allowed to wear his hat a moment, no loud talking is permitted, and every thing is as elegant and orderly as a ladies drawing room.

A farmer's wife in New Connecticut, Ohio, is preparing an immense cheese for a present to Queen Victoria. With some few of her neighbors, she has procured the milk of 500 cows for one day. The production is, a cheese weighing 600 pounds.—Exchange Paper.

The extraordinary relief system has a length ceased in Ireland, and the half million of able bodied men, who have for many months been receiving daily food for themselves and families, from the agents of the government, are now, with their wives and children, busily employed in gathering and storing the finest crops of grain and green food the soil of Ireland has yielded for many years. The transition from relief at the rate of nearly three millions of rations per day, to no relief at all, or only so much as is required to meet a few scattered cases of peculiar need, is being made without a murmur. The peasantry have work and food; and these are all they want. The Relief Commissioners are winding up their accounts, dismissing their agents, and will soon present their final report, and vanish from the scene altogether.—Globe.

Speaking of praise, Swift tells us it is like ambergris; "A little whiff, and by snatches is very agreeable; but when a man holds a lump of it to your nose it knocks you down."

Upwards of 15,000 persons are said to have attended the famous horse race between Fashion and Passenger on Wednesday, Oct. 6, and among them, says the New York Herald, were a number of fashionable and respectable ladies!

ABDUCTION OF SLAVES.—A man named James L. Andrews was tried in Berryville (Va.) on Monday last, for enticing slaves away from their owners. The evidence was pretty positive, and he was remanded to the Clarke County Jail to await trial before the Superior Court. For months past the people in Clarke have been alive with excitement on account of the large number of slaves that were constantly running away, and great vigilance has been exercised in order to discover the source of their trouble and vexation.—Suspicion was fixed upon Andrews, and his movements closely watched.—Virginia Free Press.

The first section of the iron tower to carry wires across the Hudson River for the Telegraph to be worked by House's system, has been completed at Camden.—Newark Advocate.

SACRIFICE OF LIFE BY THE WAR.—The officers of the army and those who have the means of ascertaining the loss sustained by our army since the commencement of the Mexican war, put it down, says the Telegraph, at 20,000 men, whose bodies mingle with the soil of Mexico. The mortality or sacrifice of life at the present time is estimated at fifty soldiers a day! Think of this!—Look at it! What trophies have we gained by this sacrifice of life? What shrieks of lamentation cloud the glorious achievements of our arms!

VARIETY.—Five sets of candidates—the Liberty, the Whig, the Hunker-Democrat, the Anti-Rent, and National Reform tickets—are now before the people of the Empire State. The Native Americans have probably a sixth; and had the Bartburning section of the Locos raised the steam a little earlier, we might have seen seven tickets in the field.—Herkimer Freeman.

ACTIVITY.—"I have lived," said Dr. Clark, "to know that the great secret of human happiness is this:—Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an admirable lie. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and all—keep them going."

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1847. There is nothing new in the Wheat market. Yesterday 85 cents were offered in this place. In Detroit for some days Flour has stood at about \$5.20. From wags, \$5.00 to \$5.00. The weather continues fine for the season, and favorable for our outdoor operations.

NOTICES.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. A Proclamation, In accordance with the usual custom, I, WILLIAM L. GREENLY, Governor of the State of Michigan, do recommend that Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, be set apart and observed by the citizens of this State, as a day of general THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER TO ALMIGHTY GOD, for the signal benefits and blessings which as a people we have enjoyed during the past year.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be [L. S.] affixed, to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Detroit, this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-second. WM. L. GREENLY. By the Governor, G. O. WHITMORE, Secretary of State.

The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad has been completed, and the cars have passed over the whole line.

DIED.

In Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y. on the 16th October, MARSHVILLE TUTTILL, aged 25 years. Mr. Tuttil was a minister of the Gospel, of the Baptist persuasion, and his loss is much lamented by a large circle of acquaintances and Christian friends. He was formerly a resident of Northfield in this county, and was a minister of the Baptist Church in that place.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for E. S. Smith, R. Taylor, J. Weston, etc.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

- List of names and addresses of advertisers, including Wm. R. Ferry, Book Store, Ann Arbor; M. A. HAYWARD, Druggist, Ann Arbor; T. A. HAYWARD, Machinist, Ann Arbor; W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor; S. W. FOSTER & Co. Manufacturers, Seco; Wm. WAGNER, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor; C. PROFFER, Gold Pens, Detroit; W. W. DEXTER, Jeweler, Detroit; T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hats, Ann Arbor; S. W. FOSTER, Threshing Machines, Seco; COBURN & SEYMOUR, Merchants, Jackson; T. H. ARMSTRONG, Hat Store, Detroit; C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor; E. G. BERGER, Ann Arbor; C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor; F. J. B. CRANE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor; W. F. SPAULDING Marble Yard, Ann Arbor; COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor; W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit; M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor; S. D. BORSKY, Detroit, Ann Arbor; STEVENS & ZOGG, Upholsters, Detroit; Wm. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor; J. W. TULLOCH, Cigar Store, Detroit; HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit; LA DOR & ELDER, Tailors, Detroit; H. B. MARSH Jewelry, Detroit; MRS. C. BROWN, Millinery, Ann Arbor; J. H. LEVY, Merchant, Ann Arbor.

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Eighty Acres of Land, being the east half of north east quarter of section 13, of town 4 north, range 12 west, in the township of Wayland, Allegan County. The land is level, well timbered, and well accommodated by roads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for stock. JAMES H. MOSHER. Ann Arbor, Nov. 4, 1847. 311-3m.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. H. LUND and D. T. McCollum, under the firm of J. H. LUND & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due said firm either by note or book account must be settled immediately, with D. T. McCollum who is authorized to settle the same—and no mistake. J. H. LUND. D. T. McCOLLUM. Ann Arbor, Oct. 25, 1847.

The business heretofore will be carried on by J. H. LUND who is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of fall and winter goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Drugs &c. which he offers to the public cheap for ready pay. Please call and examine goods and prices. J. H. LUND. Ann Arbor, Oct. 29, '47. 340-1f

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Washington County, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washington, held at the Probate Office in the village of Ann Arbor, on Monday the eighteenth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty seven—Present, Elias M. Skinner, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Henry J. Miller, Esquire, deceased, and Alfred Miller, minors. On reading and filing the petition of George Mills, guardian to said minors, praying for reasons therein set forth, for license to sell certain real estate of said minors described in the said petition for the purpose of paying the proceeds thereof at interest for their benefit, and it appearing to this Court from such petition that it would be beneficial to the said minors that such real estate should be sold—Thereupon it was ordered that the consideration of said petition be postponed till the 29th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day at the Probate Office in the village of Ann Arbor in said county, when and where the next of kin and all other persons interested in said estate are hereby required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—And it is further ordered that said petitioner cause a copy of this order to be published in the Signal of Liberty, a public newspaper printed in the County of Washington at least six successive weeks once in each week previous to the time above appointed for the hearing of said petition. ELIAS M. SKINNER, Judge of Probate. 339-3w

NOTICE. ALL persons are hereby forbidden to so trust my wife's Debtors on my accounts, as shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. SUMNER CHAPMAN. Sharon, Oct. 9, 1847. 338-3w

WINES—And other Spirits warranted pure, a large supply for medicinal use at 324 MAYNARDS.

BLANKS

WARRANTY DEEDS, QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS, MORTGAGES, CHATTEL MORTGAGES, SUMMONSES, SUBPENAS, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, LEASES, MASTERS' DEEDS, FIDELITY BONDERS IN CHANCERY, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. The above are printed on good paper, after the most approved forms, and can be had by the single, dozen, quire, or hundred, at the Signal Office, Ann Arbor, Lower Town. November 1, 1846

