

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1847.

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MISCELLANY.

Moral Darkness in Virginia.
Bishop Johns of Baltimore, at a recent meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, made the following statement in regard to Virginia, as reported in the New York Express: "At a recent meeting of the Bible Society in Virginia, it was reported that there are sixteen thousand families without the word of God. He knew of more than one county where there was no edifice for the worship of God, and no ministers of any denomination whatever. The depth of their ignorance was amazing. A minister was summoned to attend the couch of a dying man, and on examining him as to his religious faith, found that he had never even heard the name of Jesus Christ but as an oath. Nor was this a solitary case. Two females were called to testify in court to an important business; on questioning them, previous to swearing them, it was ascertained, to the astonishment of both judge and jury, that they had never heard of either the Bible or of God!"—Boston Courier.

Well Put.

The Washington Union calls for a more violent prosecution of the war upon Mexico, whereupon the New York Tribune remarks:
"While the bodies of three thousand of our own gallant countrymen are festering in ghastly death, writhing in horrible agony within sight of the Mexican Capitol, while the shrieks of the crowds of the Mexican women and children torn and mangled by our shells and shot yet rake the general ear—while it is even doubtful whether our gallant Army is not enveloped in fearful perils and decimated by fresher conflicts—The Union set up its wolfish howl for blood. Mexico refuses to cede us a third of her entire territory, thinking we ought to be content with Texas and an eighth of the balance; and on this sole ground of difference hostilities have been resumed, and thousands have already bit the dust. But the President's organ is still insistent. It complains that we have been too lenient and merciful thus far towards Mexico, and indicates that new regiments must be raised, new loans be made, new injuries inflicted. We must confiscate, plunder, ravage, burn and waste as well as kill. We must make Mexico pay the expenses of the war henceforth (to the great relief of Secretary Walker.) In short, we have been at play thus far, and now must go to work to make the Mexicans dread, hate, abhor us. We must make ourselves widely abhorred in order to secure Justice and Peace—and this is the Nineteenth Century!
Is it possible that the history of Bonaparte's operations in Spain is unknown to our rulers? That struggle commenced like this—in weakness, indecision, distraction, discomfort, on the part of Spain, met by power, energy, unity and victory—on that of Napoleon. But contributions, 'retaliations,' &c. were after a time resorted to, so that Spain should feel the evils of war. The issue is written on the soil of Spain in the blood of Six Hundred Thousand Frenchmen.—The Mexicans are in part the same blood, with a country scarcely different in natural peculiarities and war-like resources. Shall we not heed the lesson?
The Edinburg Hangman was killed in a brawl, lately, and the town council refused to elect a successor so disgraceful and unpopular a situation as that of public executioner.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 18, 1847.
Board met in the afternoon, called to order by the chairman.
Present all the Supervisors.
Mr E W Morgan, in behalf of the heirs of E W Rumsey, laid before the Board a resolution of the Board of Supervisors passed March 7, 1833, relative to the jail square, and also a deed from the said Rumsey, conveying to the county one half of said square. He stated that his object in laying this subject before the board, was that the board might take measures to dispose of, or divide said property with the said heirs, as they were anxious to realize some benefit from their half.

Mr Salyer moved that a committee of three be appointed to take measures to effect a sale or division of said jail square with the said heirs.
The board appointed the following persons said committee:
Messrs. Becker, Whitmore, Salyer.
Mr Van Cleve, from com. on claims made a report, accompanied by the following claims, which were allowed by the board, viz:

60. Estate of L C Goodale, for pub. canvass, Tab. Stat's, &c.	\$12.00
61. Sanford & Brothers, "	10.00
62. Maynards, for articles furnished jail and court house,	6.68
63. P Slingerland boarding persons &c. as jailor,	68.90
64. H K Stanley, services as constable,	58.41
65. James Saunders, "	64.26
66. James Saunders, "	3.37
67. A J Wheelock, use of team &c. to carry persons,	9.00
68. A Craddock, services as constable,	10.49
69. Wm S Stowell, "	43.05
70. J D North, "	42.24
71. A H Goodrich, "	6.16
72. A M Noble, "	38.72
73. A M Noble, "	7.32
74. Heman Ticknor, services as sup't of poor,	34.51
75. N A Phelps, "	43.05
76. R Matthews, "	42.24
77. J Geddes, services on com.	2.00
78. Cole & Gardiner, for printing blanks and adv.	77.30
79. A Earl, services in bringing persons from Cal. Co.	5.86
80. E Wells, services as physician at jail,	9.50
81. W A Buckbee, salary as District Attorney.	500.00

The question was taken and the claim passed by the board at \$500.
82. R Whipple for services as surveyor, \$5.00.
On motion the board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.
October 19, 1847.
Board met pursuant to adj. Present all the Supervisors.
The journal of yesterday was read and approved.
Mr Whitmore from committee on organization, made a report which was accepted, laid on the table, and the consideration of it indefinitely postponed.
On motion of Mr McLane a committee of three were appointed on the application of the county clerk, for the allowance of a specific sum for his services.
Messrs. Moshier, Whitmore and Warner, were appointed said committee.
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 Gillet, from the committee appointed to visit the Poor House, made a verbal report, that they had visited and inspected the Poor House, and found it, with but few exceptions, in good order. He would suggest that the board raise the amount of \$100 to defray the expense of purchasing and erecting a furnace to warm a part of the Poor House.
On motion the report was accepted.
On motion it was
Resolved, That the sum of \$100 be raised by the board to defray the expenses of purchasing and erecting a furnace to warm certain cells in the poor house.
Mr Moshier, from the committee appointed on the application of the county clerk, for a specific allowance for his services, made a report that they had examined the sums allowed heretofore to the clerk, and believed that the sum asked was reasonable.
Mr Gillet moved that the sum of \$250 be allowed the county clerk in full for his services for the current year, which was carried.

The report of the committee on equalization was taken up, upon motion of Mr Van Cleve.
Mr Whitmore moved the adoption of the report.
A motion was made to refer the report back to the auditing committee, and that three members be added to the committee, and upon that question the yeas and nays were demanded, which resulted as follows: yeas 11 nays 9.
Yeas—Messrs. Becker, Carver, Conklin, Granger, Howard, Jones, McLane, Van Cleve, Warner, Yocum—11.
Nays—Messrs. Boynton, Crippen, Gillet, Haight, Kimberly, Moshier, Pomeroy, Sheldon, Whitmore—9.
So the report was referred, and the board appointed Messrs. Walker, McLane and Pomeroy the additional members of the committee.
On motion, the board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

October 20, 1847.
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.
Mr Van Cleve, from committee on claims, made a report accompanied by the following claims, which were discussed and allowed by the board as follows:

85. C H Van Cleve, services as justice in criminal cases,	\$34.53
86. Thompson & Bach, for merchandise,	1.18
87. R Boss, services as constable in criminal cases,	2.92
88. T Alexander, services as constable in criminal cases,	27.83
The petition relative to the appointment of commissioners under the law providing for draining swamps and marshes presented some days since, was taken up. Mr Jones moved the prayer of said petitioners be not granted. The motion was carried in the affirmative. Mr Whitmore, from the committee on equalization, made a report which was accepted, and, on the question of its adoption a discussion arose. Mr Van Cleve moved that \$3,000 be taken from the assessment of Ypsilanti and added to that of Saline, which was lost. The question was then taken on the adoption of the report of the equalizing committee by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Becker, Carver, Haight, Jones, Kimberly, McLane, Pomeroy, Salyer, Sheldon, Warner, Whitmore, Yocum—12. Nays—Messrs. Boynton, Crippen, Conklin, Gillet, Granger, Howard, Van Cleve—7. Absent—Mr Moshier.	

Proceedings of the National Liberty Convention.

At half past ten o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, October 20th, 1847, the delegates in attendance on the National Liberty Convention, met in the Court House, at Buffalo, N. Y., and were called to order by Joshua Leavitt, of Massachusetts, one of the National Liberty Committee, by reading the call for the Convention, signed by a majority of that committee.
On motion, LEWIS TAPPAN, of N. York, was chosen chairman, pro tem., and STANLEY MATHEWS, of Ohio, was appointed Secretary.
The Convention was then opened with prayer by Samuel Lewis, of Ohio.
Hiram Cummings, of Massachusetts, proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of one delegate from each state represented in this body be appointed to nominate the officers of this Convention.
The following gentlemen were appointed on that committee:
Austin Willey, of Maine, Gen. Hoyt, of N. H., Josiah W. Hale, of Vermont, Hiram Cummings, of Mass., S. M. Booth, of Conn., Bailey E. Borden, of R. I., Jno. Thomas, of N. Y., Baxter Sayre, of N. J., Wm. B. Thomas, of Pa., Geo. W. Ellis, of Ohio, Dr. Ackley of Indiana, Philo Carpenter of Illinois, Edward Holton of Wisconsin, G. W. King of Michigan.
Mr. Chase, of Ohio, moved that the several delegations report the names of their delegates to the Secretary. Adopted.
George Bradburn, of Ohio, offered this resolution:
Resolved, That this Convention will not nominate any man for President or Vice President, who does not avow his belief that Slavery in the U. States is unconstitutional.
The resolution was ordered to lie upon the table.
Mr. Chase, of Ohio, suggested that his former motion, that the several delegations hand in a list of members to the Secretary, would give that officer more work than he could do, and on motion, Mr. Stackpole, of Maine, Bailey, of N. Y., and Errett, of Pa., were appointed a committee to enrol the names of the dele-

gates present, authorized to cast the vote of their respective States, in the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. That committee reported the following roll of delegates:
Maine—Adams H Merrill, Drummond Farnsworth, Austin Willey, W H Vinton, Chas A Stackpole, Daniel Appleton, Woodbury avis, Geo A Thatcher.
New Hampshire—Daniel Hoyt, Jos Cochran Jr, Abraham Emerson.
Vermont—Titus Hutchinson, Josiah W Hale.
Massachusetts—William Jackson, W Anthony, Wm Davis, George W Ward, E A Bigelow, George W Sterling, Hiram Cummings, Joshua Leavitt, Nathan Haskell, J C Lovejoy, Lucius Boltwood, Otis Petee.
Connecticut—S M Booth, Noah W Stanley, Henry Hammond, J F Hotchkiss, Harlow Isbell, Elias Birchard.
Rhode Island—Bailey E Borden, G S Barber, Cromwell Whipple.
New York—Gerritt Smith, Lewis Tappan, Charles O Shepard, E W Stewart, Timothy Stow, Henry Bradley, O A Bowe, Elon Galusha, Joseph Plumb, Jno King, Ichabod Thomson, David Cushman, A C Stone, John Thomas, Joseph Metcalf, John Moshier, Nathan Mixer, Joshua Dowling, C S Grosvenor, Henry B Stanton, Wesley Bailey, Samuel D Porter, George W Johnson, Silas Hawley, Isaac Marsh, Martin Mitchell, James C De Long, H D Pinney, James Merians, Joseph Breck, Samuel Strouger, William Hyde, D W Williams, E J Chase, L P Judson.
New Jersey—Baxter Sayre.
Pennsylvania—F Julius Lemoyne, William B Thomas, Russell Errett, Jas M Masters, William P Brown, John Craig, William M Stephenson, Samuel Webb, M B Williams, Sylvester Dunn, Parker S Hardy, Joseph Brownlee, John Wetherill, George C Acheson, Wm F Clark, Wm F Junkin, A T Hirst, William Elder, George F Horton, Nathan Shepley, Samuel Kingsberry, Joseph Gibbs, D R Barker, Thomas Morse, Matthe Mitchell, J C Allen.
Ohio—James M Brown, B L Kellogg, Salmon P Chase, J Grant, R B Taylor, Stanley Mathews, W E Parmelee, R G Perry, E S Ricker, Robert Stewart, L Sutliff, G W Ellis, B Gass, J A Bingham, S Stevens, M R Hull, J H Stubbs, W H Day, J Marlett, M E Striely, Asa Smith, L L Rice, F D Parish.
Michigan—Horace Hallock, Francis Denison, Theodore Foster, John S Gallup, A A Copeland.
Indiana—M F Barber, J Huddleston, A A Ackley, R M Haworth.
Illinois—Owen Lovejoy, Philo Carpenter, J V Smith, A C Lord, Edwin Robson, Reuben Alberti, J Call, Harrison Newhall.
Wisconsin—E D Holton, Chas Durkee, Winthrop Chandler.
Mr. Chase, of N. York, submitted the following resolution, which after being discussed by Mr. Stow, of N. York, Hutchinson, of Vermont, Roberts of N. York, and Hallock of Michigan, was adopted:
Resolved, That the usual parliamentary rules shall govern this Convention, except that no person shall be allowed to speak on the same question more than fifteen minutes, without leave of the convention.
Mr. Leavitt, of Massachusetts, moved the annexed resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That a Business committee of one delegate from each State represented be appointed, to whom all Resolutions and matters of business shall be committed, without debate who may report the same to the Convention; and said committee to report any additional Rules &c., for the Convention.
The following named gentlemen were appointed as the committee:
George A. Thatcher, of Maine, Jos. Cochran, Jr. of New Hampshire, Titus Hutchinson, of Vermont, Joshua Leavitt, of Massachusetts, Henry Hammond, of Connecticut, B. E. Borden, of Rhode Island, Gerritt Smith of New York, Baxter Sayre, of New Jersey, Wm. E. Stephenson of Pennsylvania, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, James Litchfield, of Michigan, M. F. Barber, of Indiana, Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, E. D. Holton, of Wisconsin.
On motion of Mr. Webb, of Pa., it was ordered that the committee of Arrangement act as a Finance committee.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt, it was ordered that when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet in the Tent, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
The committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Conven-

tion, through Dr. Hale, of Vermont made report as follows:
President,
SAMUEL LEWIS, of Ohio.
Vice Presidents,
TITUS HUTCHINSON, of Vermont,
WILLIAM JACKSON, of Massachusetts,
PHILO CARPENTER, of Illinois,
GEORGE F. HORTON, of Pennsylvania,
CHARLES O. SHEPARD, of New York,
HORACE HALLOCK, of Michigan,
JOSEPH COCHRAN, Jr. of N. H.,
BAXTER SAYRE, of New Jersey,
JONATHAN HUDDLESTONE, of Indiana,
Secretaries,
Austin Willey, of Maine,
Stanley Mathews, of Ohio,
A. A. Ackley, of Indiana,
E. D. Holton, of Wisconsin,
S. M. Booth, of Connecticut,
Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania,
G. A. Bove, of New York.
This report being accepted and unanimously adopted, Mess. Lovejoy of Ill., and Stanton, of New York, conducted the President to the chair, who, on taking his seat, addressed the Convention, and returned thanks for the honor of his election.
On motion, Judge Hutchinson, of Vermont, and E. D. Holton, of Wisconsin, were excused from serving on the Business committee, and J. W. Hale, of Vermont, and Winthrop Chandler, of Wisconsin, were appointed in their stead.
The Convention then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday afternoon, 20 o'clock.
The Convention re-assembled, in the Tent, and was called to order by the President.
A communication from Edward Wade, of Ohio, was, on motion of Lewis Tappan, referred to the Business Committee.
Mr. Bibb, a fugitive slave from the Cherokee nation was called upon for a song, and after singing, addressed the Convention for a short time, giving a portion of his experience as a slave.
Mr. Leavitt, from the majority of the Business Committee, reported a series of resolutions, which report was accepted.
Mr. Gerritt Smith, from the minority of the committee, also reported two preambles and resolutions. Report accepted, and laid on the table.
The first and second resolutions of the majority report, were then taken up, read, and adopted, unanimously:
1. Resolved, That the paramount object of the Liberty Party is the abolition of Slavery in the United States by the action of the Federal and State governments.
2. Resolved, That the Government of the United States is one of specific and limited powers conferred by the people through the constitution; and among these powers there is none to institute or sustain Slavery.
The third resolution was then read, as follows:
3. Resolved, That Slavery being of such a nature that it is incapable of being sustained except by positive law, and the Legislative Power of the General Government being incompetent to enact or establish such law, it necessarily follows that Slavery cannot constitutionally exist in any territory of the United States.
Gerritt Smith moved to amend this by substituting for it the first preamble and resolution of the minority report, as follows:
Whereas, the proslavery obligations of the Federal Constitution are found solely in the abundant speculations on the intentions of that instrument; and whereas, its antislavery obligations are palpable from its plain declarations—
Resolved, therefore, That relying on these declarations, and refusing to be misled by those speculations, we hold that slavery, whether in the District of Columbia, or in any other part of the nation, is clearly and utterly unconstitutional.
A discussion here arose, on a question submitted by Mr. Chase, of New York, as to how the vote was to be taken on the resolution of the Business committee, and the substitute proposed by Mr. Smith. Mess. Tappan, Leavitt, Hutchinson, Hoyt, Cummings, and others, contended that none but those delegated to vote in the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President had any right to vote upon resolutions; and Mess. Smith, Bradley, Mahan, Elder, and others, contended that delegates in attendance upon the Mass Convention had the right of voting upon all questions except that of the nomination of candidates. The matter was finally settled by the adoption of the following resolution:
Resolved, That all questions before the Convention, except in relation to nomi-

nations, shall be determined as follows: The chairman shall put the question to the Convention in mass, and if no appeal be taken, the decision of the chair shall stand. 2. If an appeal be taken, the question shall be determined by the State delegations, each delegation casting votes equal in number to the votes in the colleges of Electors.
Mr. Leavitt moved that the resolution from the majority of the committee, and the substitute of Mr. Smith, be laid upon the table, for the present. The motion prevailed.
Mr. Leavitt, on behalf of the majority of the Business committee, offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M. we will proceed to nominate our candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. States.
Mr. Chase, of Ohio, from the minority of the committee, submitted the following as a substitute.
Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, it is expedient to postpone the nomination for President and Vice President until the day of 1848.
Mess. Elder, Stanton, Chase of Ohio, Denison, and others expressed a desire that the resolutions which had just been laid on the table should be disposed of, before they voted on the question of proceeding to the nomination of candidates. They wanted to know what principles the convention was going to adopt, that they might vote understandingly on the subject. After some discussion on this point, the resolutions of Mr. Leavitt, and Mr. Chase, relative to the period of nomination, were laid on the table, and resolution No. 3, with the substitute offered by Mr. Smith, were taken up.
The resolutions were then discussed by Messrs. Hutchinson, Bradburn, Smith, Leavitt, Chase of Ohio, and Mellen, until the hour of adjournment, when, on motion of Mr. Cummings, it was
Resolved, That when this convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the Bethel church, at 7 o'clock P. M.
The convention then adjourned.

Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock.
The discussion which was going on at the hour of adjournment in the afternoon, was resumed, and continued by Messrs. Willey, Stow, Addington, Lovejoy, of Mass. Mahan, Cummings, and Roberts. The question being called for, on the substitute offered by Mr. Smith for resolution No. 3 of the committee, the vote was taken by tellers, and Mess. Chase, (Ohio,) Smith, (N. Y.) Stanton, and Lovejoy, (Mass.) were appointed tellers. The substitute was rejected—yeas 137, nays 193. The resolution of the committee, (No. 3,) was then adopted.
On motion of Mr. Leavitt, the resolution offered by him to go into the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President to-morrow at 10 o'clock, was taken up, together with the amendment offered by Mr. Chase, to postpone the nomination until 1848.
These resolutions were discussed by Mess. Stow, Lovejoy, (Mass) and Stanton, when Mr. Thomas, of New York, moved to lay them upon the table in order to take up the remaining substitute offered by Mr. Smith. The motion was lost.
Lewis Tappan then read a correspondence between John P. Hale, and several Liberty men in the Eastern States, in which that gentleman gave his consent to be nominated for the office of President, if his friends decided upon presenting his name to the convention for that purpose.
The discussion on the nomination resolutions was still further continued by Mess. Smith, Cummings, Mabbitt, Hyde, Stow, Hotchkiss, Creck, Lemoyne, and Elder, when, without taking the question the convention adjourned to meet in the tent to-morrow at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Thursday morning, 8 o'clock.
The convention was called to order by the President.
On motion of Mr. Stanton, the resolutions relative to the period of nomination, were laid on the table for the present yeas 73, nays 53.
Mr. Leavitt from the majority of the committee, offered the following resolution:
4. Resolved, That the principles of the Liberty Party are the same as those expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and necessarily involve opposition to every form of oppression; and while we regard the system of American Slavery as one of the greatest possible abuse of political power, and, on that account, demanding the united, persevering efforts of the party to overthrow it, as a paramount object, yet hostility to tyranny in every form, and the maintenance and protection of the equal rights of all men,

shall be determined as follows: The chairman shall put the question to the Convention in mass, and if no appeal be taken, the decision of the chair shall stand. 2. If an appeal be taken, the question shall be determined by the State delegations, each delegation casting votes equal in number to the votes in the colleges of Electors.
Mr. Leavitt moved that the resolution from the majority of the committee, and the substitute of Mr. Smith, be laid upon the table, for the present. The motion prevailed.
Mr. Leavitt, on behalf of the majority of the Business committee, offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M. we will proceed to nominate our candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. States.
Mr. Chase, of Ohio, from the minority of the committee, submitted the following as a substitute.
Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, it is expedient to postpone the nomination for President and Vice President until the day of 1848.
Mess. Elder, Stanton, Chase of Ohio, Denison, and others expressed a desire that the resolutions which had just been laid on the table should be disposed of, before they voted on the question of proceeding to the nomination of candidates. They wanted to know what principles the convention was going to adopt, that they might vote understandingly on the subject. After some discussion on this point, the resolutions of Mr. Leavitt, and Mr. Chase, relative to the period of nomination, were laid on the table, and resolution No. 3, with the substitute offered by Mr. Smith, were taken up.
The resolutions were then discussed by Messrs. Hutchinson, Bradburn, Smith, Leavitt, Chase of Ohio, and Mellen, until the hour of adjournment, when, on motion of Mr. Cummings, it was
Resolved, That when this convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the Bethel church, at 7 o'clock P. M.
The convention then adjourned.

is our great bond of union as a political organization.

Mr. Smith moved to amend it by substituting the following:

Whereas, the Liberty Party, whether it was, or was not, organized for the one purpose of engaging in a contest with slavery; and whether it was, or was not, organized with the expectation that the great political parties would very speedily espouse that contest, and leave the Liberty Party to disband; is now, because the corruption of these great political parties is seen to be past all cure, and their reformation beyond all hope, to be regarded as a permanent party;—and whereas, every political party which looks upon itself to be a permanent party, is, therefore, bound to acquiesce in its position, and to perform the duties of that Government which it aspires to control and administer;—and whereas this is peculiarly and emphatically the duty of the Liberty Party, inasmuch, as from the first moment of its existence, the equal rights of all men—equal justice to all men—has been its acknowledged and boasted principle of action:

Resolved, therefore, that in the light of these premises, the Liberty Party should not longer delay to be studying and inculcating all the duties which are justly called for at the hands of the Government of the United States—all the duties which, if it shall not prove false to its trust, and to its confessed principle of action, it will itself discharge, when that Government shall come into its hands.

The resolution and amendment were then discussed by Mr. Smith, and when he had concluded, the convention adjourned from the tent to the Theatre, the proprietor of which had kindly offered it to the convention, on account of the inclemency of the weather. When the audience had assembled in the Theatre, Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, addressed the Convention in reply to Mr. Smith, and was followed by G. Bradburn on the other side. The convention then adjourned to meet in the Theatre, at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday afternoon, 2 1/2 o'clock.

Mr. Stanton addressed the convention against the substitute offered by Mr. Smith. When he had concluded, the question was taken on the adoption of the substitute, *visa voce*, every Liberty man present being invited to vote. The chair decided that the substitute was lost. An appeal was taken from the decision of chair, and the question was taken by ayes and noes, the delegates only voting, when it appeared that there were for the substitute, 26 votes, against it, 103. So the amendment of Mr. Smith was lost.

The original resolution (No. 4.) was then adopted.

The remaining resolutions of the business committee, were on motion, read, and, without debate, adopted unanimously, as follows:

5. Resolved, That it is the duty of anti-slavery men in Congress to propose and vote for acts to repeal the Slave Code of the District of Columbia; to repeal the act of 1793, relating to fugitives from service; to provide against the introduction of Slavery in any territory of the United States; and such other laws as may be necessary and expedient to withdraw the support of Government from Slavery, and to array the power of the government on the side of Liberty and Free Labor.

6. Resolved, That the allowance to the Slave States of a representation in Congress and in the Electoral College for three fifths of their slaves, is unjust and anti-republican, and ought to be abrogated with the least practicable delay.

7. Resolved, That the division of the States into Judicial Circuits in such a manner that the Slave States have five of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Union, while the Free States, with twice the number of free inhabitants, have but four, is wholly unjustifiable, and should be superseded by a fair and equitable arrangement.

8. Resolved, That the laws of the several states designed to oppress and degrade particular classes of inhabitants, are indefensible in principle, and ought to be repealed.

9. Resolved, That we fully believe that the measures which we propose—the exclusion of Slavery from National territories, the prohibition of Slaveholding in all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government, and the discouragement of it in the States by national example and recommendation, will result, at no distant day, in constitutional and peaceful emancipation throughout the Union.

10. Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the beginning of action in the Slave States in favor of Emancipation, and regard, with admiration, those noble spirits who have engaged in the first work of redeeming their respective States from the curse which has so long rested upon them.

11. Resolved, That we say to the people of the Free States, and non-slaveholders throughout the Union, what John C. Calhoun has said to the slaveholders:

"We must not be deceived. The time has come when the question must be met. It can no longer be evaded, nor, if it could, is it desirable. The longer it is postponed, the more inveterate and dangerous will become the hostile feelings between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states. With union among ourselves, we have nothing to fear; but without it, every thing. The question is far above the party questions of the day. He who is not for us, is against us."

Mr. Leavitt moved to take from the table the resolution offered by him, relative to the nomination, amended to suit the hour, as follows:

Resolved, That we will now proceed to the nomination, of our candidates for President and Vice President of the U. States.

The motion to take up the resolution, prevailed.

Mr. Chase, (of Ohio) renewed his amendment, as follows:

Resolved, In the opinion of this Convention it is expedient that the nominations of the Liberty Party for President and Vice President should be postponed.

The resolution and amendment were discussed by Mess. Leavitt, Stanton, Hoyt, Bradburn, Chase, of Ohio, Hutchinson, Tappan, Wiley, and Chase of N. York, until 5 1/2 o'clock, when the resolutions were informally passed by, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Liberty Convention be presented to Messrs. Warren & Carr, the proprietors of the Eagle Street Theatre, for their courtesy and generosity in granting the use of the Theatre for the sessions of the Convention this day.

The convention then adjourned to meet in the Court House, at 7, P. M.

Thursday evening, 7 o'clock.

On motion, speakers were limited to five minutes each.

On motion of Mr. Davis, it was ordered, that the question on the amendment in favor of postponement, offered by Mr. Chase, be taken at 7 1/2 o'clock.

The resolution in favor of immediate nomination, and the amendment in favor of postponement were then taken up, and Mess. Stow, Cummings, Finney, Sutcliffe, and Lovejoy, of Mass. respectively gave their opinions, when the questions was taken on the amendment of Mr. Chase, by ayes and noes, and it was lost, ayes 37, noes 120. The resolution in favor of immediate nomination was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chase, of New York, the convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for a candidate for President. Mr. Bradley of N. York, and Mr. Thomas, of Penn. were appointed tellers, and the result of the ballot was declared as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Status. Includes John P. Hale (103 votes), Gerritt Smith (44), Samuel Lewis (4), Samuel Fessenden (3), Wm. Goddell (1), Wm. Jay (1), S. P. Chase (1), John Jay (1).

On motion of M. R. Hull, it was Resolved, That John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, be nominated as the Liberty candidate for President of the United States.

It was then ordered, that the convention proceed to an informal ballot for a candidate for Vice President, and the ballot resulted as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Status. Includes Leicester King (72 votes), Owen Lovejoy (76), S. P. Chase (1), F. P. Lemoyne (4), Ichabod Coddling (1), W. L. Chaplin (1), S. Fessenden (1), Gerritt Smith (1), Alvan Stewart (1).

Neither candidate having a majority of the whole number of votes, a second ballot was ordered to be taken, *visa voce*, which resulted as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Status. Includes Leicester King (82 votes), Owen Lovejoy (67), F. J. Lemoyne (5), Alvan Stewart (2), Ichabod Coddling (4).

—160 votes—18 necessary to a choice: and Leicester King having a majority of the whole number, it was unanimously

Resolved That Leicester King, of Ohio, be nominated as the Liberty candidate for Vice President of the United States.

[As soon as the vote on first ballot was announced, Owen Lovejoy arose and declared his determination not to accept of a nomination to the Vice Presidency.]

[It is also to be noted here that Mess. Chase, Lewis, and Lemoyne had each declined a nomination before the balloting began.]

Mr. Leavitt, from the business committee, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a National Liberty Party Corresponding Committee be appointed to consist of two persons from each of the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and N. York, and one from each of the states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, New

Jersey, Michigan, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, whose duty it shall be to call a National Nominating Convention of the Liberty Party at such time and place as they may judge expedient, said Convention to be composed of delegates from each state equal in number to the Presidential Electors of that State, to be appointed in such manner as each State Convention shall prescribe.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the National Liberty Corresponding Convention:

- Maine—Samuel Fessenden, New Hampshire—Daniel Hoyt, Vermont—Josiah W. Hale, Massachusetts—William Jackson, Connecticut—Francis Gillet, Rhode Island—Lauriston Hall, New York—Lewis Tappan, Alvan Stewart, New Jersey—Jonathan Parker, Pennsylvania—F. Julius Lemoyne, William Elder, Ohio—Samuel Lewis, Edward Wade, Indiana—Elizur Deming, Illinois—Owen Lovejoy, Michigan—Martin Wilson, Wisconsin—Charles Durkee, Iowa—W. Wood.

On motion, the members of this committee were authorized to fill any vacancy occurring in their body.

The Secretaries were appointed a committee to prepare and publish the proceedings of the Convention.

A vote of thanks was ordered to be presented to the Trustees and Pastor of Bethel Church for granting the convention the use of their house.

The Convention then, after an address from the President, adjourned without day.

SAMUEL LEWIS, President, TITUS HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM JACKSON, PHILIP CARPENTER, GEORGE F. HORTON, CHARLES O. SHEPARD, HORACE HALLOCK, JOSEPH COCHRAN, JR., BAXTER SATRE, JON. HEDDLESTONE, Austin Willey, Stanley Mathews, A. A. Ackley, E. D. Holton, S. M. Booth, Russell Errett, O. A. Bowe.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 22d, 1847.

The following letter written by an officer of "The Rifles" to his family connections, first appeared in the N. Y. Courier. It is the most graphic sketch of the events that we have seen.

The key point of the enemy's line was a strong and apparently impregnable work on the top of a steep and rocky hill, about two miles from the city, and was called Chapultepec. Its cannon command entirely the little village of Tacubaya, where General Scott's and General Worth's headquarters were, as well as the road leading to the city and the aqueduct which supplies it with water. The hill was strongly fortified on all sides and on the top was covered by massive stone buildings of the Mexican Military College. The sides of the hill were ruined and a thick and high stone wall ran round a great part of it. On one side of the hill farthest from the main road from Tacubaya to the city, was a foundry which was represented as being unprotected, but full of ammunitions. It was therefore determined to carry it with the intention of storming Chapultepec on that side. The attack commenced early on the morning of the 8th, by a storming party of Worth's division, which was attacked so furiously, and received such a tremendous and unexpected fire of artillery, that they were obliged to fall back, leaving their dead and wounded lying upon the field. The Mexicans, after the retreat, came out and killed nearly all the wounded, among them three officers. The whole of Worth's division was then ordered up, as well as Cadwalader's brigade, and after a furious and bloody fight of an hour, they finally drove the enemy out of their works with a loss of a thousand killed and wounded, besides, (as we afterwards learned,) an hundred and two officers. The enemy's works were found to be much stronger than we expected, consisting of a regular field work surrounding a large stone mill, which was filled with men, and which mounted ten pieces of artillery, principally of four and eight pounders. The enemy who seemed to consider this the main attack on Chapultepec, fought with the most dogged obstinacy and courage, and returned no less than three times after they had been driven out. Our own loss, from the nature of the ground, was very great. Twenty one officers were killed and wounded out of forty three present, and nearly eight hundred men. There were in the action only about 3,500 of our troops, while the Mexican force is stated by themselves, to have been about 10,000. The 8th Infantry suffered greatly, and came out with only three officers. Lt. C. Mcorris behaved very gallantly, but was so unfortunately as to be shot through the leg just

above the ankle. Twigg's division was not engaged in the battle of Molino del Rey, or King's Mill, as it is called.—The mill was full of powder and after the fight was over blew up by accident and killed Lieut. Armstrong, of the Artillery. In all, this action lost us the lives of nine officers. Our division had been lying at the village of San Angel till the afternoon of the 12th, when word came to move up to Piedad, a little village about two miles from Chapultepec, as well as from the city. The Doctor told me to go to the hospital: the breast said no! So I went on in a wagon, as I was too sick to walk. That night we arrived at Piedad, where we bivouacked. The next day the batteries, having been got in to position at Tacubaya, for bombarding Chapultepec, commenced firing. We could see the whole of it from where we were and a most splendid sight it was. Every ball went crashing through the buildings and every shell tore up the ramparts, while their fire was scarcely less hot.—It lasted all day and only ceased with daylight. In the afternoon a call for 250 picked men for the forlorn hope, to storm the next morning at daylight.

At daylight on the 13th, all were in expectation. At 6 A. M., the order came for Smith's brigade to march for Tacubaya. In ten minutes we were on the road all in a hurry for fear we might be too late. We got into the village and marched down to support Gen. Quitman on the road. The firing from the Castle was very heavy as our column passed in the rear of our own batteries, but luckily it fell a few yards short. One by one, we crept through a ditch, which partially sheltered us until the leading companies were ordered to deploy as skirmishers, when off we started across the open field and drove the enemy from behind a row of maguey plants, and took their place. We were then formed nearly as follows: The stormers were in the road at the foot of the hill, on the right looking toward the city; on the right of the road in a ditch, partially sheltered from the enemy's fire, was Gen. Smith's brigade, while two of our companies were deployed in a ditch perpendicular to the road, and about one hundred and fifty yards from the enemy's batteries. Gen. Pillow's division attacked on the left of the hill, opposite us.

After about an hour's hard firing, the enemy began to slacken, and the word was given to charge. We rushed forward, and in three minutes we carried the first battery. The Rifles entered the battery with the storming party, which was commanded by one of its Captain's. We followed the fugitives close up to the aqueduct, and turning to the left clambered up the steep path to the castle. The enemy were running down in crowds, and the slaughter was tremendous in the road and orchard. Our men were infuriated by the conduct of the Mexicans at Molino del Rey, and took but few prisoners. The castle was completely torn to pieces. Nearly every part was riddled by our shot while the pavement and fortifications were completely torn up by the shells.

I am afraid the prosperity of the Mexican Military Academy has been seriously checked. In it were crowds of prisoners of every rank and color, among whom were fifty general officers, and about an hundred cadets. The latter were pretty little fellows, from ten to sixteen years of age. Several of them were killed fighting like demons, and indeed they showed an example of courage worthy of imitation by some of their superiors in rank.

Leaving this captured fortress with the stars and stripes waving over it in a hundred places, we prepared for the pursuit. The road leading from Chapultepec to the capital is a perfectly straight and broad carriage way, in the centre of which runs the aqueduct that supplies the city with water. It is supported upon stone arches of about eight feet span and height; the bottom of which are about a foot bigger than the road. Smith's brigade was intended as a support to Quitman's division; but it formed so quickly that it became the attacking party, instead of the reserve, and dashed up the road in full pursuit. The enemy soon commenced a heavy fire upon us from a strong battery across the road, and death again found us, after it seemed to have left us for the day. At last we crawled close up to the battery, and our death dealing rifles told with fearful effect. Closer and closer—from arch to arch, we crept, until "forward Rifles!" brought out every man with a yell, and the battery was ours. Again commenced our slow and deadly march as we gradually approached the garrita, or gate of the city, the enemy retreating slowly before us.—As soon as they crossed the gate a tremendous fire of artillery opened upon us on both sides of the road. Here our loss was very great; slowly creeping from arch to arch we lost many men by the batteries in front, while the fire from the flanking batteries coming through the arches killed many who were safe from that in front. About noon we got close up to the gate, and the enemy's fire being partly silenced by our artillery in the road, and thus being driven out of the

cross battery on the left, we once more gave the rifle yell and charged the garrita. Again we were first, and at twenty minutes past one on the 14th of September the regiment entered the city of Mexico.

But our work was not yet ended.—Directly in front was still another battery with flanking batteries as before. Our regiment again went forward and assisted by some others we occupied a house and not only kept them off but repelled four attempts at charges which they made. Meanwhile we had constructed a battery of sand bags at the garrita and kept up a sharp fire in front. Towards dark those in front were recalled and all retired behind the battery. That night the battery was completed, and the men slept on their arms in the arches of the aqueduct.

So much for one column of the army. Immediately after the fall of Chapultepec, Gen. Worth's division filed round to the left and took the road to the gate of San Cosmo. This he soon reached with but little resistance to his progress, and establishing his batteries, he fired upon the rear of the citadel, and thus partially diverted their fire from us.

He entered the city late in the afternoon, sometime after us. All night we lay there, cold and hungry, but ready for the next day's work. During the night two commissioners came in, who said that Santa Anna and his army had evacuated the city; that it was at our mercy, and that no further resistance would be offered to our entrance. The next morning at daylight we formed at the garrita and marched into the main plaza; in front of the Cathedral and the Palace; and at 7 o'clock, A. M. on the 15th of September, 1847, the "Stars and Stripes" floated over the Halls of the Montezumas. Gen. Worth's division arrived about an hour later, and took possession of the Alameda. About 9 o'clock a tremendous hurrah broke from a corner of the plaza, and in a few minutes were seen the towering plumes and commanding form of our gallant old hero, Gen. Scott, escorted by the Indiana Dragoons. The heartfelt welcome that came from our little band, was such as Montezuma's Halls had never heard, and must have deeply affected the General.—Well they might, for of the 10,000 gallant spirits that welcomed him at Puebla, scarcely 7000 were left. The bloody fields of Contreras, Churubusco, San Antonio, El Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the Garrita, had laid low 3000 of our gallant army, and filled with grief and sorrow the hearts of all the rest.

General Scott entered the Palace, and we kept quiet possession of the Plaza.—But some random firing began to be heard in different parts of the city, and the whistling of balls became again the music for the day. The mob of the city had risen, and from every house top and door, from behind walls and windows, the cowardly lepers fired down upon our men, impatiently revenge. The firing soon became sharper, and many of our men were wounded in the Plaza. Some of them were sent out as skirmishers, and the firing became general; cannon were placed at the corners of the streets leading into the Plaza, and we soon cleared them with grape and canister. Many houses were broken open to get at the house tops, and a great many were plundered by the very men who were firing upon us, and of course it was all laid to us. Some fifty or sixty of their men were killed in a single house, and though they wounded a good many of ours, we killed five for one. This lasted till dark, when we were marched into the yard and quartered there for the night, leaving the Artillery in the Plaza.

The firing commenced again the next morning, but was stopped before night by killing some 200 lepers, and from Gen. Scott's threat of blowing up every house from which firing proceeded.—The next day we were marched into tolerable quarters, and once more made ourselves as comfortable as we could. But ah! we were weary men! For five days we had not changed our clothes or taken off our arms. We had not slept in a bed or had a comfortable meal;—for three days and nights we had been under constant fire, and for two nights we had not slept.

I rejoice in the glorious laurels which the Rifles have won. It is, as all acknowledge, the fighting Regiment of the Army. It entered Chapultepec simultaneously with the storming party. It was first in all the enemy's works from Chapultepec to the Citadel. It was the first that entered the city and first planted its triumphant banner on the Palace of the Montezumas. Wherever bloody work was done, "The Rifles" was the cry, and there they were. All speak of them in terms of praise and admiration. Let me give you but a single instance. Some of their officers and men were standing together when General Scott happened to ride by. Checking his horse he returned their salute, saying with great energy and emphasis, "Brave Rifles! Veterans! You have been baptized in fire and blood, and have come out steel!" Had you seen the unbidden tear stealing to the eyes of those rough but gallant spirits whose hearts knew no fear, and who had never

yet, in their long trial, faltered or fallen back, while their flashing eyes and upright forms bespoke its truth, you would have felt with me that such words as those suffered out long months of hardship and suifering. But what told still more the tale of suffering and death, were the deserted ranks and scanty numbers of that gallant regiment. Five hundred sturdy men left Jefferson Barracks for the plains of Mexico;—one hundred and fifty nine have met us here;—and now one hundred and seventy alone are left to tell the tale! The fate of the rest you know already. Chapultepec's bloody hill, Mexican's Capital, have cost us an hundred noble fellows, while seven officers have felt that the Rifles were doomed.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, November 20.

Liberty Nominations.

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

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEICESTER KING, OF OHIO.

Remittances.

As we cannot immediately send an agent into every vicinity, we will thank our friends to forward their subscriptions BY MAIL, without waiting to be called upon. Inclose the bills in a letter, directly to us, and we will pay the postage.

What the Slaveholders Demand.

In a recent address by Col. Jefferson Davis, the newly chosen U. S. Senator, from Mississippi, on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, he says, referring to a National Convention:

On the questions of Southern institutions and Southern rights, it is true that extensive defections have occurred among Northern Democrats; but enough of good feeling is still exhibited to sustain the hope that as a party they will show themselves worthy of the transcendent appellation, the natural allies of the South, and will meet us upon just constitutional ground. At least I consider it due to former associations that we should give the fairest opportunity to do so, and furnish no cause for failure by seeming distrust or aversion.

I would say, then, let our delegates meet those from the North, not with the paramount object to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, but, before entering upon such selection, to demand of their political brethren of the North, a disavowal of the principles of the Missouri Compromise, an admission of the South with the North to the territory held as the common property of the United States, and a declaration in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise to all States to be hereafter admitted into our Confederacy.

If the Northern Democrats will, as he requires, make a formal disavowal of the principles of freedom, then the convention may proceed to select candidates; if not, he recommends the Southern Delegates to withdraw from the Convention. The Missouri Compromise line, to which he refers, is the parallel of 33 deg. 30 min., South of which, by that compromise, slavery is permitted. As all the territory that we may acquire of Mexico, with the exception of a narrow and comparatively worthless strip, lies south of that line, his proposition is nothing more nor less than that the whole of such territory, now free, shall be delivered over to slavery. This is the entertainment to which Northern Democrats, "the natural allies of the South," are invited.

In South Carolina it is proposed to allow not even the grace that Senator Davis is willing to concede. At a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Barnwell District, resolutions were adopted, recommending that the Legislature of South Carolina—

At its next session, instruct and request the Senators and Representatives of this state, in the Congress of the United States, in the event of the Wilmot Proviso, or any other proposition affirming the same or similar principles should pass that body, to retire forthwith from their seats, and return to their constituents, to consult on the measures proper to be adopted for the protection of the slaveholding states.

And a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, the leading paper of the state, recommends that the

Legislature, at its next session appoint a Commissioner to each of the slaveholding states, who, on the Proclamation of the Governor convening the Legislature of this state, shall proceed forthwith to the Executives of the several slaveholding states, requesting that they do convene the Legislatures of their respective states, to make common cause with South Carolina, against an outrage upon her and their institutions.

Here we have the programme of southern operations. All that is asked of the North is to do precisely what the South may choose to demand, in which case the South will kindly consent to hold fellowship with their natural allies, and relieve the North of all care and responsibility in administering the government, of shaping its policy or distributing its patronage and offices. 'The late Locofo Convention at Syracuse did not wait for the bidding of its Southern masters, but refused even to entertain a resolution

in favor of freedom. How many Northern men are ready to follow that lead in the course so insensibly marked out!—Buff. Com. Adv.

Anti-Slavery Discussion.

One or two hundred western delegates from the Buffalo Convention returned on board the "Grant Western," and landed chiefly at Erie and Cleveland. Although we were so thick that there was scarcely room in the cabin to lie on the floor, yet we had a good time together. Many acquaintances were formed between old fellow laborers in a common cause who had never seen each other, and private and public discussions were the order of the day, and of the night too.

President MAHAN, of Oberlin College, who sympathizes with the views of Gerrit Smith, introduced a resolution into a committee of the whole, that the Liberty party ought to be a universal reform party. He argued this, first, from the attitude it assumes. It asks for the reins of government to be put into its hands. It can only claim this, on condition of properly exercising all the functions of government. We ask every body to leave all other parties, and vote for us. If we comply with your request, what will you do? ask they. Abolish slavery. What else will you do? We don't know, and we are not willing even to discuss among ourselves the proper duties of government, with a view to their future exercise.—Such a course in a party claiming to be a permanent one, and asking for all the executive and legislative power of the country, Mr. M. thought was highly inconsistent. Did we only acknowledge ourselves to be a temporary organization, like the Corn Law League of England, seeking power for a single object, and standing ready to dissolve and surrender up all power whenever that object was attained, the charge of inconsistency would not lie against us.

Secondly, we ought to be a universal reform party because we have planted ourselves on the basis of human rights.—We, therefore, should act for the interests, not only of a class of people, but of humanity. We pretend to be the vindicators of the rights of MAN, and yet we act only for a small portion of men, and for a few of their rights. He was sorry to see such narrowness of action springing from such broad and comprehensive premises.

Thirdly, we ought to be a universal reform party, because, unless we become such, we can never stir up the masses and enlist them in our cause. In attempting this thus far, we had entirely failed. And why? One great reason was, that we would not do any thing for the wants of the masses. When the poor foreigner comes among us, why does he not join the Liberty party? His sympathies are generally with the slave; but he will not unite himself with the party of the slave, because that party will not attend to his wants. He is a stranger, and poor. He wants kindly regards for himself and his destitute family. He wants liberal advantages for their education, just compensation for labor, equal laws, light taxes, land to work upon, and a permanent home. Does the Liberty party offer him these? No; it is not even discuss them in its meetings. Will it any wonder, then, that he goes to parties who do care for those things in which he is so deeply interested? The same reason applies, with much force, to our native born citizens. For them and for their peculiar interests, we, as a party, propose to do nothing; and therefore they go to other parties where their interests will be considered.

President Mahan is rather an interesting speaker, although he makes no efforts at a display of oratory, but unites the simplicity of a child with the vigorous thoughts and well cultivated intellect of a man.

DR. LEMOYNE, of Pennsylvania, a large, portly, good looking, dark complexioned man, was called for by the audience to meet these views of President Mahan; and he met them with a clearness, precision and force which we had never heard surpassed in their discussion. He contended that the principles of the Liberty party were founded on the common brotherhood of man—on the rights of humanity as such. We asserted our belief in all the rights of every human being.—We had always done so, and done well. But the violations of these rights were numerous and complicated. Evils great, oppressive, and of long standing, met us on every side. Our business as patriots and philanthropists, was to do what we could for their amelioration or entire removal. And here the question met us, how shall we proceed? Should we concentrate our energies on some one of these great evils, until it be overcome and exterminated, or shall we organize and aim our efforts at the overthrow of all at once? The former is the course that experience and reason indicate to be the most effectual, speedy and judicious.—The working man takes up one job at a time—the most important first—finishes that, and then proceeds in like manner to another, and in this way with the same labor he accomplishes much more, with greater ease, than he could do by having a dozen jobs, of different kinds, in pro-

gress at once. This had been the policy of the Liberty party thus far, and he approved it. But he denied that there was in this respect the least inconsistency in the conduct and principles of the Liberty party.

George Bradburn, of Cleveland, after listening to the discussion, was not sure whether emancipation could best be attained by connecting it with other reforms, or by pursuing it separately from all other objects.

Our opinion of the question involved in this discussion, our readers already know. The Liberty party, as now organized, will never become a universal reform party.

The remainder of the discussion by these gentlemen and other speakers, was chiefly upon the Tariff and Free Trade—subjects which every body ought to understand, which every body talks about, which admit of an endless amount of argumentation on both sides, and which not one person in ten thousand can do justice to.

Result of Election.

An exchange gives the following list of majorities on Governor, which is probably as accurate as anything we shall get before the official canvass:

Table with columns: Name, Ransom, Edmunds. Lists names like Wayne, Oakland, St. Clair, Macomb, Washenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Barry, Monroe, Lenawee, Berrien, St. Joseph, Livingston, Branch, Hillsdale, Van Buren, Kent, Lapeer, Shiawassee, Genesee, Mackinac, Allegan, Ottawa, Ionia, Eaton, Cass, Ingham, Clinton.

An electioneer writer in the Detroit Advertiser, in trying to persuade Liberty men to drop their organization, and vote the Whig ticket, offers to prove the corruption of the Liberty party "under oath."

Central Railroad. About two thirds of the Central Railroad bridge, on the Huron River, two miles below Dexter, was destroyed by fire last Tuesday afternoon.

The Liberty vote of Oakland Co. is stated at 231—last year, 232.

Something New.

Some six months since, more or less, an examination was had in this vicinity by a clairvoyant, in the course of which he described a bluff, in the copper region, near Lake Superior, and stated that it had never been visited; that it was rich in copper, that he could find it, &c. &c.

After they had got to the last habitation upon their route, they followed the course precisely as pointed out by the clairvoyant, on the spot, and they and their company were of the opinion that they were the first white persons who had ever visited the bluff.

We will only add, that the preceding statement may be relied upon, as the magnetizer and clairvoyant are of good character, and the former is well known to us, and to this whole community, as one of our most intelligent and substantial business men.

St. Joseph County.

CENTREVILLE, Nov. 9, 1847.

The result of our Official Canvass held to-day is as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Lib., Dem., Whig. Lists names like Gov. 125, 936, 985; L. Gov. 129, 990, 813; Con. 91, 53 maj.; Senate 123; Rep. 126.

Last year our average vote was 142—loss 14. The falling off in the other parties is still greater in proportion, so that we have in fact gained in percentage upon the whole vote cast.

The Argus says that Isbell, Whig, is elected Senator in this District, by a 50 majority. Rice, the Democratic nominee, was defeated, as we suppose through a disagreement between the Young Democracy and the "Old Hunkers."

MASSACHUSETTS.—Vote for Briggs in 277 towns, all but 31, is 49,039, Cushing, 36,707—all others, 11,565. Briggs majority will be about 2000.

Judge Reed, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was recently tried on a charge of assault with intent to commit a rape. He was discharged on account of the chambermaid having permitted the Judge to take too great liberties with her on prior occasions.

The official proceedings of the National Convention occupy a large space in this week's paper, and necessarily curtail our usual variety of matter.

RETURN OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The Washington Union says Gen. Taylor asked and obtained leave of absence for six months, and he is expected home by the 1st of December.

OFFICIAL IMPUDENCE.—Gov. Dana of Maine, in his Proclamation for Thanksgiving, makes an impudent (and probably impotent) attempt to dictate to the clergy as to the topics of pulpit discussion on that interesting festival. He says:

"Let not the voice of murmuring disturb the songs of praise. Let party bitterness and sectarian zeal be silent. Let not the day be desecrated, or the house of God be profaned by political harangues assailing upon the institution of our sister States or denunciation of the terms of Union."

Which being interpreted, means "Let not the Minister of Christ dare to lift his voice against Mr. Polk's war, nor in opposition to Slavery, the pet of Northern Democracy, on pain of being himself denounced as a meddler in politics. We shall see whether the 'Down East' Clergy will submit to be gagged by His Excellency."

"The thief," it is said, "doth fear each bush an officer;" a similar instinct, we suppose, taught Governor Dana to anticipate a thrashing for his party at the hands of the Clergy.—Tribune.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A new paper, with the title of the "Confederacy," has just been established at Pittsburgh, the object of which is to assail and oppose the Anti-Slavery cause, and defend the slave system. The Freeman says:

"They boast of influential backers, and contributors of the highest literary attainments, and abundant funds to sustain them, and promise to make 'one of the largest and handsomest papers in the Union.' They tell us also, that 'were it politic or prudent,' they might give the names of gentlemen well known throughout the Union, as Statesmen and Patriots, who have 'contributed towards their project.'"

The account of the Capture of Mexico, given in another column by an actor in the enterprise, is one of the most graphic and interesting we have read.

The Phrenological Journal for November has come to hand. It is a good number. It contains a likeness and character of Silas Wright, and other interesting articles.

A Washington letter writer says:

Last Saturday afternoon a concourse of several hundred persons were gathered opposite the President's near the outlet of the canal into the Potomac, to witness Mr. Urah Brown's grand experiment with his Greek fire. It may be recollected that Congress granted him an appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose.

The experiment presents a beautiful sight; white tents covering in extent a stretch of over a mile, make quite a warlike appearance: all is order, harmony and discipline, with a few exceptions. The regiment of Massachusetts volunteers have shown a disposition to become somewhat fractious by a determination to pursue an independent course regardless of discipline, obedience to orders, and that subordination which should characterize the bearing of a good soldier; and many of them are now suffering a punishment for their disobedience in the Castle. Not many days since, U. S. clothing was ordered to be issued to this regiment, but they refused to receive it, alleging that they had clothing sufficient of their own, and they would not be made to pay for that which they did not require.

There was not much difficulty with respect to the candidates. John P. Hale was selected on the first ballot by a great majority. This selection was undoubtedly the best that could be made. He is a devoted, zealous friend of Freedom. He has been tried, and in every trial has come forth more pure and perfect than before. We have seen him in these trials, and have witnessed his noble bearing. And no considerations of party shall ever lead us to detract an iota from his merits.

AN IRON MAN.—SINGULAR PEFIFICATION.—On Saturday last a gentleman brought into Portsmouth, from the Bloom furnace, Scioto county, a part of an Iron Man, found in the ore bed! The body most originally have been petrified in lime, but of this, there remains now only the outside incrustation, which will crumble off. What was the man, is now iron. By some natural process, the iron must have grown out of the lime, and here is a theme for Geologists! How did this change take place? If we are right, and the facts seem to leave no room for doubt, this Iron man would afford one of the most beautiful subjects for a Geological Lecture. The iron ore, in which it was found, is called the calcareous formation. The process of its formation would be an instructive study.—Cin. Chronicle.

A patent for an eight day watch, made to go without an inside chain, has been taken out at Preston, England.

From the War.

We have no very stirring news from the war. But some of the details are interesting, as showing that the Mexican force is greatly broken, and present appearances indicate that reinforcements may be able to get through to Gen. Scott. There are no signs of peace.

Gen. Patterson was to leave Vera Cruz on the 31st, whole number of train escort 5000 men and 220 wagons.

Last advices that Alisco had been taken possession of by 1000 American troops. No resistance.

Santa Anna superseded by Rincon, but he loudly protests and refuses obedience to the government.

Little doubt but that a force of 400 Americans had occupied Orizaba.

New paper published in Mexico city, called the North American—W. C. Toboy, of Philadelphia publisher.

Affairs in the city in a quiet state.

Gen. Lane arrived at Perote, and was joined there by Capt. Walker and his command, who took march to Huanautla.

A sanguinary engagement took place in its streets between Walker's force 250, and the Mexican force 1600.

Resulted in the total expulsion of the enemy and occupation of the town by our troops, who only lost six men—among them Walker, killed by a father enraged at the loss of his son. Mexican loss, 200 men and 3 pieces of artillery. Americans afterwards evacuated the place and went towards Pinal, on the Puebla route. No opposition, and there meeting Gen. Lane, both marched together for Puebla, which they found in a state of insurrection.—Had a fight in platoon, and drove the Mexicans back, and order was restored. Gen. Rhea then fled with 400 guerrillas towards Atlixco.

Santa Anna last at Chacan de los Gredas. All troops had deserted him except 200.

Severe shocks of earthquakes at the Capital.

Health of our army far from being good—climate ungenial to Southerners. Effective force reduced considerably, 10 a 15 per cent.

Gen. Persifer Smith succeeded Quitman as Gov. of Mexico. Capt. Naylor of Pennsylvania volunteers, Governor of the Palace and keeper of Archives.

Cols. Williams and Roberts of the Pennsylvania Regiments died at the Capital on the 2d of Oct. of typhus fever.

The Mexicans have decreed a curious wrought spear to the man who killed Capt. Walker.

Gen. Quitman had returned to join Gen. Taylor.

Bustamante was expected to be appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Maj. Gains, Capt. Cassius M. Clay, Capt. Heady, Maj. Borland, Capt. Donly, Midshipman Rogers and Mr. Kendall are coming home again, some of them for the purpose of recruiting their regiments.

The Matamoros flag of the 12th October, reports the death of A. H. Arndt, of Ann Arbor.

A letter from Vera Cruz has the following:

"The encampment presents a beautiful sight; white tents covering in extent a stretch of over a mile, make quite a warlike appearance: all is order, harmony and discipline, with a few exceptions. The regiment of Massachusetts volunteers have shown a disposition to become somewhat fractious by a determination to pursue an independent course regardless of discipline, obedience to orders, and that subordination which should characterize the bearing of a good soldier; and many of them are now suffering a punishment for their disobedience in the Castle. Not many days since, U. S. clothing was ordered to be issued to this regiment, but they refused to receive it, alleging that they had clothing sufficient of their own, and they would not be made to pay for that which they did not require. The regiment, as a whole, presented rather a fantastic appearance, each man dressed as best suited his taste or convenience. Many of them were short in the necessary articles of wear, while a majority might have had a surplus. As it was, there were scarcely any two dressed alike. The commanding General deemed it advisable to have them well and uniformly clad, and issued an order that the clothing be issued; but the entire regiment refused to receive it, and became stubborn in this resolution. Whole companies were placed under arrest; and the order of the commanding General, read upon parade, stated that their conduct of insubordination made them unworthy to bear the arms of their country; that such men would prove deserters and cowards upon the battle field; that they were to be disarmed, sent to the Castle, and there placed upon such work as men who had become unworthy of bearing arms ought to be employed in. I do not know as I quote correctly the language of the order, but the above is the abstract of it. About 90 or 100 have been sent to the Castle, and five companies, I understand, are still under arrest. It is much to be regretted that any soldier in our army should be guilty of conduct which should require such severe reproof and degrading punishment.—How the matter will be finally settled, I know not. I understand that there has a strong 'peace party' sprung up within a few days, amongst them, and the impression is, that they will knock under."

Capt. Loyah, and eighteen men of his company of mounted Georgians, and from six to ten of the rifles, are also known to have been killed in the charge of Capt. Walker. A man named Roborg, of Baltimore, interpreter for Capt. Walker, lost a leg from a discharge of artillery. Col. Wynkoop writes that the Mexicans were slaughtered after this like sheep.

A duel was fought near Vera Cruz, outside the Gate of Mercy, on the 1st inst, between Capts. Warrington and White, with muskets, at sixty paces.—At the first fire Capt. Warrington received a ball through the fleshy part of both legs, below the knee.

FATAL AND DEPLORABLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON THE WORCESTER RAILROAD.—At two o'clock on Saturday, as the morning passenger train from the Western Railroad was approaching the city, and had arrived near the crossing of the Brookline road, the second class car was thrown from the track, by the falling down of one side of one of the brakes. As the train was a long and heavy one, and was running at the time at its usual rapid speed, it was impossible to check it before it had passed the first bridge across one of the channels of the Full Basin. The car which had been thrown from the track here struck the abutment of the bridge, and was crushed by the force of the train behind it, and six passengers, all men, were dreadfully mangled by the shock and instantly killed. Two or three other passengers in the same car were injured, but we believe neither of them dangerously. The forward wheels of the next car were thrown from the track, but no person in it, or in either of the other cars, was seriously injured. The engine, tender and baggage car became disconnected from the broken car at the moment of the shock, and were uninjured. The engine was immediately despatched to the city, and returned with Dr. Henry Bigelow and Dr. Herman Inches, and other assistance for the relief of those who were injured.

The dead bodies were also brought to the city, and Mr. Coroner Smith was called to investigate the circumstances of the case. The six men killed were all unknown to the other persons in the cars, and their names are unknown except as far as they were discovered from papers on their persons. The Coroner has preserved the papers and effects which may be seen at his office in the basement story of the Court House.—Boston Adr.

"Union is not always strength," as Sir Charles Napier observed, when he saw the purser mixed his ram with water.

THE SMALLEST HORSE YET.—A mere pigmy horse weighing only forty-five pounds, the smallest one that ever lived, has been sent to Gen. Tom Thumb as a present from Java. It is a great wonder and the little General will doubtless find him a valuable acquisition to his personal convenience.

Mr. Longworth of Cincinnati, has made from his season's vintage of Catawba Grape, 6000 bottles of champagne, which promises to be of a superior quality; and will be fit for use the next year.

The generous citizens of South Carolina are taking the necessary measures to raise a fund for the support of the widow and children of the late Col. Butler. No individual is to subscribe more than a dollar for the purpose.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN VERMONT.—The Judiciary Committee of the Vermont Senate have reported a bill, in accordance with the Governor's recommendation, providing that at any time before marriage the betrothed parties may enter into a contract declaring their consent, that after marriage the wife shall continue to hold the whole or part of any interest in real or personal estate, or right of action of which she may be possessed at marriage, free from the control of her husband; and enabling the wife to hold devises, conveyances or bequests, without the intervention of trustees.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY CALLS MR. BENJON "A PALTRY SLAVEHOLDER," WHICH MEANS, SAYS THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, THAT HE DOES NOT OWN ENOUGH SLAVES TO MAKE HIM RESPECTABLE.

A FAMOUS RUNAWAY.—The Baltimore Sun publishes an advertisement for a firm in Washington, offering one hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and safe delivery in jail of GEO. WASHINGTON. We have expected all sorts of degradation, but never expected to see Geo. Washington advertised as a runaway slave, from the city bearing his name, and under the government he has founded.

MR. WILMOT OF PA. HAS BEEN MAKING A SPEECH IN HIS DISTRICT, IN WHICH HE UTTERLY REPUDIATES THE DOCTRINES OF BUCHANAN, DALLAS, & CO. RESPECTING SLAVERY. HE ADHERES VALIANTLY TO THE PROVIDO, AND SAYS HE SHALL NEVER BOW HIS NECK TO THE MANDATES OF THE SOUTH.

ODD FELLOWS' FUND.—The Order of Odd Fellows in the United States will not be sorry to learn that the "Odd Fellows' Chronicle" states the amount of the fund owned by the society in England to be very nearly three-quarters of a million sterling, or about \$3,750,000.

All meetings of Slaves at any meeting house, or at any school or schools, for learning to READ or write, in the day or night, shall be deemed an unlawful meeting, Virginia Code of 1791.

The bill for the abolition of Capital punishment in the New York Assembly, has been defeated 43 to 53.

A SMALLER PLOMY THAN TOM THUMB.—The Paris correspondent of the Literary Gazette says:

"We have here Don Francisco, the Spanish dwarf. Dressed in a black coat, patent leather boots, and straw colored kids, he pays visits to the elite of his countrymen, and is overjoyed with their reception of him and their generosity. On the other hand, he makes bitter complaint against the speculators, to whom he has sold the right of exhibiting him; 300 francs a month do not appear to him adequate compensation for all his fatigue; and the immense vogue which he asserts is enjoyed by him is not in the least commensurate with his meagre salary. 'To treat in this way,' does he say, drawing himself up, 'a man that is shorter by two inches than Tom Thumb! What indignity! what injustice! Don Francisco is forty years of age, and has no carriage. He travels in a basket, just like an unpretending piece of pie-crust, on the shoulders of two men. Has he not just grounds for complaint?"

NOVEL.—Iron chairs to the number of eight hundred have been ordered for the District Schools of Cincinnati. The Yankee custom of whittling is quite in vogue in that city.

Within the last two years, 373,400 oxen and sheep have been slaughtered in New South Wales, in order to boil their carcasses for tallow.

ADVERTISE.—Blackwood's Magazine says—"There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; one way of obtaining publicity—advertisements. The Newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of business enterprise is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going."

The Governor of Alabama is again stirring up the citizens of that State in relation to their dilatory movements in filling up the five companies of Infantry volunteers, for which the General Government called last May. It appears that up to this time not one of these companies has been enrolled.

DEATH BY TELEGRAPH WIRES.—The Cincinnati Signal learns that on the 17th ult, as Mr. Sawyer, a young gentleman of high respectability, was riding at a very fast rate to see a female acquaintance in Dearborn county, Indiana, he came up against the Telegraph wires, which cut his throat, producing almost instant death. The wires had been lowered for the purpose of making certain repairs on the line.

A patent has been taken out for dispensing with sewing in the manufacture of shirts, collars, and linen articles.—The pieces are fastened together by indissoluble glue!

A LATE MIRACLE.—The Ottaway (Ill.) Free Trader gives the following with an endorsement of its truth:

It appears that the prophet Strang needed a house, and he determined his followers should build it for him. So he called them together, and told them, that in consideration that they would erect the house, the Lord had authorized him to promise them an extraordinary endowment. The building was soon completed, and now they apply for their reward.—All the sains are gathered together in the church, the prophet takes them through a variety of ceremonies, such as 'end washing, feet washing, &c. and concludes by anointing the heads of all with a composition that had a queer smell! They are then directed to adjourn to another room that was totally dark, where they were to receive the endowment, which was to be in the shape of an extraordinary and visible manifestation of the spirit, rendering them at once impregnable thenceforth to all the shafts of Satan.—Arrived in the dark room, sure enough, the heads of all shone as if lit up by the brightness of the sun, and great was the rejoicing of the saints thereat. But the prophet William, who was present, although staggered a little, mistrusted that 'all was not gold that glittered'; so he took some of the ointment and submitted it to an examination, and lo, the discovery!—He found that it was a mixture of oil and phosphorus! and that hence the whole illuminating operation was a gross cheat. He took the first opportunity to recuse prophet Strang publicly and before the whole congregation of the imposition, who, so far from denying it coolly acknowledged the fact, and then preached a sermon, justifying the act, and maintaining that all the miracles of Christ, Moses, &c., were wrought in the same way—that is, by natural means.

ANN ARBOR, NOV. 18, 1847. The approaching close of navigation has had a depressing effect upon the Grain market. Wheat has fallen to 80 cents; the market not very brisk. Small lots of Pork are seen in the street occasionally, which can be purchased at 3 cents. DETROIT, NOV. 18. Flour from waggon sells at \$4.37 1/2 to \$4.50, market dull.

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 affixed, to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Detroit, this thirtieth 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.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

FOR THE PAST AND PRESENT WEEK.

Opposite each subscriber a name will be found (amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.)

Table with columns: Name, Amount, Date. Lists subscribers like W. Wadron, Z. Belcher, F. C. Bird, E. Judd, John Leabias, A. N. Kimms, D. Goodrich, J. W. Clark, R. Treason, J. Grady, S. Marvin, H. H. Huntington, H. J. Brewer, J. Jones, H. Crawford, D. Dexter, Dr. King, F. King, S. Ashton, S. King, L. Buckingham, H. C. Weston, John Brown, J. Swart, J. Thomas, N. A. Foster, W. Tuttle, Rev. J. Brooks, T. Hill, H. E. Rowley, W. Campbell, J. Hays, W. P. Simmons, O. Rix, C. S. Cuse, J. Belcher, H. Hubbard, Wm. Canfield, S. D. Pinkney, D. H. Rogers, H. Carpenter.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

- Wm. R. FERRY, Book Store, Ann Arbor.
MAYNARD, Detroit, Ann Arbor.
T. A. HAYWARD, Michigan, Ann Arbor.
W. WILCOX, Tailor, Ann Arbor.
S. W. FOSTER & Co., Manufacturers, Scioto.
Wm. WAGNER, Breckin, Tailor, Ann Arbor.
C. FRIZZELL, Gold and Jeweler, Detroit.
W. W. DEXTER, Hays, & Co., Detroit.
T. H. ANDERSON, Hays, & Co., Detroit.
S. W. FOSTER, Pressing Machine, Scioto.
COMSTOCK & STEVENS, Merchants, Jackson.
T. H. ANDERSON, Hat Store, Detroit.
C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.
E. C. BENTLEY, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
C. BILES, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.
F. J. B. CRANE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.
W. P. SPALDING, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.
COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.
W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.
M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor.
S. D. BOKSET, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
STEVENS & ZUG, Upholsterers, Detroit.
Wm. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor.
J. W. TILGNER, C. of Dist. Water, Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit.
LA DUE & TANNON, Tannery, Detroit.
H. B. MASON, Jeweler, Detroit.
Mrs. C. DEXTER, Millinery, Ann Arbor.
J. H. J. ANDS, Merchant, Ann Arbor.

FOR SALE.

Bond and Mortgage given by Edward S. Hall of the city of New York to Calvin P. Spry of the same place to secure the payment of \$1750, and interest, dated March 23rd, 1839, and recorded in Register's office, Westernway, containing a Liber No. 8 of Mortgage, page 37, being on the following premises: The N. W. 1/4 of Lot No. 7 and the W. 1/2 of Lot 8 in Block three South of Hope Street Range Street East.

The first offer made on or before the 25th inst. will be accepted. Six months credit will be given for a part of the purchase money if the amount with interest is well secured.

GOTT & WALKER, Attys for Assessor.

Ann Arbor, November 11th, 1847. 343-2r

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Eighty Acres of Land, being the east half of north east quarter of section 12, of town 4 north, range 11 west, situate in the township of Wayne, 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. MORTIMER, 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, 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, Crochery, Boots and Shoes, Drugs &c. which we offer to the public cheap for ready pay. Please call and examine goods and prices. J. H. LUND, Ann Arbor, Oct. 29, '47. 340-1

