

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich., 17

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VARIETY.

THE HEDGEHOG.—It is said that the hedgehog is proof against poisons. Mr. Pallas states that it will eat a hundred cantharides without receiving any injury. More recently a German physician, who wished to dissect one, gave it prussic acid, but it had no effect; he then tried arsenic, opium, and corrosive sublimate, with the same result.

A rich service of plate, which had been purchased by merchants and others of New York city as a present to the late Hon. Silas Wright, just previous to his death, has now been given to his widow. It is worth \$1500, weighs near 50 pounds and consists of 118 different pieces.

Last week, there came to Troy, a little town in Indiana, a German family of a man, his wife, and thirty-two children. The children are all girls, and were produced at sixteen births. A gentleman of our city who has some land in that vicinity, has promised to give them one hundred acres of land provided their daughters will promise, as they severally come to maturity, to intermarry with the inhabitants of Indiana. —*Louisville Journal*

PENNY SAYS.—"It may be proper to state that the distinguished personage known among the ancients by the name of Cupid, has recently changed his name to Cupidity, and will hereafter devote his attention to matters of money as well as love affairs."

KILLED BY A BEAR.—A boy engaged in a museum at Niagara Falls, accidentally wheeled a barrow over the foot of a bear, which was chained in the yard, a short time since: the animal instantly became furious, and at a bound broke his chain, seized the innocent lad and hugged and bit him with such violence that he died two days afterwards. Mr. Barnett, the proprietor of the museum, attempted to interfere to save the boy, but was himself so badly bitten that his life was for some time despaired of.

Among the exports from Boston, last week, was a case of Baby Jumpers, for the use of the Spanish Senoras in the West Indies.

GEN. SHIELDS.—A public meeting of the citizens of Charleston, S. C., has been held for the purpose of tendering a public dinner to General Shields.

THE EXTREME OF SENSIBILITY.—The Montpelier Watchman states that in London a journeyman printer committed suicide because a "tinned letter" was found in his "tanner." It is very fortunate that the typos about here do not take so much pride in their work. If they should, we fear that all the offices would be short handed.

They are making drays in Pittsburgh with a fixed pulley fastened to the front part, by means of which one man can load a hoghead of sugar or any other heavy weight, without any assistance.

YANKEE NOTIONS.—Among the exports from Boston last week, we noticed a cargo of loaves, destined to Colombo, Ceylon, with 25 refrigerators. This last we believe, is a new article of export to the eastern world.

A BABY STEAM ENGINE.—Mathew Irving, of Hepburn, an ingenious Mechanic in England has made a small steam engine to rock his child's cradle! The length of the engine and boiler is sixteen inches and a half.

POETRY.

Go Ahead.

BY GEORGE W. LIGHT.

When your plans of life are clear,
Go ahead—
But no faster than your brains;
Haste is always in the rear;
If dame prudence has the reins,
Go ahead.
Do not ask too broad a test;
Go ahead;
Lagging never clears the sight;
When you do your duty best,
You will best know what is right.
Go ahead.

Never doubt a righteous cause;
Go ahead;
Throw yourself completely in;
Conscience shaping all your laws,
Manfully, through thick and thin,
Go ahead.

Do not ask who'll go with you;
Go ahead;
Numbers spur the coward's plea!
If there be but one other,
Single-handed, though it be,
Go ahead!

Though before you mountains rise,
Go ahead;
Scale them!—certainly you can:
Let them proudly dare the skies:
What are mountains to a man?
Go ahead.

MISCELLANY.

A Letter from Algiers.

The following extracts are from an agreeable letter written by an American lady. Although not intended for the public eye, it contains so interesting account of a region seldom visited by American travellers that we venture to publish it. —*Balt. Freeman.*

ALGIERS, 1847.
I can scarcely realize that I am writing to you from Africa—and from Algiers, that city of the Mediterranean so associated with the stories we used to listen to in our childhood of Corsaries and Pirates, whose favorite haunt was this beautiful bay. What a change! This is now a French city. The French language, costume, manners, and above all, 20,000 French soldiers, seem strangely out of place among the Moorish towers, mosques, the snowy turban, flowing trousers and Arabic tongue. As far as commerce is concerned, all other notions, I suppose are benefited by what has cost the French such an immense number of lives and such vast sums of money. The Mediterranean has long been as safe as the Hudson River, so far as pirates are to be dreaded.

But my sympathies are, as usual, with the oppressed,—with the Moor. Many of them will not live in the vicinity of Algiers or Oran, although possessing immense wealth there, but prefer Tangiers and Tetuan, because there their religion is respected and they dwell solely among their own people. We had several of them, passengers, on board the steamer "Sully" that brought us from Gibraltar, and sad indeed was it to watch the expression of their fine faces as we approached Algiers—once their home,—now the abode of their conquerors. They set together upon the deck, silent and motionless, and as the white minarets of the mosques gleamed forth in the moonlight, their lips became more firmly compressed and a light flashed from beneath their dark brows which plainly told of the working of the spirit within. One of these, "Mahomet-ben-Cousa," so much interested me that I sent for him to our cabin, and, through an interpreter, held quite a conversation with him. He seemed much pleased that I was an American, and gave me his name, most beautifully written in Arabic, to keep as a remembrance of him.

I dare say I shall see some splendid specimen of manliness and noble bearing among the aristocracy of England, of which we hear and read so much, but I never expect to see equalled, in any land, the combined dignity, ease, and courtesy of the Moor. Their fine, athletic, pliant forms, regular features, clear olive complexions and glorious eyes, together with picturesque costumes, will, I fear, make me ever after dissatisfied with ruddy visages, robed forms, and all the distortions which French and English fashions inflict upon their victims. When my young English friends endeavor to convince me of the absolute necessity of "homebrewed ale" & "fine old Port wine" to a man's existence, I point to the Moor and show them a man without either,—and these, too, amid the humblest walks of life.

We have been four days in Algiers, and have not recovered our amazement at being here at all. Not more than three or four English are here during the course of a year—Americans hardly ever. Myself and daughter, were the first American women who were ever in the mosques in Algiers, and the grand

Mafti, "Hamed-ben-Mahomed," gave us a most cordial & friendly greeting. He asked a great many questions respecting America, which seemed in reality a far off world to him. He showed many of their books beautifully written on parchment and illuminated, especially the Koran, and when I told him I had read it in my own language and young, he was amazed and delighted. Upon leaving, he presented us with his card and each with a pen made of reed, which they continue to use in preference to more modern inventions. We saw many of them at their morning devotions, washing, praying and expounding the Koran.

In one corner of the Grand Mosque a circle of aged men were seated on the ground listening to a young one, whose voice and manner were most impressive. I must confess I felt slightly piqued that neither they nor he scarce seemed to notice our presence, even by a casual glance. However, it gave me an opportunity of examining them more nearly, and I do assure you, I let nothing pass unheeded. The mosques are simple in the extreme,—light and clean, but without the least pretensions to ornament, and as the morning sun (to which every face was turned) streamed in upon them, I felt this is indeed a house of prayer.

Although there are 20,000 French soldiers in Algiers, and of course, French goods and wares in abundance, with cafes and restaurants without number, yet in the Bazars the Moors reign supreme. There they sit embroidering their beautiful slippers, caps and vests, and surrounded by all sorts of Turkish and Moorish wares. I think we spent about half our time among them, and became so well known that it seemed quite pleasant to receive their morning salutations. S—'s French served us on most occasions, and where they spoke only Arabic, tried the language of the eyes, which they seemed to understand full well. Mr. Sprague, the Consul at Gibraltar, kindly gave me a letter to Mr. Lacrozes, the American Consul at Algiers, who treated us most cordially, inviting us to make his house our home and sending his favorite Moor about with us as interpreter and guide. He has a most interesting family, and I wish it had been possible to have accepted their kind invitation to remain with them several weeks, when they proposed to take us into the country and introduce us to several Moorish families, the female part of which I was most anxious to see more of.

The dress of the common people (in the street) is a pure white Turkish trousers and a band over the nose and mouth,—only showing the eyes,—a white muslin veil hanging down their backs and a white mantle thrown over their shoulders. Ladies seldom go out of the house. Their dress at home is of a thin gauze chemise and Turkish trousers of muslin. Around the waist is a scarf, on the head is a beautiful colored handkerchief twisted very gracefully, and a knot at the side. On the brow is a *ferreton* of precious stones; on the feet are embroidered slippers; on the arms, bracelets, and around the ankles, anklets of gold. The Moor never sees his intended bride before marriage, except to make choice. Two or three old women say to him that they know of a very pretty girl. He answers, "I will see her."—She is then dragged into the room, and according to the custom of the country, feigns resistance. She is covered with a white veil, which he raises and if he is pleased with her appearance, he marries her; otherwise she is dismissed.—The Moor cares little for money; it is beauty that captivates him. They are allowed several wives, but are generally satisfied with one. The young girls begin to cover their faces at the age of nine, and after that do not see any more of their male relations. They marry at the early age of twelve or fourteen years.

But Moors, mosques, and Moorish curiosities were not the sole object of interest in Algiers. These were the Jewesses, many of them very pretty, in their singular and becoming dresses; the French peasant women, with their high caps and short skirts, so varied in shape and material that one would suppose every province in France had sent a sample; and last, not least, the countless numbers of swarthy, filthy Arabs, who fill every square, street, and road, wherever you wander, or in whatever direction you may turn your eyes.

They always go in droves, sometimes riding with matchless skill and grace, their beautiful horses, but more frequently driving before them with shrieks and shouts, their overladen camels and donkeys. They wear but one garment,—a filthy, greasy, uncertain colored robe, hanging loosely from the shoulders, with a kind of hood, which they bind tightly around the head by a piece of rope giv-

ing them a wild and most unearthly sort of appearance.

At first I could not endure to look at them, but ere long I discovered, beneath their fluttering rags, limbs beautifully formed and polished as ivory, with features regularly and finely cut. I peeped into some of their hoods, but a peep sufficed. I cannot venture to describe them. What their sufferings must be under a sultry July sun, with the sirocco wind blowing for days together, I cannot imagine. They told us that the sickly season had already commenced, but I find the weather in Algiers particularly pleasant—so mild and warm, with a pleasant breeze blowing from the Mediterranean besides. We have to ascend one hundred steps to arrive at our hotel, so that we are above the smells and dust, while just below, in the immense public square, moves the busy multitude of soldiers, sailors, Arabs, Jews and Negroes, a living panorama.

Paris.
BY ELIHU BURRITT.
PARIS, Sept. 20, 1847.

This is truly a gorgeous city; not the staid, sober, aggregated world of life and labor that you find in London, but a florid Babylon of homeless beings who live in the most artificial way conceivable. By homeless, I do not mean houseless beings—far from it; but the thousands who live like transient guests or lodgers in our own houses. Business itself, and the great activities of human existence, and the long drawn toil of the poor, are clad in superficial garb, and do not look "natural," as in England and America; but rather as a condition of life intercepted between hours of amusement and sensual gratifications, which seem to be the chief beginning and end of man here, in the estimation of the people and the Government, too. Everything seems to have been made expressly to be looked at; and, accordingly, the superficies of all handiworks cover more ground than is the case with things of the same size in other countries. But the Government has "capped the climax" of this popular propensity for spectacle worship, by making the amplest provisions for stimulating it, as a cheap method of diverting the people's thoughts from their own personal and political condition.—Nothing that could tend to affect this object has been left untried. The city is full of brazen and marble images, of Nebuchadnezzar's mould, and objects of gaudy splendor, and music and dancing, illuminated gardens and groves, and out-of-door theatres, and fetes and fire-works, and juvenile sports set to music by the highest authorities. Even the most magnificent works of art,—creations of the pencil and chisel which have immortalized the memory of mighty geniuses of olden times,—are arrayed as the more spiritual parts of the temple erected by the Government for the spectacle-worship of the people, and serve to the ministry of amusement rather than instruction. Religion, labor, and fire and all its necessities, bend to this hungry propensity for amusement, and the Sabbath is the greatest holiday of the seven, when the populace are treated gratuitously with new sights,—jets d'eau and jets de-sen, and marial music and stately fireworks, under guard of the *gens d'armes*. As a specimen of these Sunday diversions, I noticed shooting tables, planted thickly along the Boulevards, each surrounded by a group of men and boys, who were developing their martial ideas in shooting at a troop of plaster soldiers; and, in some cases, this playing at war was expanded into the dignity of directing a park of little brass cannons against castles and fortified cities of the same accommodating material. Long before sunset, the doors of the numerous theatres are thronged with the pleasure-seeking multitudes which have failed to secure the phantoms of their pursuit elsewhere. In a word, the French people are laughed and danced out of true liberty, and of the choicest or those immunities secured to their American and English brethren.—Their worship of military glory completes their subjugation. Nationality is a kind of Nebuchadnezzar's image set up for their idolatrous devotion, and they fall down and worship it in all the high places upon which it is mounted. It was enough to move one's heart to pity to see scores of laboring men sitting under Napoleon's stupendous Triumphal Arch, and looking up at its martial statuary and records.—Their eyes were set with dreamy ecstasy in the contemplation of the names of battle fields and battle-generals chronicled high up in the mighty walls, and all surrounded by the genius of Napoleon.—The greatness and glory of France seem to come down upon them in overpowering apocalypse, and they almost trembled, for either joy or awe, at the majesty and might of their country. And the glory

of the great Three Day's Revolution added another overawing presence for their silent adoration; and there they sat as if spell-bound and half-overwhelmed with the sense of nationality. Poor men! I pitied them from my heart. Had they but ventured to look at and into themselves; to have resolved themselves into a meeting for five minutes, discussion of their political condition under one of those arches, the whole weight of this nationality would have been down upon them with a vengeance; for, notwithstanding all their statutory of liberty, and glory, and Napoleon's brazen pillar and image, and the Marseilles Hymn, and national songs and sights innumerable of martial memory, no twenty subjects of the "grand nation" can meet together for the purpose of discussing even a question of political economy, without a formal permission of the government. Not a fisherman on the sea-shore may dip a bucket of water from the great ocean, for the purpose of converting it into salt to preserve his herrings, without being chased by the majestic nationality which he worships, and treated as a felon.—*Elihu Burritt.*

Industry of Napoleon.

No industry allured him into a moment's repose—no luxuries tempted him to cease—and no success bounded his impetuous desires. Laboring with an intensity and rapidity that accomplished the work of days in hours, he nevertheless seemed crowded to the very limit of inhuman capacity by the vast plans and endless projects that asked and received his attention. In the cabinet he astonished every one by his striking thoughts and indefatigable industry. The forms and ceremonies of court could not keep his mind, hardly for an hour, from the labor which he seemed to covet. He allowed himself usually but four or five hours rest, and during his campaign, exhibited the same almost miraculous activity of mind. He would dictate to one set of secretaries all day, and after he had tried them out, call for a second, and keep them on the stretch all night, snatching but a brief repose during the whole time. His common practice was to rise at two in the morning, and dictate to his secretaries for two hours, then devote two hours more to thought alone, then he would take a warm bath and dress for the day. But in a pressure of business this division of labor and rest was scattered to the winds, and he would work all night. With his night gown wrapped around him, and a silk handkerchief tied about his head, he would walk backwards and forwards in his apartment from dark till daylight, dictating to Caulincourt, or Duroc, or D'Albe, his chief secretary, in his impetuous manner, which required the highest exertion to keep pace with; while Rostan, his faithful Mameluke, whom he brought from Egypt, was up also, bringing from time to time, a strong cup of coffee to refresh him.—Sometimes at midnight, when all was still, this restless spirit would call out, "Call D'Albe! let every one arise!" and then commenced working, allowing himself no intermission or repose till sunrise. He has been known to dictate to three secretaries at the same time, so rapid were the movements of his mind, and yet so perfectly under his control.—He never deferred business for an hour, but did on the spot what then claimed his attention. Nothing but the most ironlike constitution could have withstood these tremendous strains upon it.—*Headley.*

Important Reform.

The Herkimer Convention of New York adopted the following resolves.
"Resolved, That a decentralization of the power of the federal government is indispensable to the purity of our elections and the success of our institutions, and we therefore heartily approve of the proposition made and adopted in the Senate of this State, on the 25th day of Oct., 1847, for an amendment of the Constitution of the U. States, which shall authorize Congress
1st. To provide by law, that any of the officers of the United States for any State or Territory, or for any subdivision or portion thereof, shall be elected by the electors of such State or Territory, or some subdivision thereof, and to prescribe the manner of such election.
2d. To prescribe by law the duration of the official terms of all officers of the U. States, the duration of whose official terms is not fixed by the constitution: the cases in which any officer may be suspended or removed from office before the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed;—the officer or tribunal by which, and the manner in which such suspension or removal shall be made, and the manner of

filling any vacancy occasioned by such suspension or removal."

Slave Case at Washington.

Our readers will recollect the case of a Slave mother and her daughters, sold some time since, at Washington city, to satisfy a claim of the National Government. It was stated at the time that some humane individuals had purchased the slaves at auction, and given them their liberty. The following extract from a letter written by a gentleman of Washington explains the case fully; and, although not designed for publication, we transfer it to our columns, as it will no doubt interest our readers. The letter explains itself, and was sent as a circular to some friends, to procure funds to aid in the liberation of one of the slaves alluded to. After some introductory remarks, the writer continues as follows:—*Mercer Lum.*

"Elizabeth Herbert, the mother, and Caroline, her daughter, belonged to George Miller, of this city, served him faithfully, and were well treated by him while he had the means. In the latter period of his life, he had difficulties with his family, and forsook and was forsaken by them. As he advanced in years, his infirmities increased, and he became unable to labor, much reduced in circumstances, and finally bed-ridden. In this condition, forsaken by his family, these negroes took him to the best house they could obtain,—nursed and tended him as a mother would a sick child; for he was wholly unable to sit up,—chiefly if not entirely, ministered to his support, supplying him with medicines and what little luxuries they could procure,—humored his every whim,—faithfully ministered to all his wants till life's lamp ceased to burn.—Touched by their conduct, he determined to confer on them the only boon in his power, and one they had richly earned: and on consultation with one of our best and kindest citizens, resolved to execute a deed manumitting them, and he did so. He survived this act for some time, and when after his death, an attempt was made to record this deed, it was found that the six months in which the law requires such instruments to be recorded, had elapsed. The son of Miller became administrator of the estate, and though aware of the execution of said deed claimed these women as his father's property. Generous and noble hearted lawyers promptly stood forth and, not hoping reward, manfully battled for these hapless ones. The circuit court and jury decided that the master's intention being clearly shown in the deed, it could be recorded and the negroes were entitled to freedom. The son appealed to the United States Supreme court, which in substance decided that this deed being strictly a legal instrument, and not attended by the equities attaching to an ordinary deed of purchase, it could not be recorded after the lapse of the six months allowed by law, and was therefore invalid; and remanded the case to the circuit court, for proceeding according to this decision." The negroes thus being given up to the son, he put them in the negro dealer's pen, in this city, to be sold. The District Attorney having had his feelings enlisted, with many others, in behalf of these unfortunate, determined to examine the court records, if happily an unsatisfied judgment could be found against Miller's estate; and on enquiry, learnt that, in 1824, I think, the U. S. had obtained judgement against the son, for moneys advanced on an mail contract in which he was in some way mixed up as security, and which had not been executed. Accordingly he had an execution issued, under which they were seized and put in jail for safe keeping. After every other means had failed, they were advertised and sold under this judgement; and an individual of this city, influenced by his own feelings, and at the request of the District Attorney, bought the mother for two hundred and ten, and the daughter for three hundred and fifty-five dollars, the negro traders having bid them up to these prices.

The understanding was that he should raise the money to pay for the former, and certain others that to pay for the daughter, when both should be free.—Through your kind assistance and that of a few other friends, the mother has been paid for, and received her certificate of freedom, and a happier creature does not live. The only drawback on this happiness is that her daughter is not free. The gentleman who took in hand the daughter's case, and paid for her, became dissatisfied with the transaction, and resolved to sell her, even to the slave trader, unless he could otherwise instantly dispose of her. Before taking this course, however, he called on the person who had disposed of the mother, and he, as a matter of principle, and that two beings so devotedly attached to each other as

mother and child could be, should not be separated, gave his note for the whole amount, (\$855) payable in ninety days, one third of which time has now elapsed. Encouraged by your past kindness, that individual again invokes your kind and liberal assistance, and thus submits the case.

Slave State and Free State Presidents?

When Mr Polk's term shall have expired, it will be 60 years since the office of President was filled, and 47 years 11 months of that time will it have been filled by a slaveholder, or man from the slaveholding States; and but 12 years and 1 month by non-slaveholders, or men from the free States. Five times have slaveholders been re-elected to that office,—non-slaveholders, never! A very large majority of the higher civil and military officers of the government, has ever been held by gentlemen belonging to the slaveholding States. No less than 36 years of the Presidency have been given to the South,—aye to Virginia alone! To the Western slave States, 12 years of the Presidency have been assigned; and 12 years to the free States of the North, while but one month has the Presidential Chair been filled by a citizen of the free West!

In 1840, the free States polled 1,706,378 votes for Presidential elections, while the South, exclusive of South Carolina, whose electors were chosen by the Legislature of that State, polled but 693,115 votes, or but a trifle more than one third as many as the free States. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana polled 877,183 votes, being within less than 15,000 of as many votes as the entire south cast, and yet with the exception of Gen. Harrison's one month, neither of them ever had a President in the person of one of their citizens, and expecting the present Vice President, I think they never had a Vice President. New York and Pennsylvania polled, in 1840, 726,036 votes, and New York has had the Presidency 4 years only.—*True Democrat.*

Some Facts.

Looking over some calculations on the Census of 1840, we found the results:

States.	For every hundred whites—South
Carolina has	145
Mississippi	100
Florida	62
Alabama	75
Georgia	69
Virginia	66
North Carolina	50
Kentucky	31
Tennessee	28
Maryland	28
Arkansas	26
Missouri	18

The whole slave States Number 55 Ky. Ex.

Thirtieth Congress.

SENATE.—The new Senate will comprise 55 members, without including the two who may shortly be expected from Wisconsin. Of the whole number, 52 are already elected; and of these, 20 are Whigs and 32 Democrats. There are six vacancies viz: 2 in Iowa, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in Georgia, 1 in Alabama, and 1 in Texas. Whigs will be elected in Tennessee and Georgia, Democrats in Alabama and Texas, and probably two Democrats in Iowa, the Legislature of which State is now said to be Democratic.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Whole number of members, 228. At the date of the last apportionment it was 223; but there have since been added, 1 from Florida, 2 from Texas, and 2 from Iowa.—The States are ranged according to the dates of the election.

The Journal of Commerce says of Mr. Hale, our Liberty Senator: "We have classed him as a Whig, though we are not sure he would class himself so." Mr. Tuck, the Liberty Representative from New Hampshire, is also classed with the Whigs.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—The California act of the 26th June, contains a strong article against the introduction of slaves into that territory. The editor says that the population are one hundred to one against it, and that the warmest advocates, after a residence of one year, become the strongest opponents of slave labor.

An Odd Fellow's lodge has been opened in the city of Mexico. "Friendship, love and truth" entered the country with our army.

DANGEROUS FAUCE.—At Pittsburgh, a few days since, a man offered a lighter-colored one of the elephants at the menagerie. The elephant acknowledged his politeness with a wipe over the side that set him half across the arena.

From the People's Journal. The Holy Land. BY MISS HARRIET MARTINEAU.

IV.—JERUSALEM—THE MORNING WALK.

There is little pleasure in visiting the places within the walls of Jerusalem which are reported by the monks to be the scene of the acts and sufferings of Christ. There is no certainty about these; and the spots regarding which there can be no mistake, are so interesting, that the mind and heart of the traveller turn away from such as may be fabulous. About the site of the temple, there is no doubt; and beyond the walls one meets at every turn assurance of being where Christ walked and taught, and where the great events of Jewish history took place.— Let us go over what I found in one ramble; and then my reader will see what it must be to take walks in the neighborhood of Jerusalem.

Leaving the city by the D-thlehen gate, we descended into the valley of Gihon, or Gehenna. Here there are many tombs cut in the rock, with entrances like doorways. When I speak of Bethany, I shall have occasion to describe the tombs of the Jews. It was in this valley, close by the fountain of Silon, that, in the days of Jewish idolatry, children passed through the fire, in honor of Moloch. This is the place called Tophet in Scripture, fit to be spoken of as it was, as an image of hell. Here, in this place of corruption and cruelty, where forms preyed on living bodies, and worms preyed on the dead—here was the imagery of terror—the worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched. The scene is very different now. The slopes are terraced, that the winter rains may not wash away the soil; and these terraces were to-day green with springing wheat; and the spreading olive, and fig trees cast their shadows on the rich, though stony soil. Streams were led from the pool of Silon among the fields and gardens; and all looked cool and fresh in the once hellish spot. On the top of the opposite hill was the Field of Blood—the field bought as a burial place for strangers, by the priests to whom Judas returned his bribe. For the burial of strangers, it was used in subsequent ages; for pilgrims who died at the Holy City were laid there. It is now no longer enclosed; but a channel-house marks the spot.

The pools all round Jerusalem are beautiful; the cool arching roof of some, the weed tufted sides and clear waters of all, are delicious. The pool of Silon is still pretty—though less so, no doubt, than when the blind man went to wash there, opened his eyes on its sacred stream. The fountain of Silon is more beautiful than the pool. It lies deep in a cave, and must be reached by broad steps which wind down in the shadow. A woman sat to-day, in the dim light of reflected sunshine, washing linen in the pool. Here it was that in days of old the priest came down with his golden pitcher to draw water for the temple service; and thither it was that the thought of Milton came, when he sang of—

"Silon's brook that flowed Fast by the oracle of God."

We were now in the valley of Jehoshaphat; and we crossed the bottom of it, where the brook Kedron must run when it runs at all; but it seems to be now merely a winter torrent, and never to have been a constant stream. When we had ascended the opposite side of the valley, we were on the Mount of Olives. The ascent was steep—now among tombs, and now past fields of waving barley, flecked with the shade of olive trees.— As we ascended, the opposite hill seemed to rise, and the city to spread. Two horsemen in the valley below, and a woman with a burden on her head, mounting to the city by a path up Moriah, looked so surprisingly small as to prove the grandeur of the scenery. Hereabouts it was, as it is said, and may reasonably be believed, that Jesus mourned over Jerusalem, and told his followers what would become of the noble city which here rose upon their view, crowning the sacred mount, and shining clear against the cloudless sky. Dwellers in our climate cannot conceive of such a sight as Jerusalem, seen from the summit of the Mount of Olives. The Moab mountains, over towards the Dead Sea, are dressed in the softest hues of purple, lilac, and grey. The hill country to the north is almost gaudy with its contrasts of color its white or grey stones, red soil, and crops of vivid green. But the city is the glory—aloft on the steep—its long lines of wall clearly defining it to the sight, and every minaret and cupola, and almost every stone marked out by the brilliant sunshine against the deep blue sky. In the spaces unbuild on within the walls, are tufts of verdure; and cypresses spring here and there from some convent garden. The green lawns of the Mosque of Omar are spread out small before the eye, with their groups of tiny gay moving people. If it is now so glorious a place to the eye, what must it have been in the days of its pride!— Yet in this day, when every one looked for the exulting blessing, "Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy

palaces?"—there came instead, the lamentation over Jerusalem, that killed the prophets and stoned the messengers of Jehovah, and whose house must be therefore left desolate.

The disciples, looking from hence upon the strength of the walls, the massiveness of the temple buildings, then springing 480 feet from the bed of the brook below, and the depth and ruggedness of the ravines surrounding the city on three sides, might well ask when those things should be, and how they should be accomplished. On the fourth side, the north, where there is no ravine, the Roman army was encamped. We could now see the rising ground, once covered with the Roman tents, but today with corn fields and olive grounds. The Romans encamped one legion on the Mount of Olives; but it could not do any harm to the city; and the only available point of attack—the north side—was guarded by a moat and three walls. The siege was long; so long that men's hearts failed them for fear, and at least one famished woman ate her own child; and at last the city was taken and nearly destroyed; and of the temple, not one stone was left upon another. Now we were in the midst of these scenes to-day! We stood where the doom was pronounced; below us was the camp of the single legion I have mentioned; opposite was the humbled city; with the site of the temple courts and over to the north was the camp of the enemy. Here was the whole scene of that "great tribulation, such as was not known from the beginning of the world!"

From the summit of Olivet, we went down to the scene of that other tribulation—that anguish of mind which had perhaps never been surpassed from the beginning of the world. "When Jesus had spoken these words" (his words of cheer after the last supper,) "he went forth," we were told, "with his disciples over the brook Kedron, where was a garden." The garden we entered to-day from the other direction, and left it by crossing the bed of the brook. It is a dreary place now, very unlike what it must have been when "Jesus oftimes resorted thither with his disciples." It is a plot of ground on a slope above the brook, enclosed with fences of loose stones, and occupied by eight extremely old olive trees—the oldest, I should think, that we saw in all our travels. I do not mean that they could have been growing in the days of Christ. That is supposed to be impossible; though I never could learn what is the greatest age known to be obtained by the olive tree. The roots of these were supported by little terraces of stones, that neither trees nor soil might be washed down the slope by the winter torrents. But little remains of these once fine trees but hollow trunks and a few straggling branches. It is with the mind's eye that we must see the filling up of this garden enclosure, when Jesus oft-times resorted thither—its orchard of figs, pomegranate, and olive trees, and the grass or young springing corn under foot. From every part of it the approach of Judas and his party must have been visible. By their lanterns, and torches, and weapons, gleaming in the light, they must have been seen descending the hill from the city gate. The sleeping disciples may not have heeded the lights and footsteps of the multitude; but step by step as it wound down the steep, and then crossing the brook, and turned up to the garden, the victim knew that the hour of his fate drew on.

By the way the crowd came down, we now ascended towards the city, turning aside, however, to skirt the north wall, instead of returning home through the streets. Not to mention now other things that we saw, we noted much connected with the siege: the nature of the ground—favorable for the encampment of an army, and the shallow moat under the walls, where the Romans brought two great wooden towers on wheels, that the men in the towers might fight on a level with those on the walls, and throw missiles into the town. This scene of conflict is very quiet now. A crop of barley was ripening under the very walls; and an Arab, with a soft, mild countenance, was filling his water skins at the pool, called the sheep pool, near the Damascus gate. The proud Roman and despairing Jew were not more unlike each other than this Arab, with his pathetic face, was unlike them both. As he stooped under the dim arches of the rock, and his red cap came into contrast with the dark grey of the still water below, and the green of the dangling weeds over his head, our throats were recalled to our own day, and to a sense of the beauty we meet in every nook and corner of the Holy Land.

From this ramble, my readers may see something of what it is to take walks in the neighborhood of Jerusalem.

The American Freeman publishes a letter from a missionary in Canada, which says:

"For encouragement, we wish our friends generally to know that there never has been such a time as the present in this province. More, by at least two thirds, have broken away from slavery this year than any former year. Our section literally swarms with those who have come within a few months."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, December 25.

Liberty Nominations.

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

State Anti-Slavery Society.

The Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Ann Arbor on the first Thursday in February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. unless a session be called the evening previous by the President of the Society. The State Temperance Society meets in the same place the Tuesday preceding.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the State Society, it is expected a political convention of the Liberty party will be held for the nomination of Electors of President and Vice President, and for the transaction of other business.

THEODORE POSTER, Sec.

New Subscribers.

Are we not to have more new subscribers? Our terms are liberal; and now is the most favorable time to commence, to get the entire Congressional news. Will not our friends bestir themselves, and send us at least one new subscriber from every Post Office?

The President's Message.

The Message opens with the usual sop to the national vanity—glorification of our "admirable system"—"the people the only sovereigns"—"civil and religious freedom"—"capable of self-government," and other flourishes of this character, repeated in well rounded periods annually in legislative messages, and daily through the daily papers. They do no good, but they render Americans inordinately conceited in their own eyes, and very ridiculous in the eyes of other nations.

Mr. Polk then recapitulates the causes of the war, restating, of course, the former falsehood, that Mexico commenced it "by shedding the blood of our own citizens upon our own soil." This falsehood he sticks to with great perseverance throughout the message, and thence derives his conclusions that the war is a just, honorable, proper and necessary one on our part.

But Mr. Polk congratulates himself that the assertion that the war existed by the act of Mexico, was sanctioned by Congress with "great unanimity"—only two Senators and fourteen Representatives voting against it. Not only so, but this vast majority also voted supplies for its prosecution. Ah! Here is where the President has the opponents of the war! If it was unnecessary and unjust, and commenced by Mr. Polk, why say the contrary, and vote supplies for it? Just read what Mr. Clay said on this subject in his Lexington Speech.

"I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, after struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But, I must say, that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face.— Almost idolizing truth, as I do, I never, never, could have voted for that bill."

We wonder how Senator Woodbridge, who has been talked of for Vice President, and the great mass of Whig members will receive a rebuke so just and terrible, and coming from so high a source? Here was the great error of the war, in supporting it at all: but they have since with their adversaries in glorifying and sustaining it.

After two oratorical paragraphs praising the army and lamenting the dead who have fallen in his war, Mr. Polk gives a history of his attempts at negotiation through Commissioner Trist. They were unsuccessful. Why? Because Mr. Polk asked so much "indemnity" that Mexico would not pay it. It is worth while to notice the difference in the offers of the two powers. Mr. Polk demanded New Mexico, both Californias, the Rio Grande as a boundary, (which last would take a large slice of Mexican territory,) and the right of way for a Canal or Railroad through the isthmus of Tehuantepec.— A very modest demand on the part of Mr. Polk, embracing, we suppose, somewhere from a third to a half of the Mexican domains. He proposed to sweeten the cession, however, by giving Mexico as much boot in money as might be deemed reasonable. This, be it remembered, was Mr. Polk's ultimatum. Mexico must give up a third of her territory or fight.

What did the Mexican Commissioners propose? The Nueces as a boundary; indemnity to Mexican citizens for losses by the war; the right of collecting the Mexican Tariff on imports of those who had paid duties to U. S. officers; and the cession, for a sum of money, of so much of Upper California as lies north of 37 degrees of latitude. Mr. Polk, of course, would not accept of terms, which, however right, in themselves, when granted by him, would be a virtual acknowledgment that he had been in the wrong.

Mr. Polk is sorry Mexico was so stupid as to refuse, while the provinces he demanded were worth so little to her,

and are so handy, than Yankees say, to us. Mexico can't govern them much—the people could not take care of themselves, if they should try; if any foreign nation should interfere, we should be bound to fight them off the continent; and then "their resources would be developed" so beautifully under our government—who can doubt it! Besides, our whalers wish to use the California harbors; and there are only a few people in the Californias and New Mexico; we could keep off the Indians better than the Mexican government, and actually release Mexican captives now held by them, "and restore them to their families and friends!" How foolish in that nation to refuse to yield to such satisfactory reasons! So Mr. Polk thought, & hostilities recommenced.

The history of this negotiation shows exactly what we are fighting for—MORE LAND! Mr. Polk asked nothing but land of Mexico; and he undoubtedly agrees with Senator Cass, that "we want more room;" and he is for getting it immediately by annexing these three provinces to our Union, under territorial governments. These provinces, he tells us, ought "NEVER TO BE SURRENDERED." We think the President's suggestion sensible. If we are to have territory at all events, (and who can now doubt it?) the annexation should be completed at once. The sooner the better. Let us take from Mexico what we want, and be satisfied.

But Mr. Polk does not wish to annihilate the national existence of Mexico.— Not at all. He is for taking a part of the country, at a time. In this, too, he is wise. Were we to swallow at once so great an empire, it might not set well on our national stomach. It might prove a nutritious surfeit. But we could easily swallow her at two or three meals, taking one now, and one or two more twenty or thirty years hence, after the first had been thoroughly digested. A great and permanent empire should grow gradually, that it may become consolidated and harmonized in its character. Mr. Polk has learned this historical lesson, and hence his anxiety to get a peace ceding these provinces to us. If he cannot get one in any other way, he proposes to follow the example of the English in their East Indian conquests—conquer a country, set up a new government friendly to themselves, whose power they will guarantee, and then make with THAT government a treaty confirming to themselves whatsoever they wish. Mr. Polk evidently understands the arts of diplomacy as well as war.

The President justifies himself for the policy pursued by the armies of paying for every thing they had of the Mexicans. He was opposed to this, after trying it, and wrote to both Scott and Taylor to stop the practice, and rob the Mexicans of whatever they wanted; but those Generals refused to do so for two good reasons: it would make all the Mexicans raving mad; and would most likely result in their own starvation.

The President is urgent in recommending that contributions in every form should be levied upon the Mexicans, and they be made to feel acutely the calamities of war. But we very much doubt whether such a course will hasten the attainment of that peace which Mr. Polk seeks so earnestly. The tendency of it would be decidedly the reverse. Multitudes of the rich and middling classes, who are now peaceably disposed, upon being robbed of a quarter or a half of their property, would be willing to sacrifice the remainder, if they could but get vengeance on their tyrants. Implacable hatred to his country's oppressors would be the feeling of every Mexican heart.

Mr. Polk, of course, wants Congress should furnish him with more regular troops, more volunteers, and power to accept of the services of as many as he may wish to call out in future. All of which Congress will probably do.

But war is expensive. It costs cash as well as blood. The public revenue expended for the year ending June 30, was \$9,491,177 dollars. Rather a large increase on the moderate times of John Quincy Adams! Mr. Polk says if the war be not concluded, he shall want for the year ending next June, \$58,615,600. This would amount to about three dollars apiece to every person in the nation, or fifteen dollars to every family. Add to this the State, County, Town, Highway and School taxes, and it will be found that the people pay about one twelfth, or more, of all they earn for their excellent government. As a general thing, too, they pay the national tax peaceably and willingly. The principal reason for this is, that a very great portion of it, through the tariff, is paid comes by the poor and ignorant, when they do not know it. The amount chiefly out of Labor. If the expenses of the war were raised entirely by direct tax on People, it would be stopped in thirty days.

Our national debt, Dec. 1, was \$45,000,000, to which the President proposes for this year to add \$18,500,000, more, making \$63,500,000. To swell this, the unpaid future expenses of the war will be added, together with a pension list now first recommended by the President, which will probably extend through 20 years to come. Through this and

various other channels, unnumbered millions will be paid for this war by this generation, or by posterity: and thus God executes his judgment on nations of conquerors, by permitting countless curses to follow in the direct line of their national transgressions of the laws of justice and benevolence. They that take the sword shall perish by it directly, or feel more remotely its bitter effects.— War and Taxation go hand in hand.— Thus Mr. Polk is urgent to have Tea and Coffee taxed. He assures us a tariff on those articles would save his borrowing every year Three Millions of dollars!— This tax would fall heaviest on the farmers and mechanics of the Free States—a considerable part of whom elevated Mr. Polk to the Presidency, and have sustained his war.

We have not room to notice in detail the other suggestions of the President on national matters. Quite a number of them strike us favorably, as judicious and important. It will be noticed that he again urges payment to Spain for distribution to claimants in "the Amistad case." Whether he wants an appropriation for the value of the vessel, or the slaves, or for both, does not appear. He does not seem disposed to particularize, but tells us that the amount asked is "inconsiderable," and the Spanish Slaveholding claimants, through their government, will be madmen's they get it and continue to tease us, and they are very troublesome just now! We rather expect Congress will make this "inconsiderable" appropriation, as Mr. Polk has requested.

On the whole, we regard the Message as a plain, straightforward document, justifying the war, and pointing out the mode in which Mr. Polk intends to manage it, and the objects for which he is fighting. If the Whigs, who have a majority in the House, wish to take any stand against the continuance, policy, or objects of the war, this message affords them a fair opportunity. But we do not expect any such stand will now be successfully taken. The popular voice will be heard, shouting "More Territory;" and no considerations of justice, economy or prudence will stand in the way of the popular will in attaining it. The most the philosopher or philanthropist can hope is, that despite the wickedness of man, some permanent benefits may result to the human race from these acts of national outrage, injustice and violence.

The Barnburners.

The split in the Democratic party of New York, by which they lost the recent election, was a serious one. It bid fair to defeat the Presidential nomination of the party. For New York has 36 Electoral votes, and against these no candidate could well expect an election by the people. And these 36 votes are dependent on the Democrats obtaining a popular majority in the State. This has always been small. The popularity of Silas Wright in 1844 only brought it up to about 5000 for the Presidential ticket.— If then, with their whole party united, they could barely expect to carry the State, and thus save the Presidency, without union nothing but utter defeat could await them. Hence, notwithstanding the great and hitherto increasing bitterness of feeling between the two sections, we have been aware that the most strenuous efforts for a compromise, temporary or permanent, would be made.

The first proposal we have noticed is that made by Theodore Sedgwick, a Barnburner, though the N. Y. Evening Post. He thinks the whole Democracy should inscribe on their banner:—

Support of the War; California and San Francisco; Free Trade; A President pledged to leave the Slavery Question to the decision of Congress.

So here is to be an attempt to dodge the question of the extension of Slavery. The President is to LEAVE it to the decision of Congress. That is, he will neither say or do any thing on the subject, but let Congress do whatsoever it will without any interposition from him. He will therefore be pledged not to veto a bill establishing or permitting Slavery in the newly acquired territory.

A single glance is enough to show that this compromise is all on the side of the Slaveholders. Accordingly, the most proslavery papers of the party will doubtless agree to it. The Detroit Free Press, which goes for any thing that will help the party, and is a strong Cass paper, endorses the project most heartily. We presume it would not be at all disagreeable to a candidate like Cass, as it would relieve him from the necessity of constant wiggling and turning between the North and the South, or of attempting to wear two faces on this question at once.

The Barnburners, by adhering to their position against the extension of Slavery, can bring up the whole northern portion of the party to that stand, and thereby cause a disruption with the Southern portion. But we scarcely expect such a degree of determination from the leaders of that section, against all the appliances that will be used to seduce them from that position.

Washington's Messages.

The eight annual messages of Gen. Washington fill about thirty octavo pages, and are just about the length of one of Mr. Polk's. There was less need of long messages in those primitive days of the Republic. But the length of the messages of the Presidents and of the Governors of the States is rather an advantage to the people than otherwise.— They are the only summaries of National and State affairs which are read by all the people; and through them a vast amount of important political information is obtained by multitudes who do not get it from other sources.

But short as the Messages of Washington are, they develop very clearly the leading characteristics of his mind.— Profound Veneration, great Firmness, rigid Conscientiousness, and great exactitude in matters of detail are every where conspicuous. There seems to have been nothing radical about him. He acquired a fortune by good judgment in the purchase of wild lands; and settled down as an old fashioned, very respectable Virginia gentleman. He held a regular plantation of Slaves which he managed with great exactness; and like other Virginia gentlemen, when his slaves run away he sent agents after them to catch them. Had he lived in modern times, he would probably have been only a very benevolent Colonizationist, or, at least, an advocate of gradual emancipation.— Had all the prominent minds of the Revolution been like his, no Revolution would have taken place. Still the conservative traits he so largely possessed just fitted him to establish and successfully maintain the Federal government when in its infancy. His administration, in respect to foreign affairs, was wise and judicious. He strongly advocated the policy of neutrality in European quarrels, and it has been the settled policy of the nation ever since, and has been of eminent service to us as a people.

But a conservative turn of mind often leads to the cherishing of serious errors, provided they be fully sanctioned by ancient usages. The influence of Washington's wisdom and good sense has always been quoted as a support of the policy of keeping up extensive and costly preparations for war. He urges military and naval preparations on Congress in nearly every message; and he considered a state of profound peace the best time to prepare for war; and the longer peace continued the more attention should be paid to military matters, lest people should forget how to fight.

He recommended a system of general fortification of all the principal places on the coast and frontiers; and the plan has been carried out by his successors, and hundreds of millions thereon wasted.— He recommended the formation of a navy; and his plan of organizing the militia seems to have included their establishment as a permanent national army, to be kept in instant readiness for service, and annually and efficiently trained. Indeed, he considered that without an ample preparation for war, a nation would not well secure respect and consideration abroad. Hence, he also recommended the establishment of a National Military Academy, for the purpose of perpetuating "an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies." Thus this scion of National Aristocracy has been engrafted upon our republican institutions, and will doubtless be perpetuated to a future generation.

Second Congressional District.

We have before us the official returns of the election in the Second Congressional District. The figures read thus:

Table with columns: Representative in Congress, Votes, and Names of Candidates (Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Branch, Cass, Calhoun, Eaton, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Ottawa, St. Joseph, Van Buren).

By footing them, it will be seen that 273 of what are here classed as "scattering" votes, were designed in good faith for Mr. Denison, and added to the regular tickets, make an aggregate of 763 Liberty votes in the District. How this will compare with the vote for Governor in these counties we know not: but as the vote for Hussey in this District last year was 1127, it is evident that 359 Liberty men either staid at home, or voted for some other candidates. This result of the election, lamentable as it is for the cause of freedom, confirms the truth of our statement made previous to the election, that although some Liberty men might be seduced from the support of their worthy candidate, by Whig devices, yet enough could not be had by an

avowed pro-slavery Whig like Gordon to secure his election. This is true of the whole State; and Whigs who are disposed to fish for Liberty votes may learn a lesson from Mr. Gordon's repeated defeats. The vote of the District last year was, for Bradley, 9,515; for Gordon, 8,678; for Hussey, 1,127; Scattering, 34.

The Phrenological Journal.

We have read this work with much attention for the year past, and we will say a word about its character.

We do not agree with all the views advanced in it; its representations sometimes border on extravagance; and its propensities often need much and important qualification. But, as an original, radical work of inquiry into the great principles of human nature, as ascertained through their developments, mental and physical, it surpasses any work we have ever read. The writer has an extraordinary faculty of starting new general propositions of all kinds, and relating to nearly all subjects. In our reading, we have not met with a greater profusion in any author. And several times in a page we sometimes pause to ask ourselves—Is this so? It is here that the peculiarity of the work lies. No progressive student of human character, can read it without interest and profit.— Whether the writer be correct or not, he sets his readers to thinking. To illustrate what we mean, we will take a sentence or two at random from his article on "Signs of Character." His subject is Laughter:

"The laugh is not less expressive of character than the walk. Every one has his own way of laughing. Those who have had but right out, 'good and strong,' have lively perceptions, and also positiveness of character; for those who laugh heartily, do everything else 'with their might,' and are thorough going, efficient, and whole-souled. Whatever they are, they are FULLY, and what they are not, they are not to an equal extent. All their likes, all their dislikes, partake of the same tendency to extremes; as do, likewise, all their virtues, all their vicious tendencies. Like Jeremiah's grapes, whatever is good in them is very good, and whatever is bad is proportionally bad. Nor are they deceptive. What they are, they appear to be. In other words, secretiveness is small, and their whole character is spontaneous and sincere. They will never practice any cunning, underhand games, or snail under false colors. Indeed, they appear to be even more than they really are. Trust them."

"They will also generally be found to be good workers, for they labor just as they laugh. Nor will such be addled-brained. On the contrary, they will persevere quickly—at least evince power of mind—yet may lack discipline."

Now, in these two sentences, are no less than twenty broad distinct propositions, all predicated upon the simple fact that a man laughs in a particular manner. They may be all true, or only partly true; or some may be fully true, and others totally false. Yet here they are thrown out together as so many facts, for the correctness of which the writer appeals to the observation of every reader.

The same tendency to proposition making is seen in all Mr. Fowler's works.— It seems to be impossible for him to write a sentence without asserting something.

The Conservative classes in Politics, Religion, and Morals, who tremble at the bare questioning of ancient dogmas, will not have much interest in this Journal.— It goes for Progression in everything, and, therefore, cannot but be distasteful to them.

The work is afforded very cheap; single numbers \$1; Clubs of twenty, \$10.

The Phrenological Journal for December has come to hand. It contains a likeness and sketch of Horace Greeley, Editor of the New York Tribune. He is yet only in his 35th year, and it is but about 13 years since he started the New Yorker. Before that he worked as a journeyman printer, having served a regular apprenticeship to the trade. Greeley commenced without any powerful friends or influence to give him a start; and the power he now wields in society must be attributed mainly to his own talents and energy. It is chiefly as a ready and powerful writer that has become known to the public. His knowledge of statistics have given him a reputation with his party; but it is mainly by his advocacy of various reforms that he has secured the attachment and confidence of multitudes in most of the Free States.— Though not always the most consistent of mortals, he has made his party much trouble by his honesty and independence. His paper represents the views of the Radical portion of the Whig party, as the Courier and Enquirer does of the Conservative. Hence the incessant warfare between them.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF DEMOCRACY.—W. W. Wick, a Congressman from Indiana, said in his place upon the floor of Congress, "If Mexico were to knock at the door of this government for admission, should oppose her until she had first made slaves of her colored citizens." At a Democratic convention in Indiana, they undertook to rebuke "Federalism" by passing the following resolutions: "Resolved, That we welcome to our happy land, the inhabitant of every country, of our own color."

Constitutional Obligations.

But perhaps Dr. Brisbane may still desire answers to his question, though, on reading the remarks of Mr. Webster, he should concur in this view of them.

"Have we a moral right to swear to support a constitution which requires us to carry out the enactments of a majority, even though our own conviction should be that the enactment is an immoral one? And is this required by the Constitution of the United States?"

To the first question, we answer, No! Can any other answer be given? Have we a moral right to do wrong? Have we a moral right, then, to pledge our word or oath to do wrong? So plain is the path of duty on this subject that such questions answer themselves.

Does the Constitution, then, require those who swear to support it, "to carry out the enactments of a majority, even though their own convictions should be that the enactment is an immoral one?"

If so, it is plain no person of enlightened morality can take office under it. Every such person knows that God only is Supreme, and that it would be treason to Him to assume a position in which by oath or affirmation he would be bound to carry out what he believed to be an "immoral" enactment: for, what is an "immoral" enactment? One that is repugnant to morality; but morality is simple conformity to the laws of God. If, then, the public will in a Democracy, acting through a majority, ascertained by the forms of the Constitution, enact an immorality, in other words, non-conformity to Divine law, the only question for an accountable being to decide is, who is Supreme—God or man? The decision of this question, if he be a man of conscience, will make him a non-conformist either to the Divine Law or the Human Law. If to the latter he shows that he acknowledges the supremacy of the Creator; if to the former, he demonstrates that he is a practical, if not theoretical, Atheist.

It is, therefore, a question of the highest importance to ascertain what the Constitution does require of the office-holder. Let us take the case of a member elected to the United States House of Representatives. He is called upon to swear to support the Federal Constitution. What does the oath imply?

1st. That he will recognize, what is assumed as a general principle in the Constitution, the right of a majority, ascertained by constitutional forms, to rule. Is not this principle, as a general one, reasonable and necessary?

2. That he will not only abstain, himself, from violent measures against the Constitution, but against violent measures directed by others against it. Is not this reasonable, and enjoined by the principles of Christianity?

3. That in his official course he will confine himself to the sphere of duties assigned to the Representative by the Constitution, discharging the particular duties it imposes upon him, and using the discretionary power it vests in him, according to his own best judgment. If a man of enlightened conscience, he will inquire whether any duty repugnant to morality be positively imposed upon him, and, as one of the independent Representatives of the Sovereign People, while availing himself of the researches of others, he will decide for himself, with entire independence, regulating his acts solely by his own convictions. If he find a duty, in his deliberate judgment, positively enjoined on him by the Constitution, and yet in direct conflict with his own convictions of right, there is but one course left for him as an honest man—let him resign; for, if he swear to support that Constitution, he must become a traitor, either to God or man.

This three-fold obligation is all that is implied, so far as we can see, in an oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States. It does not bind the Representative to "carry out the enactments of a majority" against his own convictions, even though they relate merely to expediency, and not considerations of right or wrong. He is to decide on the merits of a bill for himself. If he believe it wrong, no matter what it proposes, whether peace or war, abolition or slavery, he is bound to oppose it. He may speak against it, caucus against it, try to kill it by amendment, baffle it by reference, defeat it by adjournment—in numerous ways provided by the rules of both Houses of Congress, strive to change or withstand the will of a majority. If it pass one House, he may, by expostulation with his friends in the other, continue his war upon it. Through all its stages, up to the moment when it receives the signature of the President, he may wage war against it. When it has become a law, he may still denounce it, steadfastly oppose every subsequent measure intended or necessary to carry it into effect, and, at the proper time, bring in a bill for its repeal. He may do all this, and yet violate neither the letter nor spirit of the Constitution; for his oath of office does not bind him "to carry out the enactments of a majority," if it did, he would cease to be a free man, and Congress would no longer be a deliberative, free assembly. His single duty, under this aspect of the case is, submission to the enactment when it becomes law; but this is the duty of

the Citizen as well as the Representative—a duty enjoined by reason and religion; unless indeed the circumstances are such as to justify a revolution, the right of which no government recognizes, though it is claimed by communities of men, in the last resort, on grounds of which the Supreme Ruler of Nations alone can judge.

We have dwelt upon the case of the Representative. Take that of the President of the United States. Both Houses pass a bill, by greater or less majorities. No matter if unanimously, the Constitution itself confers on the President the power to sign it, or veto it, just as he may "approve" or disapprove; that is, it gives him express power to prevent the enactment of a majority from being carried out. But should two thirds of each House take up the rejected bill and pass it, it becomes a law, and the President is bound to see "the laws faithfully executed." Suppose it be his deliberate, deep conviction that it is "immoral," what shall he do? He is bound by his allegiance to the Constitution, to carry it out, and by his allegiance to a Higher Power, to have nothing to do with carrying it out. Now, if this were the sole alternative presented—if he could do nothing else than fulfil his oath and disobey the Supreme Ruler, or violate his oath and obey the Supreme Ruler, the inference is inevitable—he ought never to have taken office as President of the United States, on such a condition, and no man of enlightened conscience can do so—for no such man will place himself in a position where he must sin one way or the other, committing either perjury or some other immorality. But this is not the sole alternative. He may resign, and thus save his honor and his conscience—show at once his devotion to the order of society and the requirements of his Maker.—He accepted office, and swore to support the Constitution of the United States, because he believed it imposed no duty upon any department of Government repugnant to morality, and it was no fair to presume that two-thirds of the members of each House of Congress would ever unite to pass an immoral enactment. Unexpectedly, they have done so; and now, having no constitutional right to defeat their will, and no moral right to participate in the responsibility of such enactment, he does what any honorable Senator, believing in the right of instruction, does, when his instructions are repugnant to his convictions of right—he resigns.—Whatever extravagances men may utter about the obligations of the oath of office, they will not say that it binds a man to continue in office longer than he can do so with a good conscience.—Era.

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essary to cut his way through them with what force he had left. In killed and missing he has lost 14 men, besides several who have been brought in badly wounded—one has had his arm amputated since.

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more that Mr. Colquett will resign his seat in the Senate soon. On motion of Mr. Mangum, the election of the remaining members of the Committees was postponed until to-morrow. Adjourned.

The following are some of the principal Standing Committees of the House of Representatives. Ways and Means—Vinton, Toombs, McKay, Hudson, Gen. S. Houston, Morehead, Pollock, Hubbard, Nicholas.

Foreign Affairs—Truman Smith, Hilliard, C. J. Ingersoll, Marsh, Pendleton, Duer, McClelland, Daniel Duncan.

Military Affairs—Botts, Bart, Wilson, Haralson, Dicke, Boyd, Marvin, Harskell, Fisher.

Naval Affairs—Thos. Butler King, Isaac T. Holmes, Schenck, White, Day, Levin, Stanton, Tuck.

Judiciary—Joseph R. Ingersoll, Ashmun, Pettit, Nathan K. Hall, Lumpkin, Dixon, French, Taylor, Mead.

Post Office and Post Roads—Gogging, Root, Charles Brown, John Phelps, Eubree, George W. Jones, Lincoln, Kaufman.

Commerce—Hunt, Grinnell, Simpson, Hampton, Thibodeaux, Wentworth, Gregory, Atkins, Bingham.

Public Lands—Collamer, Stephens, McClernand, Garett, Duncan, Broadhead, Putnam, Jamison, Alexander Evans, W. R. W. Cobb.

Manufactures—Andrew Stewart, Abbott, Woodward, John W. Houston, Edsall, Sherrill, Wm. G. Brown, Crisfield, James H. Johnson.

The following are the names of the Chairmen of Committees not before given: Claims—John A. Rockwell.

Revolutionary Claims—D. G. King. Private Land Claims—Gayle. Agriculture—Hugh White.

Elections—Richard Thompson. Indian Affairs—Gentry. Public Expenditures—Clingman.

Territories—C. B. Smith. Revolutionary Pensions—Cooke. Invalid Pensions—Nes.

Roads and Canals—Schenck. Patents—Fordly or Wardly.

We have received the first number of the "Bureau Advocate," published in Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois. The paper presents a fair appearance.

The publisher has adopted a very ingenious mode of getting his editorials without any expense. He divides one page into three parts, and gives up the control of each portion respectively to a committee of Whigs, Democrats and Liberty men, each of whom, insert, in their columns, whatever they please. In this way the reader can keep along with the politics of the three parties, having the merits of each presented weekly by its own advocates.

The plan has the charm of novelty, but we apprehend that the old fashioned method in the end will be found decidedly the best.

IN IRELAND there are 123 miles of railroad completed, and 164 miles in the course of construction. Acts of incorporation have been obtained for 2,623 miles.

Railroads are progressing rapidly in Russia. The St. Petersburg and Moscow, it is expected will be completed next autumn. Besides numerous peasants and other workmen, no fewer than 50,000 soldiers are now employed in the construction of the line. Orders have been given for the construction of a railroad from Warsaw to Moscow.

The North Adams Iron Company make about forty tons of best pig iron per week, which is of a very superior quality. It is used almost exclusively by government contractors, in the manufacture of grape and canister shot.

IRON FENCES.—Iron wire is now used in the construction of fences, and the Westminster (Md.) Carolinian gives the following description of the manner in which it is adapted to this purpose:—"The posts are about one half the ordinary size, platted firmly at the distance of ten feet apart, with nine strands of wire drawn tightly through a half-inch auger hole, and tightly plugged at each hole; and the wire is of the size of that used for the handle of the Yankee bucket, and to combine them more firm, wire of a lighter description is wound through the middle, which prevents the hogs from separating them and creeping through.—The whole expense of this fence does not exceed twenty-five cents per panel of ten feet; and for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed by any thing in timber."

A gentleman from Chester informs us that Mr. Joseph Robinson, of that town, has an apple orchard planted and raised by himself, covering but two acres of land, the product of which this year is nine hundred bushels, exclusive of a second picking of inferior quality. Mr. Robinson has sold four hundred bushels for cash down, at \$1 per bushel—reserving five hundred bushels for future sale. The entire income this year will not be below \$1000, and all at far less labor than is bestowed upon a small farm.—Concord Paper.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—Gen. Lane, in one of his official despatches, thus describes one of those pleasant scenes which Anglo-Saxonism is enacting in Mexico, to fulfill its "manifest destiny." We think the Rev. Mr. Headley need not go back to the times of the good pastor Arnold to find fit subjects for his pen. The General says:

"Now ensued one of the most beautiful sights conceivable. Every gun was served with the utmost rapidity; and the crash of the walls and roofs of houses when struck by our shot and shells, was mingled with the roar of our artillery.—The bright light of the moon enabled us to direct our shots to the most thickly populated parts of the town."

The Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company have just completed thirteen miles of new track, relaying it with iron weighing sixty pounds to the yard. Over this space, the trains run at the rate of about thirty-five to forty miles per hour. Heretofore, it has taken about an hour to make this thirteen miles; now it can be done in something like twenty minutes.

THE PRESIDENCY AND THE HOUSE.—Should the election of President devolve upon the House of Representatives, it will be seen by the following that neither party would at first be found in the majority:

WHIG. DEM. EQUALLY DIVIDED. Vermont, Illinois, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, N. Hampshire Ohio, S. Carolina, Rhode Island, Florida, Michigan, Total—3.

New York, Texas, New Jersey, Virginia, Massachusetts, Indiana, Delaware, Iowa, Tennessee, Connecticut, Kentucky, Arkansas, N. Carolina, Alabama, Maryland, Louisiana, Total—12.

Mississippi, Maine, Total—14

FIRE WOOD IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Locomotives which traverse the various railroads of Massachusetts, are making sad havoc with the forest. The large quantities of wood consumed in making steam, has caused an enquiry with farmers, to know how they are to be supplied with fire wood within ten years. Coal will have to take its place, both for locomotive and domestic purposes. Ten years will witness loads of coal thrown off the freight trains, all along the roads, for the use of the farmers. The quantity of wood consumed by the locomotives in Middlesex county, it is estimated, will require the annual produce of 40,000 acres.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON, has been nominated for President of the United States by a Democratic convention at San Augustine, Texas. The Tribune asks which of his wives, in the event of his election, shall be President—the Tennessean, the Squaw, or the Texan?

The palace of the Duke of Newcastle cost the enormous sum of \$300,000; the chimney pieces above, \$72,000.—How many poor wretches have starved in their frightful destitution, that this one man may live in luxury and magnificence! He has an estate twenty miles in length, while thousands do not own land enough to furnish them with a grave!

Henry G. Wheeler, one of the Congressional reporters for the Washington Union, proposes to publish a Biographical History of Congress, giving a brief sketch of each member's career in life. The work is endorsed by prominent members, and other gentlemen of both parties, and cannot fail to be interesting.

GREAT SLAUGHTER AMONG THE HOGS. A pork house in Cincinnati lately cut up in five consecutive days 3,500 head of Kentucky hogs, average weight 220 lbs., on one block, and on Tuesday 900 head, average weight 200 lbs.

SICK OF THE WAR.—A gallant officer of the army, who was in all the late battles, writes:

"I hope we shall be able to leave the country this Fall or Winter; but a few weeks will decide one way or the other. I have done my duty. Only had I a small farm, as soon as this war is over I would be willing to retire. If we were fighting for our country, it would be different—but this fighting with a set of barbarians, and all for a little reputation or glory, is a poor business."

The same writer, speaking of the high prices in the City of Mexico, says:

"Everything is high in the city. I paid \$40 for a new coat! A pair of shoes costs \$4, a pound of tea \$5, and every thing else in proportion."

What a prospect for the poor private, with their \$7 a month!—Salem Register.

The New York Herald contains an advertisement of a pew for sale, "the most desirable in the church, commanding a full view of the congregation."

COMMERCIAL. ANN ARBOR, DEC. 24, 1847. The weather for some days has been cold and windy, with flourishes of snow. Not much business doing out of doors.—But little Wheat comes in. The price for some days has been stationary at 80 cents.

PERRY'S BOOK STORE, EPISTLE No. 4. READ AND CIRCULATE.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, PENS, Ink, Quills, States, Sand, Blank Books, Standard Paper, and 2500 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS, Bordering, Fire Boards, and Window Curains, all unusually cheap and nice. Also Books suitable for, and sufficient to furnish 100 TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

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

YOUTH'S BOOKS. Moral, Religious, instructive and amusing, such as may safely be put into the hands of children. 100 Gold Pens. Gold Pens, Silver Pens, Ever Points, Calenders, Hydrastatic and Pump Inkstands, and many other desirable and fancy articles of Stationery.

Also, Razors, Straps, Hones, Clothes Brushes, Lather Brushes, Hair Oil, Ox Marrow, Perfumes, Fancy Soaps and Wafers, and lots of fixings for comfort and economy, at PERRY'S BOOK STORE, Ann Arbor, Upper Village, Hawkins' Block, No. 3, west side of the Court House Square. It is desirable that it should be understood that persons in the Country, sending cash orders, may depend upon receiving books or stationery on no favorable terms as though present to make the purchase. W. R. PERRY. Ann Arbor, Dec. 1847. 248 ft.

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

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

Since the introduction of Homoeopathy in this village, it has been constantly gathering laurels in the cure of disease, and winning the confidence of all who have seen and felt its superior efficacy over all other systems of medicine in healing the sick and restoring health. The same regard is shown to it wherever its light is spread. But we differ from the majority of our countrymen in our estimate of the merits of Homoeopathy and Alipathy—New School and Old School medicine. Let Alipathy come with her leech, lancet, blister, cauterization and all her instruments of torture: Th mark the tale of mortality over her signature.—Look at the long list of diseases, said by doctors to be incurable. What a fearful per centum of the great variety of inflammations has always proved fatal! What safety for the poor sufferer in the midst of the malignant epidemics that sometimes scourge our race! How futile the efforts of the Old School in the Cholera, for instance; or yellow fever, scarlet or typhus fever; congestions of the head, lungs or abdominal viscera; black tongue or erysipelas, &c. But how different the result under homoeopathic treatment. Her tables show that all these diseases are at once disarmed of their terrors.

The great family of Chronic Diseases, too, are for the most part radically cured by Homoeopathy, as thousands of living witnesses can bear testimony. Many of whom, like the woman in the Scriptures, had spent all their substance upon physicians for many years without relief until they had applied to Homoeopathy. And yet there are physicians who affect to sneer at every thing like improvement in medicine, and shut their eyes against the light that was shining in the art of healing; holding fast to their idols, they continually cry out, "great is Diana of the Ephesians." But "by their fruits ye shall know them."

Tuesday of each week as far as possible, shall be set apart for the reception of patients, and persons coming from a distance may not find the office on that day vacant. Ann Arbor, 19th Dec., 1847. 318

PROSPECTUS OF THE EDINBURGH QUARTERLY PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. AND MAGAZINE OF MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE. COMMENCING JANUARY, 1848. GEORGE COMBE AND ROBERT COX, EDITORS. Volume One of the American Edition.

The many and earnest desires expressed by the lovers of Phrenology on this side of the Atlantic, and the hope of still further advancing this great cause, has induced us to publish an American edition of this profound and important work.

SCIENTIFIC QUARTERLY. Its character and merits need but little comment, further than that it emanates from some of the ablest minds in England and Scotland, and has been before the public more than twenty years. It was the first serial publication ever commenced, devoted exclusively to this important subject.

GEORGE COMBE. The distinguished phrenological writer, in his principal contributions, and virtual conductor. It embodies all new discoveres, together with all of interest which appertains to Phrenological Science.

MAGNETISM. It also advocates, showing its adaptation to medical science, to the relief of human suffering, and to its other various and important applications.

HUMAN RIGHTS. It also urges, with great ability and success, showing the bearings of this science of mind to legislation, moral and political government, as well as to individual self-control.

The first number will be embellished with a beautiful portrait of Mr. Combe, and subsequent numbers by other distinguished Phrenologists.—Each number will contain 95 pages, and will be issued quarterly as soon as possible after the reception of the proof sheets. It will be a fac-simile of the original copy, and will be furnished at a price

ONE THIRD LESS Than the cost of the foreign edition; and will be as follows: TERMS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE; Single copy, one year, \$2 00 Three Copies, " " 5 00 Five Copies, " " 7 00 Ten Copies, " " 15 00

SAMPLE NUMBERS Will be furnished to Agents at cost. All subscribers will commence and close with the volume. To receive attention, letters and orders must, in all cases be post paid, and directed to FOWLERS & WELLS, N. 131 Nassau Street, N. Y.

TO ATTORNEYS AND OTHERS WISHING DEEDS ACKNOWLEDGED or Deposited taken to be used in either of the States of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, South Carolina, Maine, or Vermont. The undersigned has been duly appointed a Commissioner for each of said States: Also Notary Public for Wayne County.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSA-PARILLA! BEST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE, No. 132 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit—Old stand of

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Advertisement for Beecher & Abbott, featuring 'N°132 WHOLESALE' and 'Wool Bought'.

our attention is invited to the best stock of DRY GOODS

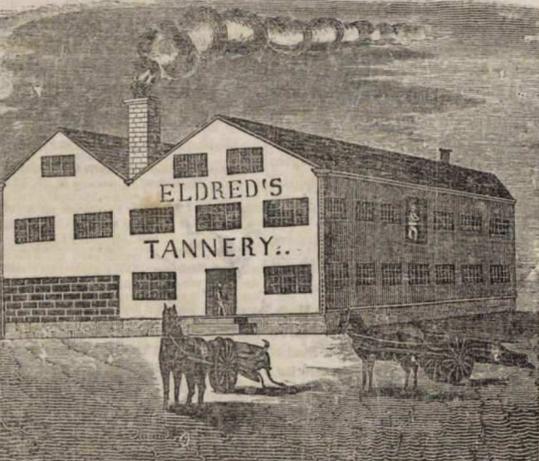
Ever brought to this City. Also, to the largest and cheapest stock of SUPER NEW STYLES

Brussels and Carpets. Warrented to have been imported within the last 20 days.

GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES, AND MUST BE SOLD, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

LUTHER BEECHER, DETROIT.

NEW LEATHER STORE.



LA DUE & ELDRED, (Successors to Eldred & Co.)

Directly Opposite the Episcopal Church, DETROIT.

Leather, And are constantly receiving a full supply of Findings.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT MAY BE FOUND: Spanish and Slaughter Sole LEATHER, Deer, Goat and Lamb Bindings, etc.

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

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND SKINS. DETROIT, 1847.

READY MADE CLOTHING Wholesale or Retail.

THE subscribers have now on hand the best assortment of Ready Made Clothing.

Furnishing Goods. SUCH AS: Fine & Coarse Shirts, Under-Garments, Hosiery, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Suspenders, &c. &c.

NEW ARRIVAL! MRS. BUFFINGTON, WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public at large, that she has returned to Ann Arbor.

Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods. Consisting in part of China Pearl Straw Bonnets, Tuscan, Velvet, Satin, and every other fashion of Bonnet that the New York market could afford.

CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE. We are ready to learn in from three to six hours to cut to a hair's breadth, or no pay.

WILLIAM A. RAYMOND, OF THE OLD MANHATTAN STORE, CORNER OF JEFFERSON AVE. AND BATES ST. DETROIT.

DRY GOODS. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Full Cloths, Tweed's Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, etc.

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

Paper Hangings, PAPER WINDOW CURTAINS, Of the newest patterns, at wholesale or retail.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his winter stock, which he offers for cash at greatly reduced prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to act as Agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

STEEL GOODS! Pure Steels and Spinnings, SPLENDID FANS, and any quantity of other goods of this sort at the OLD MANHATTAN STORE.

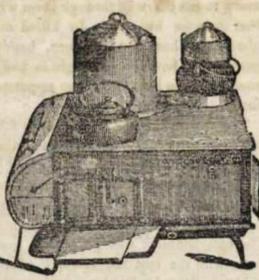
FIRE! FIRE!! THE subscriber continues to act as Agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

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.

THE business heretofore 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, Druggs &c.

W. W. DEXTER & Co. DETROIT, March 6, 1847.

W. W. WAGNER, CARPENTER & JOINER, 237-1/2



NEW COOKING STOVE, AND STOVES OF ALL KINDS!!!! THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to

E. G. BURGER, Dentist, FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOT'S STORE, RANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK, 261-1/2 ANN ARBOR.

GEESE FEATHERS! PAPER HANGINGS! FIRST RATE YOUNG HISSON TEA AT ONLY FOUR AND SIX PENCE PER POUND!

WILLOW WAGGONS, TRAVELING BASKETS, AND BIRD CAGES, as well as lots of other goods besides Dry Goods may be had very cheap at the 'OLD MANHATTAN STORE', DETROIT.

REMOVAL. WOULD inform the Customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Book Bindery from the Paper Mill building, where it has formerly been.

Maynards ARE IN TOWN AGAIN! HAVING removed to their new store, where they are receiving an extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Groceries.

CHEAP JEWELRY STORE 157 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT. Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, jewelry, tools, etc.

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

STEEL GOODS! Pure Steels and Spinnings, SPLENDID FANS, and any quantity of other goods of this sort at the OLD MANHATTAN STORE.

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W. W. DEXTER & Co. DETROIT, March 6, 1847.

W. W. WAGNER, CARPENTER & JOINER, 237-1/2

THRASHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to manufacture the above machines at the old stand of Knapp & Haviland, at the Lower Village of Ann Arbor.

OLD CASTINGS. Persons desiring of purchasing machines are requested to call and examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

Ann Arbor MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber having purchased an interest in J. M. Rockwell in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he will continue the business at the old stand, in the Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, and manufacture to order: Monuments, Grave Stones, Paint Stone, Tablets, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, jewelry, tools, etc.

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W. W. DEXTER & Co. DETROIT, March 6, 1847.

W. W. WAGNER, CARPENTER & JOINER, 237-1/2

THRASHING MACHINES. THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines at Scio, a superior kind invented by himself.

These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for thrashing their own grain.

RECOMMENDATIONS. During the year 1845, each of the undersigned purchased and used either individually or jointly with others, one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers and thrashing machines, and believe they are better adapted to the use of Farmers who want Powers and Machines for their own use than any other power and thrasher within our knowledge.

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