

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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VARIETY.

A Miss More, a young lady of great beauty, says the N. Y. Tribune, goes into the cages among the lions and tigers in Raymond & Waring's Menagerie, and makes the furious brutes submit tamely to her authority. This is certainly an extension of petticoat government authority which looks ominous. We advise Miss Moore to try her powers upon the brutes at present ravaging Mexico. Her services might be worth a hundred Wilnot Provisions.—*Chronotype.*

The Great Fal's Transcript says that Berwick, one of the oldest towns in the State of Maine, and numbering some thousand inhabitants, has not at the present time, either lawyer, physician, or clergyman residing within its limits.

A HOGGISH CONVEYANCE.—A farmer of St. Albans, Vt., is said to have recently made a grand entree into that place, mounted on a small car drawn by four large hogs. He entered the town on a brisk trot, amidst the acclamations of hundreds, who were soon drawn together to witness this uncommon spectacle. After making the tour of the market place three or four times, he went into the wool-pack yard, had his swinish cattle unharnessed and taken into a stable together, where they were regaled with a trough full of beans and wash. They remained about two hours, while he dispatched his business as usual at the market, when they were put to the car and driven home again, multitudes cheering him. The man, it is said, has only had these animals under training six months.

FATHER MATTHEW.—This noble champion of Temperance has fixed upon the early part of next spring as the period of his visit to this country.

Gas.—Mr. Castor, of Boston, has discovered a new mode of generating gas from common resin, which possesses the important advantage of great economy, and emits a light of remarkable brilliancy.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—We yesterday saw a letter from a distinguished physician in London, to another in this city, in which the writer alluded to one of his patients, a lady of thirty-five, who had had thirty-two children at sixteen births, namely—4 twice, 3 three times, whilst most of the others were twins. This beats the case of the German mother, who had thirty-two daughters at sixteen births. *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A man named P. M. Deshong, is astonishing the 'natives' of New York with the most surprising operations in Arithmetic, in an incredibly short space of time. The Tribune says—

"The celerity of his processes beats all we ever saw before, though we have heard of Zerah Colburn and other marvels in that line. What would you think of a man adding up a column of the vulgarist kind of fractions, and telling you just what they all amounted to, as quick as you could say Jack Robinson? He reckons interest a great deal faster than we could pay it—say on twenty scraggy sums for all sorts of broken terms in a minute."

TELEGRAPH LINES.—There are three thousand and forty-seven miles of Telegraph lines finished, two thousand eight hundred and twelve in progress of erection, and seven thousand eight hundred and forty-nine contemplated in the U. S.

POETRY.

Dedication Hymn.

Written for the occasion of a recent Church Dedication in Boston.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.
Ancient of Days! except thou deign
Upon our finished task to smile,
The workman's hand has smiled in vain
To hew the rock and rear the pile.
O, let thy peace, the peace that tames
The wayward heart, inhabit here;
That quenches passion's fiercest flames,
And thaws the deadly frost of fear.
And send thy love; the love that bears
Meekly with hate, and scorn, and wrong;
And loads itself with generous cares;
And toils, and hopes, and watches long.
Here may bold tongues thy truth proclaim,
Unmingled with the dreams of men,
As from His holy lips it came,
Who died for us and rose again.

MISCELLANY.

Results of Emancipation in the West Indies.

Mr. Editor:—Last night I attended a lecture at the Tremont Temple, by Rev. George L. Hovey, who with five other gentlemen, went out from this country as self-constituted missionaries to the emancipated slaves of Jamaica in 1839; and whose opportunities, during a residence of several years in that Island, of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the workings of emancipation, render him a competent witness in the case. Should the following brief abstracts of his remarks be deemed of sufficient interest to warrant an insertion in your columns, it is at your disposal.

The Rev. gentleman commenced by saying that he did not appear as the advocate of any party or theory of emancipation; but he wished to state facts within his knowledge, and to which he had been an eye witness, and he hoped they would prove interesting to his hearers.

State of the Island previous to Emancipation.

Much had been said by those opposed to emancipation, with the design of making it appear that its results in the West Indies had been disastrous to all concerned. In order to appreciate, justly, the operations of freedom, it would be necessary to go back and examine into the condition of those Islands for many years previous to the liberation of the blacks. The Rev. gentleman here introduced various extracts from the reports of committees appointed by the House of Assembly going to show that the plantations were ruinously in debt—covered with mortgages, executions, &c., &c., with no apparent prospect of aught before them but utter ruin to all the planters. Among other things brought before the notice of the House, was the alarming decrease of the slave population. For a number of years Jamaica had lost 2000 of her population annually; and other Islands in proportion. All this would go to show that whatever may be the present condition of these Islands, ruin had commenced its desolating march years previous to emancipation, and was progressing with such giant strides that no countervailing cause could immediately arrest its progress and restore those Islands to a complete state of prosperity.

Comparisons going to show the Results of Emancipation.

In Jamaica alone, in ten years after emancipation, the increase of children, under six years of age, was 20,510, instead of a loss of 2000 annually.

Real estate has continued, in some instances, to depreciate, though at a less rapid rate. The Governor, a short time previous to his leaving, wrote to him that he might assure the friends of freedom in America, that whatever appearances might indicate, as to their lack of prosperity, this state of things was not owing to emancipation, but arose from other causes, &c.

Exports had been falling off, for many years, at a rapid rate, and continued to fall off till 1840, since which they have been gradually increasing. Besides, sugar and coffee, their principal exports, have been consumed to a very large amount, since emancipation, by the negroes. Formerly, sugar was protected by the British Parliament 10 cts. per pound; latterly, only 1-5 cents per pound; making it far less an object of export; besides, this was one great cause for the recent depreciation in real estate.

At the time of emancipation, probably not five ploughs could be found in Jamaica. All lands under cultivation were hewed up by the slaves. Now, ploughs, cultivators, and various other agricultural implements, are quite common.

All internal improvements have received their origin since emancipation. A rail road is building to extend round the Island; thirty miles of it are already com-

pleted, with various other public works. *Perfect Confidence and Security as to Life and Property.*

During the continuance of slavery men went armed about their business, and slept with arms under their pillows.—Since emancipation, thousands of stands of arms have been put into the hands of the liberated slaves, and a well-organized militia system established among them.

Crime.—At the end of three years from the date of emancipation, only three murders had been committed in the Island—two of these by foreigners, and one by an emancipated slave; and this in a population of 400,000, of whom 300,000 had just been liberated.

Vagrancy.—A vagrant law had been passed as a precautionary measure, to go into effect with emancipation. It is worthy of note that this law did not have respect to color, consequently white men were subject to its penalties. Several years after, an inquiry was instituted to ascertain how many of the liberated slaves had been arrested as vagrants, and it was found that not one had been, though a number of white men had been enrolled on the list.

Marriage.—At the time of emancipation there could not have been fifty married planters in Jamaica. Negroes had never heard that they could be married. In 3 years afterwards 28,000 marriages had been recorded. Now, amalgamation of colored with white people is scarcely known; formerly very common. Prejudice against color had disappeared to a great extent. Colored lawyers, doctors, editors, &c., are seen at the Governor's levees, and at balls, leading in the dance with the Governor's daughter; and no one is so fastidious as to find fault.—

Other indications of prosperity might be seen in the increase of wages, in the enactment of judicious laws for the benefit of all classes—in the improvement of the dwellings of the emancipated—their furniture, food, dress, and mode of doing their work. They are also rapidly becoming freeholders, on a small scale, so as to become legal voters.

It should be borne in mind that there is a class who have always been opposed to emancipation, to whom some of these indications of prosperity to the freedman may seem to be adverse, and of which they loudly complain. For instance, much has been said because the slave would not work for just what the planter chose to give. Previous to the distribution of the 20 millions among the planters, they were called upon to testify, under oath, what was the value of their slave's daily labor. Thinking that the money would be apportioned among them according to the price which they fixed upon the labor, they swore it was worth 37 cents per day. The slaves know this; and when they had obtained their liberty they remembered it. The planters got together to agree on the price they would pay for labor, and fixed it at eighteen cents. They told the negroes to go to work and they would pay them. "How much, massa?" "Eighteen cents per day." They demanded the 37 cents, and refused to work for less. They could afford to lay still longer than the planter could afford to have his crops neglected; consequently, the planter had to give 37 cents. Another difficulty then arose.—

The law under the apprenticeship system had specified what should be a day's work. When this was accomplished the negroes shouldered their tools and started homeward. They were met by the overseer, or planter, who demanded where they were going. "Home, Massa. Days-work all done." "Day's work done! it is only noon! You must work till night!" "Guess the law know what day's work be, massa." Of course, those who had so long been accustomed to unlimited power could not reconcile themselves without a murmur to the idea of meeting those as men, on an equal footing, as to rights, whom they had so recently tyrannized over as brutes. Another feature has appeared as the result of emancipation. Many of the plantations now number more laborers than formerly, in consequence of the return of the runaways to their old homes. The negroes are extremely attached to their homes, and to the graves of their ancestors.—

From this he argued that the fear expressed by many, that if slavery was abolished in the United States the slaves would all come to the north, had no foundation in philosophy or fact. On the contrary, those who had fled to the cold, barren regions of the north would hasten back to their sunny homes.

During the existence of slavery, oxen were rarely employed, as they could not be worked to advantage. When used, the negroes would be sent out to get the cattle together—some 40 or 50 of them in a yard. Of course, they would

not feel interest enough to hurry, and perhaps it was 11 or 12, A.M., before they were yoked. The next thing was to yoke them. To do this, a rope was procured, a sliphoose made, the cattle huddled together and the rope thrown upon the horns of one. This done, the animal was hauled up and made fast to a post. Then another rope was procured—another animal caught and fastened in the same way, and so on, till a team was fastened up. Then they were yoked, heifers and steers together, as it happened; they showing no respect to sex—not being accustomed to such respect in their own persons. Then a great lumbering cart, so big that it could not be broken, was hauled up by the negroes to the oxen and made fast. The team is then ready for a start. A stout negro takes a rope and fastens it in the ring in the forward steer's nose, and goes forward to lead. The remaining negroes arrange themselves on either side and "shoo the team along," making as much noise as the farmers in this country do in drawing a barn. With all this team they would draw about as much as one yoke of good oxen would draw at a load. And it often happened that two or three of the cattle would be melted down in one day.

The Great Reforming Pope.
The present Pope is Cardinal Mastai Ferri. He was born at Pinigaglia, in 1792, of the family of Mastai. Many years since, he was sent on a mission to Chili. The cruelties of Metternich and his abettors, which he had long opposed, on his assumption of the title of Pope Pius IX, gave him an opportunity to carry out his liberal views. This he is boldly doing, without fear of the hostile attitudes assumed towards him by several of the Italian States.

A masterly work has appeared, by Azeglio, which is an appeal to Europe, on the present moment at Rome.—From this work, the Journal of Commerce has made an epitome of his reforms.

He seems to be a ruler as resolute as Luther, yet gentler than Melancthon.—The throne which tottered under his feet when he ascended it, is now the firmest in Europe.

In order that he might be informed of all grievances, and render the access of complaints to himself as easy as possible, he caused a letter-box to be put up on the outside of the palace, in which the people were invited to deposit letters for him. The key he kept, and went himself for the letters. The night of his election he wrote to his two brothers, informing them of his election, but requesting them not to come to Rome, and not to accept any office. Immediately on his accession, he sold off a part of the carriages, horses, &c., of the establishment, and so reduced the expenses and pomp of the office. He found that the table of the palace was furnished with seven successive courses of dishes, and directed the royal cooks thereafter to prepare only three, as that was the number to which he had been accustomed.—

He went through the streets on foot, which the five preceding Popes had never done. He preached, which no Pope had done before for three hundred years.—He sought the society of men of talents and information, and spent much time with them, and with the officers of the government, discussing projects of reform. He gave audiences without the ordinary ceremonies, and appointed days on which the meanest subjects could have access to his person. Nor were these mere to gain popularity, but the fruits of an honest desire to be acquainted with the wants of the people, that he might relieve them. A common soldier brought to him a miserable loaf of bread, and said it was a fair sample of their rations. Pius took the loaf, and laid it on the plate of the minister of war, whom he had invited to dinner; and as the astonished functionary turned pale, charged him with the fault. After that he went through the barracks, found 4000 loaves of a similar character, which he distributed to the poor; he degraded the minister, imprisoned the bakers, and gave each soldier money to buy bread for himself.

On the 16th of July, just one month after his election, appeared the first great public act of his administration, in a decree of amnesty for political offences, which restored to liberty, their country, their homes, and the rights of citizenship, the victims of previous tyranny, to the estimated number of 6000. Many of them were in great poverty, and a subscription was started in Rome for their relief. Marini, governor of the city, represented to the Pope that a dangerous political motive had prompted the movement. The Pope called for the subscription paper, put down his own name for 100 and Marini's for 10 scudi, and or-

dered it to be handed around amongst the nobility. Renzo the leader of an insurrection at Rimini the previous year, called on him to return thanks for the restoration of his liberty, and was received as a son rather than a rebel, and during an affectionate conversation Pius took from his desk a copy of Renzo's revolutionary proclamation, and said that although parts of it were wrong it contained many useful suggestions of which he should avail himself. Galetti, another rebel leader, who had been in prison three years, presented him a memoir on the reforms which were needed in the law of mortgages, and received in return a medal of honor. This conduct showed that he sympathized with the motives and action of the political offenders, as well as with their sufferings. He in fact put himself at the head of the reform party, and set himself busily at work to bring about those very changes which a few months before it was treason to think of. "My people," said he, laying his hand on the New Testament, "may expect justice and mercy from me, for my only guide is this book."

He sent out circulars to the governors of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the temporal and religious condition of the people, and the methods of improving them, and especially with regard to the diffusion of education, and the establishment of a military school for poor boys at Rome.—With the same object, he re-instituted a board of education, which had been first established by Leo X, but never called together since his time. He appointed a number of committees, partly of ecclesiastics and partly of learned laymen, each charged with the investigation of some subject which concerned the public welfare and of drawing up of plans for ameliorating the condition of the people. Among these subjects were the following:—Reform of the municipal regulations—Reform of the criminal and civil code, the commission on which have already reported in favor of trial by jury—Suppression of vagrancy—Improvement of forests and rivers—Construction of railroads—The condition of the Jews in Rome—The tariff on imports—The duties upon salt and other articles of home production—The sanitary condition of towns, and the erection of gas works. He proposed also to his council the abolition of capital punishments; and the secularizing of the state offices, which had long been monopolized by the clergy.

The cardinals who composed this council were some of them shocked at the infallible radicalism of the Holy See, and one of them told him that if he did not alter his system, the people would demand a constitution. "And why?" was the answer, "should I not accede to their desire, if a constitution is necessary to the welfare of my subjects." Such an answer did not satisfy the uneasy dignitaries, and a conspiracy was formed, but its authors were discovered, the council abolished, and one appointed in its place composed of simple prelates, with a single cardinal for president, and now that also has given way to a body composed partly of laymen.—Formidable opposition was experienced from neighboring despotic governments, and especially that of Austria, which made energetic protests, gathered armies, fomented insurrections, and even marched her troops into the Papal territory. Amidst all those difficulties, and to those which are inseparable from such an immense labor of reform as Pius IX, marked out for himself, it is not wonderful that he has been obliged to defer the execution of some projects till a more favorable season, and to even recede slightly in one or two points from positions already taken. In these cases, however, he has shown the sincerity of his intentions, by making, as far as possible, real concessions to liberty, and only formal concessions to despotism.—

Thus in regard to the censorship of the press, a point on which the remonstrances of Austria are supposed to have been especially urgent, the subjects of the Pope were greatly disappointed by the language of the decree which he issued, mitigating but slightly the severity of previous laws, and equally gratified by the character of the new censors, who had been selected from the ranks of literary men of known liberality. The execution of the law has been so satisfactory, that the number of newspapers in Rome has trebled under its influence, and that of other publications doubled, so that the whole number of periodicals is now not far from 80.

Be the intentions of the new Pope what they may, he has so managed both his private conduct and public acts, as to gain the unbounded confidence of his people, and produce such good conduct, order and quiet among them as to astonish even his best friends. The number of

offences committed against persons or property in Rome, in June, 1846, was 500; in July 340, in August 350, in Sept. 200 and in October 122.

The following is a list of reforms actually accomplished:

A reduction of the tariff on imported cotton goods one quarter, and on woolen and mixed goods one half. A reduction of the internal duties on salt and some other articles of universal consumption. The concession of private companies of four lines of proposed railroads, having a total length of nearly 400 miles.

The 6,000 hired Swiss soldiers were sent home, and national and civic guards organized in their stead.

The publication of a new journal with the proceedings in the Courts of Justice has been authorized.

The learned men are permitted to attend to Italian Scientific Congress, which the previous Pope had forbidden their doing. The Ghetto, that miserable part of Rome in which the Jews have hitherto been confined, is thrown open, and they are allowed to live elsewhere. Some special taxes which they labored under are removed, and to insult a Jew is now a criminal offence severely punished. The law concerning the liberty of the press was so altered that the censors must hereafter be laymen.

A municipal council has been granted to the city of Rome, to be composed of a hundred persons, of whom sixty-four are to be proprietors, thirty-four to be men of business, and only four ecclesiastics.— This is the legislative body, and from itself it chooses an executive body of nine, who serve without pay. A resident Council of State has been convened, consisting of one member from each province of the Papal territory, two from Bologna, and four from Rome, twenty-four in all, besides a cardinal as president. This body is to deliberate and advise about all national affairs, and is almost a legislature. These councils are not elected by the people, yet their organization goes a great way towards recognizing the principles of popular representation.

With regard to purely ecclesiastical matters, the Pope has projected none but moral reforms. He has exhorted the religious orders to purity, the clergy to preaching with simplicity and forbidden the ecclesiastics of Rome to attend the theatre.

Important Slave Case.

An important case has lately been decided in the United States Circuit Court, at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Parrish, of Sandusky City, was sued by Peter Driskell of Kentucky, for harboring and concealing certain fugitive slaves, and for obstructing an officer in his efforts to arrest them. The action was brought to recover the penalty of \$500 for each of the above offences, as prescribed by the act of 1794. The case was already argued by J. H. Thompson and H. Stanberry, Esqs., for the plaintiff, and by J. W. Andrews and S. P. Chase, Esqs., for the defendant. Judge McLean, in charging the Jury, laid down the following propositions:

1. Obstructions must be made knowingly and willingly. The defendant must have known that the slaves were escaping fugitives from labor from another State.

2. To constitute a harboring or concealing there must be an intent to elude the vigilance of the master. After a harboring is shown, the burden of proof is thrown on the defendant to explain its meaning.

3. An obstruction under the law implies force—it need not be manual.

4. But one penalty lies for hindering or obstructing, or harboring and concealing, if the offence be done by one act—whether one or many slaves are thereby protected.

5. In Ohio every person, without regard to color, is presumed to be free.— But where service is due in Kentucky, it must be tested by the laws of Kentucky. If proof has been shown that the plaintiff is entitled to the labor of Jane and Harrison Garretson, it is sufficient to create the presumption that they have escaped from that labor. That they were held in a state of slavery is strongly indicative of such a position of affairs.

6. The important fact to establish is that Col. M. attempted to make the arrest. He must have apprised the defendant that these were escaping slaves—that he was authorized to make the arrest, and that he did attempt to make the arrest, and was prevented by the defendant. Unless these facts are brought home to the knowledge of the defendant the plaintiff cannot recover. If Col. Mitchell's statement is true—the case is made out. If his credibility is destroyed by the witnesses for the defendant it mainly falls to the ground.

7. The statement of Parrish went for nothing, except so far as it was sanctioned and restated by Mitchell. Driskell's statements rest much on those of Mitchell—since Mitchell was the actor. If Mitchell then had denied the action, it would go far to impeach the recollection of Driskell. Miss Gustin's contradiction of the statement of both Mitchell and Driskell with regard to the pushing or waiving the slaves into the house by Parrish and on other points, is to be considered by the jury.

8. A harboring must be constituted in part by an intention to defeat the claims of the master. If the retaining of the slaves until evening, was with that intention—the defendant has harbored them.— If the understanding was that they were retained for a fair trial he has not harbored them.

9. This is a penal offence, and might be prosecuted by indictment. The jury will require strict proof; but if such proof is made, the law must be administered.

10. Harboring and concealing are synonymous terms in the statute.

11. The law must not be so executed as to prevent the exercise of ordinary humility toward fugitives. It is a meritorious act on the part of a citizen of Ohio, to see that fugitives have a fair trial, if he do not go beyond the law, and make the forms of the law the mediums for the infliction of injustice upon the master.

12. We must not depart from the law and the constitutions to embark upon the ocean of vague reasoning, or conjecture. This would be to lose ourselves in the mazes of uncertainty. The law, as it is, must be administered by the Court, and the jury. As the facts of the case are, so must the jury find.

The Ohio State Journal, from which we derive our information, says:

"The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—finding the defendant guilty both of harboring the slaves and obstructing the master. Two penalties of five hundred dollars each are therefore assessed against Mr. Parrish.

"The obstruction consisted in the conduct of Mr. Parrish at the gate. The harboring in permitting the slaves to remain in his house until night-fall—an intent to elude the vigilance of the master" being inferred.

"On Tuesday morning Messrs. Chase and Andrews moved to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, on the ground that the jury had returned contrary to the evidence. Mr. Stanberry opposed the motion."

MICHIGAN CENTRAL ROAD DIVIDEND.

—The treasurer of the company Mr. Geo. B. Upton, of Boston, has issued a circular to the stockholders giving an account of the earnings of the road, up to the 1st of Dec., and by a vote of the directors a dividend of eight per cent upon the capital stock has been declared, the whole payable the 15th of Jan. to all holders of stock at the close of business on the 30th of November.

The Company paid the state for the road, in cash and state indebtedness, 2,000,000,00
Balance of interest account, 27,322,14
\$2,027,322,14

Deduct discount from the purchase, received on state indebtedness, 508,016,39

Total cost of the road, \$1,519,305,75
To this amount add subscription of 2000 shares received, 200,000,00

The total cost of the stock is \$1,719,305,75
This being divided by 22,000 shares, makes the net cost of each share seventy eight dollars and fifteen cents.

The earnings of the road from the 23d of September 1846, to the 1st of November 1847, amount in gross to 429,554,81

Estimated earnings for Nov., 50,000,00
\$479,554,81

The cost of operating the road for the same time was 167,701,82

Estimate for November 16,852,99
\$194,554,81

Net earnings to Dec. 1st: \$295,000,00
It will be seen from the above dividend amounts to over 10 per cent on the actual cost of each share of the stock.—*Free Press.*

Mrs. PARTINGTON'S ADVICE.—"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs," said our Mrs. Partington to her niece; "let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like a carnation and an eye like an asterisk; but such things often come from a tender lead than a tender heart."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, January 1.

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.

Another Laborer Departed!

It has become our painful duty to announce to our readers the death of Rev. GUY BECKLEY, formerly associate Editor of this paper.

A brief notice of his life will be of interest to multitudes who have known and esteemed him.

He was born in Weathersfield, Vt., and enjoyed only ordinary advantages of education. At an early age, he became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when only 19, he commenced his labors as a preacher of the Gospel.

In 1840, he removed with his family from Vermont to Michigan, and settled in this village, as a partner with his brother in the mercantile and manufacturing business.

In 1841, the Signal of Liberty was commenced in Ann Arbor, in the midst of the pecuniary embarrassments and depressions of that period, and mainly by his efforts and energies, through difficulties and sacrifices which none can know but those who participated in them.

For a few years past, he has been extensively known in this community, as one of our most public spirited and enterprising business men.

His attachment to his friends was strong and ardent, and was founded not on mere caprice, but on a clear appreciation of their intellectual and moral endowments.

It will be consoling to his numerous Christian friends to learn that he died as he had lived, in the full enjoyment of the faith of the Gospel, and met the approaches of death with that calmness and confidence which sincere piety, in a vigorous and well balanced mind, never fails to impart.

He was twice married, and has left a widow and eight children, (the eldest but fifteen) to lament the loss of a husband and father, cut off in the prime of his strength and manhood.

The funeral services were attended on Tuesday last, by a very large congregation, at the Methodist Church. The discourse was pronounced by Rev. Mr. App, from the words of the Savior, 'Be ye also ready,' &c., and the deep interest and sympathy manifested on the occasion, showed how large a place one excellent

and worthy man may occupy in the feelings and affections of a whole community.

Election of Speaker.

For a wonder, the House of Representatives at Washington have elected a northern man for Speaker. We speak of it as a wonder, because the office of Speaker, which is second in point of actual power only to that of President, has for a long time been mostly monopolized by the Slaveholding States.

- Electors: 1811 Henry Clay, Ky. 1813 Henry Clay. 1814 L. Cheves, S. C. 1815 Henry Clay. 1817 Henry Clay. 1819 Henry Clay. 1820 J. W. Taylor, N. Y. 1821 P. P. Barbour, Va. 1823 Henry Clay. 1825 J. W. Taylor. 1827 A. Stevenson, Va. 1829 A. Stevenson. 1831 A. Stevenson. 1833 A. Stevenson. 1834 John Bell, Tenn. 1835 J. K. Polk, Tenn. 1837 J. K. Polk. 1839 R. M. T. Hunter, Va. 1841 John White, Ky. 1843 J. W. Jones, Va. 1845 J. W. Davis, Ia.

Mr. Winthrop was only elected by one vote, and that was cast by Mr. Levin, the Native member from Philadelphia.

Three efforts were made, occupying nearly three hours, before the work could be accomplished. Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was the Whig caucus candidate, and received, on the first count, one hundred and eight votes out of two hundred and twenty.

The independent conduct of a few Members, in withholding from him their support, created no small irritation among mere partisans; but Congress, as well as the Nation, needs the counsels and action of just such men. Their consistency will give them a position and moral influence they could never acquire by making themselves the mere vassals of party.

This departure from the support of the party by Giddings and Palfrey, will cause them to remain forever marked by the Southern wing of the party. As for Mr. Tuck, he was elected as an independent man, and gave his vote accordingly.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives a further revelation of the course of Messrs. Tuck and Giddings, as follows:

"On good and sufficient grounds, in the opinion of many, Messrs. Giddings of Ohio and Tuck of New Hampshire refused to aid in the elevation of Mr. Winthrop, nor is it to be objected to Mr. Palfrey of impertinent opposition to that gentleman, if he passed by the gratification of State pride or even the considerations of personal friendship, provided his course was dictated by devotion to principle, too potent to be resisted. Where he is best known, most undoubtedly, his conduct in the premises will be duly considered. This I think can be said with truth that none regretted more deeply and sincerely the painful necessity that seemed to urge their opposition than these three gentlemen themselves.

"It is but reasonable to suppose, from developments that have met the eyes of many, that these gentlemen had opened, previously to the day of the meeting of Congress, a direct correspondence with Mr. Winthrop, nor do I think it would be a violation of truth to state that they sought satisfaction from him as to what would be his course, provided he was elected Speaker, in the appointment of Committees."

"If he would constitute the Committees of Foreign Relations and of Ways and Means so as to arrest the existing War."

"If he would constitute the Committee on Territories so as to prevent the legal establishment of slavery within any territory."

"If he would so constitute the Committee on the Judiciary as to favor the repeal of the law of Feb. 12, '93, which denies trial by jury to persons charged with being slaves—as to give a fair and favorable consideration to the question of repeal of those acts of Congress which now sustain slavery in the District of Columbia, and to promote such measures as may be in the power of Congress to remedy the grievances of which Massachusetts complains from South Carolina, in regard to ill treatment of her citizens."

these gentlemen. The public mind at the North has been, and is, much agitated on some of these questions; and the gentlemen alluded to, each and all, represent constituencies where such considerations are the all absorbing feeling. To blindly run the risk of endangering the proper discussion and treatment of these matters by the appointment of hostile or even indifferent committees, they could not satisfy their consciences as right-nor did they believe they could so easily satisfy their constituencies.

"But even to interrogatories put in such respectful and friendly a manner, and springing from such good reasons, Mr. Winthrop had but one reply, in his own estimation, to make. Those who know him will anticipate the reply—for it was, like himself, high-minded, frank, and determined. He could give no pledges. He had served seven years in Congress, and taken an active part in almost every measure submitted to his consideration during such time. His votes were on record. His speeches were a part of the history of Congress. If they had failed to inspire confidence in his course he could easily say that nothing got up for the occasion ought to do so. Unpledged, he was nominated—unpledged, if at all, he could be elected."

"I see nothing in the conduct of either party to this transaction to disapprove—much to admire."

Trial for Murder.

The Free Press has the particulars of the people's William, A. Anderson, indicted for the murder of Thomas Bingham, at Detroit, on the 25th Oct. 1847. The court was occupied with this case from Friday morning until 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, when it was finally submitted to the Jury, under the charge of the Judge. The jury after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty of murder in the first degree.

The circumstances were characterized by great atrocity. Susan Bingham, a girl of Indian descent, and grand-daughter of the celebrated chief Col. Brandt, aged 20 years, was married to Thomas Bingham, a colored man, and resided with him in Buffalo. During his absence to Rochester, she attended a ball in Buffalo, at which she became intoxicated, or lost her senses through some potion administered to her. On coming to herself, she was on a steambot, on the way to Detroit. Here the prisoner presented himself to her, said he was taking her to Detroit, and she must tell every one she was his wife. She staid with Anderson about a week in Detroit, when her husband came after her, upon which Anderson absconded.

She received her husband joyfully.— They went to the house on Beaubien st. Mr. McMichael went with them. They sat up quite late. Mrs. Morrell was in the house with them during the evening. Between nine and ten o'clock, the prisoner came to the house, and tried to get admittance, but finding the doors fast, turned away. When Bingham and his wife retired for the night, they fastened the door, and took an axe, that had been discovered lying near the door, into the bed-room up stairs, from an apprehension that the prisoner might return to the house during the night, and use the axe to break in the door.

About 5 o'clock on Monday morning the prisoner returned again to the house, and ascended to the chamber window, by means of a ladder, which he found in an old house near by, where he had stowed away some of his things. He entered through the window, carrying with him into the room, a heavy iron bar, but finding the axe, he substituted it for the bar, as a more convenient instrument for the infernal purpose to which he was about to apply it. He crept stealthily to the bed, Thomas and his wife being both asleep, raised the axe and struck the fatal blow. Susan was aroused by the noise, and seeing the prisoner, called him by name, and said, 'don't strike my Tom!'

—the axe being raised to strike another blow. He kicked her in the face and said, 'Hush, Susan!' when she threw her arms over her husband's head, to protect him from the blow, and found him covered with blood. The prisoner then threw down his axe, ran down stairs, and escaped by the back door. Susan went to the window and hallooed murder, and was heard by Mrs. Morrell and Mrs. Jackson. Mr. Hayden, a colored man was the first who came to her assistance. When Susan saw him, she said, 'Come up here, Henry has killed my Tom.'— Hayden went in, and found the deceased lying on the bed entirely insensible—his head broken—and the axe lying near, covered with blood. The wound was dressed by Dr. Smith, who found the skull fractured by a wound corresponding exactly with the head of an axe. In a week Bingham died.

The prisoner was found secreted on board the Steamboat Canada. The evidence of his guilt was unquestionable.

The Detroit Advertiser has changed hands, Lieut. Col. Williams, its former proprietor being about to go to Mexico. It purports now to be owned by Rawson, Duncklee & Co., and to be edited by Geo. W. Wisner, the founder of the 'Rough and Ready Club, No. 1,' at Pontiac. The said Wisner is also famous as an abolitionist Whig.

General Taylor in New Orleans.

The papers contain the particulars of the entry of Gen. Taylor in N. Orleans. We are reminded that it was a grand and glorious pageant!—"a scene of grandeur"—"grand and imposing"—"affecting from its sublimity."—"The loud boom of the cannon"—"the wild shouts from the shore"—"the triumphal arch," with inscriptions in letters of gold—"acclamations actually deafening"—"cheers amounting almost to frenzied enthusiasm;" &c. &c. all convey the liveliest impression of the brightness with which the General was received, and the disposition of the people to shout over deeds of blood and carnage, and glorify this most successful human destroyer. The account says,

"The vast extent of the St. Charles suddenly became one blaze of light about 6 o'clock in the evening, and the streets leading to it were densely crowded by persons of every condition in society.— Between the pillars of the colonnade in front of the building, were suspended large variegated lanterns under chaplets of live oak. In front of the ladies' parlor, was a transparency of the General, in the old brown coat, with the motto, 'A little more grape, Capt. Bragg!' In front of the gentlemen's parlor was another transparency of the General, with the words, 'I have no reinforcements to give you, but Major Bliss and I will support you!' In various parts of the building there were other appropriate transparencies and devices, adding much to the general effect."

Fire in Detroit.

A fire broke out in Detroit, on the night of the 21st instant, on Jefferson Avenue, opposite Wales' Hotel. Ten buildings were destroyed, occupied chiefly by industrious Germans and other foreigners. The total loss is estimated at \$15,000.

The Southern Whigs.

The Mobile Daily Advertiser a leading Whig Journal of the South, closes an article on "The Right Position," &c., as follows:

"We have said but little heretofore on this subject, because we have felt it to be one on which the South should scorn to argue. We have said this much now in consequence of the action of our political friends in Massachusetts, and because we feel that it is high time the Whigs of the North should be made to understand what we believe to be the unalterable determination of the united Whigs of the South in this matter. We trust, too, that the Whig press of the South will speak out, in bold, firm and manly terms, the fixed purpose of the party in view of all such proceedings as characterized the Whig Convention of Massachusetts. Give the Whigs of the free States to understand that, Whigs as they are, and Whigs as we are, we cut loose from them forever, unless they abandon the Wilnot Provision, and desist from all interference with the peculiar institutions of the South; that on these terms, and on these alone, we will go with them in a Convention, or co-operation with them in any way whatever."

Let our Democratic friends do the same, and unless the people of the North are lost to all sense of justice, and insensible to the appeals of patriotism, they will yield their most unjust and unreasonable pretensions, and harmony be once more restored between the different sections of our common country."

How do the friends of Judge McLean expect to meet this imperative demand of their Southern brethren.

Military Monument.

A correspondent of the Washington Union writes:—

"Simple and yet grand is the memorial of our victories in Mexico, now in progress of completion at West Point. The most prominent front of the mighty Palisades, the names of 'Palo Alto,' 'Resaca de la Palma,' 'Monterey,' and 'Buena Vista' are cut in colossal letters. 'Vera Cruz,' is nearly completed, and the others will follow. It is difficult to conceive a monument more expressive or more sublime—the immortal words 'alone in their glory' on the face of the eternal rocks, the sky above, and the deep Hudson below, forever. The boys at West Point know how to write history as well as to make it; and they do both with the cold steel!"

The site of the National Military Academy is the appropriate place for such a monument. That institution, on which \$4,000,000 has been bestowed, derives its existence from this glorification of the arts of War.

Something New.

Under this head we stated two or three weeks since that a location in the Copper Mines of Lake Superior had been discovered and entered through the agency of Clairvoyance. From a communication in the 'Gem of Science' from Paul B. Ring, of Jackson, we learn that the proprietors of that location contemplate still further action. Mr. Ring says:

"So confident are the members of the company, of the value of the investment, that some of the original proprietors could not be induced to part with their entire stock for a hundred fold above its cost, and they are not to be disappointed. So much for that branch of your inquiry.— You also wish to know if other explorations are to be made in the same way? I answer that query by saying that a company is now formed under the name and style of the 'Clairvoyant Exploring Company of Michigan,' the object of which, is to examine different sections of country, for coal, iron and other treasures, which are hid from the natural vision, and

thereby to direct the enterprising in their labors, thus preventing the constant losses incurred by digging in vain, and to direct improvements in constructing machinery and applying them aright. Believing the object to be well worthy the spirit of the age, and designed to improve and elevate the condition of man, it will be prosecuted, regardless of scoffs, sneers or obstacles, until the truth shall make us rejoice in our efforts.

The name of the first company is 'The Magnetic Mining Company of Jackson.'

From the Emancipator. Mr. Hale.

This gentleman spent the last Saturday and Sunday in this city, and left Monday morning on his way to Washington. He expected to lecture Monday and Tuesday evenings, before the Lyceums in Springfield and New Haven. Our Presidential candidate is in good health and spirits, and feels deeply the responsibility of his position. Our friends may be assured that he takes his seat in the Senate this winter, with the determination to do all in behalf of human freedom which can reasonably be expected of a comparatively young man, and a new member, at his first session, who enters that body under circumstances of peculiar personal embarrassment, at a time of great national excitement and distraction, and who has not a single party colleague to support him, but stands in hostility to the two leading parties of the country; as the representative of a radical reformatory movement which aims to overthrow them both. Under ordinary circumstances, such a member might well be excused from opening his mouth during the first session. But discarding all considerations merely personal, Mr. Hale will no doubt embrace the first proper occasion to express his views on some one of the vital questions which now agitate the nation.

To those who know Mr. Hale, we need not take pains to say, that he expressed to us his hearty concurrence in all the resolutions adopted by the Buffalo Convention. We make the statement to calm apprehensions in the minds of some of our friends who do not know him.

Important professional engagements in the New Hampshire Courts, will call Mr. Hale home for some ten days in the latter part of January. The State Committee will call our annual Liberty State Convention at Boston, about that time, say the 26th and 27th of January, and Mr. Hale has promised to be present and participate in its proceedings.— Due notice will be given of the time.— Will not some of our friends in the other New England States meet with us and him?

Delaware.

We have just received 'The Delaware Abolitionist,' an ably edited and spirited anti-slavery paper, devoted to Emancipation in Delaware.

Liberty men are doing a great work. Already papers are starting up one after another in the Slave States. From what has been, we may see what can be effected through the instrumentality of the Liberty press of the Northern States.— Let us not be discouraged, but labor on with renewed energy.

The first number contains many valuable articles, only one of which we can give our readers.—Emancipator.

"The population of Delaware is now about 83,000, and is made up of slaves about 2,000 in number, 3,000 free colored people, 800 slaveholders, who, together with their families and all others interested in the continuation of slavery, will amount to, say 4,000, leaving a balance of 74,000, who have no interest in its continuance, whose interest in truth is in its downfall; being in the proportion of eighteen, whose interests are sacrificed, to maintain the fancied interests of one. Is this republican? Is this democratic? Is this the result of legislating for the greatest good of the greatest number?— Why should a body so small control all other interests, and shape the laws to suit itself, at the expense of the mass? Is it because of the clamor which has been raised about 'vested rights' and 'peculiar institutions?' The day has gone by when dust can be thrown in the eyes of the intelligent masses, by uttering these stale ories. This is a country in which the majority has the right to govern: more especially has so overwhelming a majority of freedom as has been shown to exist in the State, the right to declare that their interests, and the prosperity of the State, shall no longer be sacrificed to uphold this eternal dead weight to all improvement. Why, look at the subject. Let us take one interest alone, the landed interest of the State. We have 1,465, 800 acres intersected by navigable streams, more convenient to market, of a better quality of soil naturally, than the adjoining parts of Pennsylvania; yet bringing an average price of not more than one third of these Pennsylvania lands, for no other reason than that ours is impoverished by slave-labor tillage—the Pennsylvania enriched by free-labor."

The Liberty vote in Franklin, Lenawee County, at the last election, was 26.

The Mexican War.—The Opinions in the Army.

The prevalent—we might almost say unanimous—opinion in the army—so we gather from conversations with the officers—is in favor of the occupation of the country. This opinion began to force itself into the minds of our officers after the army left Puebla, and it has acquired such strength since the occupation of the Capital, that but few can now be found who dissent from it. Many officers, who early in the war were favorable to the project of Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Taylor and other distinguished gentlemen, of occupying a fortified line and abandoning all the rest of the territory, have changed their views, and are now strong advocates of occupation.

Among the general officers of our army, Gens. Smith, Twigg and Worth were at one time strongly in favor of occupying a line; but we hear that these gallant and able officers have greatly modified, if they have not entirely changed, their opinions in this respect. Gen. Scott has submitted his views in full to the President, and has suggested, for the consideration of the Government, three modes of settling our difficulties with Mexico.

1st. To hold the city of Mexico and the other chief cities of the Republic; to take possession of the mines and public lands, and from them, as well as from other sources of revenue, to raise the means of paying the expenses of the war, and at the same time to occupy all the ports and seaboard, and collect the imposts on all articles introduced into Mexico from foreign countries, until the expenses of the war are defrayed, and an honorable peace is concluded.

2dly. To occupy and hold a certain line, in the manner suggested by Gen. Taylor, Mr. Calhoun and others.

3dly. To occupy the whole country under martial law, until peace is concluded.

Generals Quitman and Shields, in their intercourse with their fellow citizens, have made no concealment of their opinions on this subject—and their opinions are those that prevail in the army. They are in favor of the immediate occupation of Mexico and its retention, either until a satisfactory peace is concluded, or as long as the people of the United States deem it proper and expedient. They think this is not only practicable, but as decidedly the easiest and cheapest mode of concluding the war.

Gen. Quitman thinks that with 15,000 men the country can be held and a government established which will be far more efficient than any which has ever ruled the country, and far more satisfactory to the intelligent portion of the people. That by prudence and good government we can soon secure to the support of our government the large mass of the better classes, who are already looking to occupation as the only thing which can save their country from utter ruin.— These, embracing nearly all the republicans and liberals, the property holders, the tradesmen, the mercantile and manufacturing classes and all the foreigners—save a few old Spaniards, who prefer a monarchy—look to occupation as the only cure for the ills which have so long oppressed them.

From the War.

CINCINNATI, DEC. 23. There has been an arrival at N. Orleans from Vera Cruz bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 24th of Nov.

Santa Anna was at the head of 16,000 men, and had issued a pronouncement against the provisional government of Pena y Pena. Santa Anna calls on Congress for 50,000 additional men to continue the war, and drive the degenerate sons of Washington from the Mexican soil, and threatens Congress if they favor peace.

A majority of the members of Congress are favorably disposed to peace, and Gen. Scott has ordered Gen. Worth to Queretaro with a strong force to protect that body in its deliberations from any attempt of Santa Anna to force them to carry out his designs.

We have news from Fort Mann till the 25th of October. It is stated that the American troops at that place invited a number of Pawnee Indians into the Fort, several of whom were killed, and a number wounded, by Col. Gilpin's men.— This is a horrible outrage. The Colonel himself was absent when the bloody deed was perpetrated.

LATER FROM SANTA FE AND CHIHUAHUA.—Fourteen companies and two battalions, left Santa Fe for the South, to winter at El Paso. The Santa Fe Republican says, troops have gone southward.

The Apaches are guilty of much violence upon the whole country. A war party attacked Rio, and drove off 200 cattle, killed 3 men and destroyed all the waggon. Paymaster Spaulding reports 3,500 Mexicans erecting fortifications at Chihuahua, and casting cannon.

Gen. Scott, under instructions from Washington for quartering on the enemy, has issued an order that no more bulion

bars, or ingots, either of gold or silver, shall be shipped from any port in Mexico, until the rate of duty shall be fixed by the authorities from Washington, and that after a certain time specified, no more renis will be paid for quarters occupied by the American army. Subsistence, forage, &c., will be paid for as heretofore. The injunction and penalty of the martial law order, published at Tampico, Feb. 15, 1847, will be strictly enforced.

Gen. Urrea is said to have been captured by the Camanches. The road, at present, is entirely opened between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and small parties can travel without danger.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Delta, gives the following account of the arrest of Gen's Worth and Pillow:

Two letters, emanating from the American camp, published in the United States, have been read by Gen. Scott, in an order published to the army. He prematurely decided who wrote them, and impeached the honor, patriotism and services of the two generals who were eulogized in those letters. One of the generals, Pillow, denies in a card published in Mexico, the authorship of the letter attributed to his pen: General Worth prefers charges against Scott, and Scott arrests him for contempt. Gen. Pillow was arrested because he appealed from an opinion of Scott, requesting the latter to transmit the appeal to the Secretary of War. Scott refused in a hasty manner, whereupon the former remarked, 'I will do it, Sir.' 'Then I arrest you, Sir,' was Scott's reply. So matters stood at last dates.

The army is excited, and if we may judge from what we hear at this distance, more than a moiety of it sympathizes with the Generals sought to be disgraced. A detachment of American soldiers, quartered at Medelin, started for a ball in the village, about 11 o'clock at night.— The ball party took alarm, and one of them discharged a pistol at the advancing Americans, who returned the fire, killed 7 and wounding 9, of whom one was a woman.

The Indians have made an incursion into the State of San Luis de Potosi, and approached very near the capital.

MEXICO, NOV. 19, 1847. On the 8th inst, 36 wagons belonging to merchants in this city and Puebla, left the latter place with a lot of tobacco, dry goods and brandy destined for this city.— On reaching San Martin, Gens. Rea and Torrejon, in command of the guerilla forces there, made a descent upon the wagons, captured them, and started off for Queretaro, via Tlascala. Information was conveyed to Gen. Lane at Puebla, who started after them with a force of infantry and the cavalry command of Captain Roberts.

When they reached Tlascala they found the enemy there, and Captain R., who had been sent to the rear of the town, seeing a movement to run off the train, charged upon the guerillas, completely routing them, killing seven or eight and taking thirteen officers prisoners.— In the meantime a portion of the wagons which had been taken a mile from the town by a party of the enemy were set on fire before the infantry came up.

Santa Anna has assumed the command of the army in Oajaca. He says that he was deprived of the command by Pena y Pena, in order that the latter might find no obstacle in making peace with the Americans. He avows his determination to oppose any negotiation for peace with the American forces occupying any portion of the Mexican territory. Mora y Villamil has been nominated Secretary of War. Tornel left Queretaro on the 14th for Morelia, to take up his quarters there as General. Yesterday a new paper called the Yankee Doodle, made its appearance.

Pyramid of War. The "Halls of the Montezumas," echo to the wild shout of victory! The cup of glory is at last full. We have arrived at the goal of ambition. Let us stand upon the hill tops and look down upon the paths we have ascended, and the monumental pyramids by the way. Let us only gaze upon the "mortal remains" of the killed and wounded, leaving the crowded hospitals out of view!

- PALO ALTO—400! MONTEREY—500! BUENA VISTA—800! VERA CRUZ CITY—170! CERRO GORDO—700! CHURUBUSCO HEIGHTS—1100! CITY OF MEXICO—1600!

There now, reader, five thousand two hundred and seventy men struck down in regular battles, not computing the loss in skirmishes and from sickness. Besides this, we have created a national debt of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, to say nothing of millions of property, lost and captured by the enemy! This is the first act of the grand drama, the new glories of which are yet to be seen, as this lovely war progresses.—Jonesborough (Ten.) Whig.

The Democrats of this State hold a State Convention at Michigan, Feb. 2, to appoint delegates to their National Convention, and nominate Presidential Electors.

The New York Movements.

The Herkimer movement meets, so far as we can infer from the tone of the Democratic press of New York, with general favor. Never was an attempt to degrade a party more nobly rebuked.—We have in our possession extracts from more than forty Democratic journals, sanctioning the proceedings at Herkimer. A caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, at Albany, has also made arrangements, much to the chargin of the Conservatives, for calling a State Convention at Utica, to elect by general ticket delegates to the National Democratic Convention.—National Era.

Departure of Troops.

We learn from the Detroit papers that three companies of Michigan boys, composing Capts. Buels, Hanscoms, and Greusel's companies, marched from Detroit on the 24th inst., for Mexico; and three more companies, (A. E. and F.) marched on the 25th inst., under Major Ruehle.—The officers of the companies are—Company A—Capt. Frederic W. Carntenis; 1st Lieut. Edmund Rice; 2d Lieut. P. W. H. Rawls and Sam'l Rice. Company B—Capt. Isaac S. Rowland; 1st Lieut. S. Chadwick; 2d Lieut. Louis D. Clairoux, Clemens D. McNair.

Company F—Capt. John Whittemoyer; 1st Lt. James M. Stuart; 2d Lieut. Wm B. Gray and Charles W. Cummings.

The Gerard College has at last been opened. The Philadelphia News says: "Yesterday was the day fixed upon by the Directors for receiving application for the admission of orphans into the College, and we understand that a very large number were presented. The directors will meet on the 15th inst. to elect a President, Matron, Steward and Teachers of the Institution; and the College will be opened on the first of January for the reception of orphans, under the provisions of Gerard's Will.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, has the following interesting and gratifying intelligence with respect to the operation of the cheap postage system:

"The reduced postage on letters is beginning to work exceedingly well, and the deficit in the revenue occasioned by it is rapidly disappearing. From 500,000 dollars the first year of the enacting of the bill, it had dwindled down to 640,000; and during this year the deficit will scarcely reach the figure of \$40,000.—Emboldened by this unexpectedly happy result of a measure which so much contributes to civilization, the Postmaster General will probably propose, in his report, the introduction of a uniform system of postage throughout the Union, similar to the penny postage in England—a measure which will be hailed with universal applause by the whole community, without distinction of party.

We have given place to the communication of "A Citizen" respecting the Adultery Law of this State. A pressure of business has prevented us from examining the subject. If his premises be correct, his strictures are just, and deserve the attention of community.

The people of Jackson are holding meetings in reference to a projected Plank Road to the seat of government.

The Telegraph is now in operation from Detroit to this village. Any amount of soft sodder was expended in the introductory salutations between the two places.

We expect to receive the Governor's Message in season for our next paper.

Congress is not expected to do much till the holidays are over.

A correspondent of the Free Press writes from Montreal, Dec. 11.—

"The ship fever has nearly subsided, only to break out anew with spring arrivals. The cities and towns on the St. Lawrence have only been so many charnel houses. All of 20,000 emigrants have been buried this season. Such has been the mortality at times that long trenches have been used instead of single graves, to get rid of the dead. While the dead cart has been absent at the potter's field with a load, another tier were found waiting on its return. The whole twenty-four hours were consumed for weeks in this manner. The scenes of the cholera were shocking, but did not number so many victims as the ship fever. Many of the most benevolent men of Canada have forfeited their lives in relieving these poor creatures.

There has arrived from Lord Palmerston's estate in Ireland, 1300 papers.—Unfortunate souls—all of one half of them now sleep beneath the soil. They were sent out thus to perish, by a member of the British Cabinet, and at his own expense, in order to lessen his poor rate tax. 640 were crowded into one vessel. Not one of them had a shilling on their arrival. They were literally without clothing. Several of the females were almost in a state of nudity. It was revolting to behold them. The city authorities of Quebec have addressed the government in the matter."

A Dutch woman was found in a car on the Worcester railroad, the other day, with a boy strapped behind her, a la bustle, under her cloak. She put him there to avoid buying a ticket for him.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Mr. Dickinson submitted the following to the Senate, on the 14th.—No action was taken on them: Resolved, That the true policy required by the government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent, is the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justly obtained, and that neither in such acquisition, nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any condition be constitutionally imposed, or institutions be provided for or established, inconsistent with the rights of the people thereof, as a free sovereign state, with the powers and privileges of original members of the confederacy.

Resolved, That in organizing a territorial government in territory belonging to the United States, the principles of self-government, upon which our federal system rests, will be best promoted, the true spirit and meaning of the constitution be preserved, and the confederacy strengthened by leaving all questions concerning the Domestic policy to the Legislature, chosen by the people thereof.

Dec. 15th—12 M. SENATE.—Mr. Calhoun offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That to conquer Mexico, and hold it, either as a province, or incorporate it in our Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which war has been prosecuted—a departure from the settled policy of the Government, in conflict with its character and genius, and, in the end, subversive of our own free popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy should be adopted in the further prosecution of the war, which would lead to consequences so disastrous.

Laid on the table.

HOUSE.—Debating the organization of the Com. of Home Commerce.

President Polk sent in a message giving his reasons for vetoing the Harbor Bill at the last session.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., offered resolutions declaring that the right to construct roads through Mexico (to the Pacific) should be reserved in the treaty ceding the conquered territory.

HOUSE, Dec. 17. Mr. Botts again presented his resolution for replacing the Southern mail on the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad.

Mr. Pettit of Ia., announced the death of the late Geo. C. Dromgoole, and pronounced a glowing eulogy upon his character, and many virtues. The usual resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

Dec. 20. SENATE.—Mr. Dix presented a memorial from the officers at Puebla, headed by Generals Scott, Worth, and others, praying for the establishing of a retired list of the army; and provisions for widows and orphans; and he accompanied the memorial with appropriate remarks.

Mr. Hannegan presented Resolutions for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon.

Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions came up in order; when he moved to postpone them till the first Tuesday in January.

Mr. Allen wished to know whether Mr. Calhoun intended to go against the acquisition of all territory.

Mr. Calhoun replied that it was not his intention to involve any other question than that contained in his resolutions. The question of the conquest of Mexico, is the real one before the country, and that he should discuss.

A debate ensued upon the motion to postpone. It was adopted.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C. offered a resolution in the House to call on the States to return their portions of the old surplus revenue, of thirty millions, before making any more loans.

In the House, Mr. Vinton from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations to supply in part a deficiency in the means for subsistence for volunteers, for the year ending June, 1848.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, proposed negotiating for Upper California and New Mexico and the Bay of San Francisco, and making out a boundary suitable to the views of the United States.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, spoke against all territorial acquisitions—all conquests of any portion of Mexico, and said the movements of the American army, directed by the President produced the war.

A bill was introduced by Mr. R. Smith, of Ill., for the completion of the Cumberland Road through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Dec. 22. SENATE.—A petition from Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton was presented, praying Congress to purchase 1000 copies of the Hamilton Papers.

Mr. Hale presented two anti-slavery

petitions, and made strenuous efforts to induce the Senate to depart from its settled practice of not receiving petitions of that import. The question of non-reception being put, Mr. Berrien moved to lay that question on the table, which was decided in the affirmative. Ayes 33—Noes 10.

The bill to amend the acts regulating appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases, passed.

Mr. Cass reported a bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force.

A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry as to whether any alterations are needed in the Patent Laws. The Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint a Joint Committee on printing on the part of the House.

Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, offered a resolution relative to the several messages of the President on the Mexican war, and requesting of him information on numerous points touching the causes of the war, and the right of the United States to territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

Mr. McClelland presented a resolution calling for statistics of the commerce of the western lakes.

Dec. 22, 3 1/2 A. M. SENATE.—The bill introduced by Mr. Dix of New York, for the repeal of the Pilot Law was referred to committees.

HOUSE.—Mr. Giddings presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which was laid on the table. The yeas and nays being called, the Speaker voted in the negative.—Mr. Richardson's resolutions were laid over.—Mr. Pettis' improvement resolution passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 12 o'clock M. The resolution on the subject of internal improvement, introduced by Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, have been adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Adultery Law.

As our Legislature is soon to meet, it may be well to call the attention of the people, the press, and our law makers, to the subject of the Adultery law of Michigan.

It will be recollected that three or four years since, the act for punishing Adultery was repealed. Whether the legislators repealed the act for their own benefit, or for the dear people, they did not inform us. But as the people did not elect them for that purpose, it may justly be inferred, that they did the business for their own benefit. The people, and such public presses as were conducted by men of virtue and morality manifested such a decided and indignant disapprobation, that the next Legislature enacted laws for punishing the crime. By referring to the late Revised Statutes, page 681, it will be seen that a section is added, which provides that, no person can enter complaint for the crime of adultery except the husband or wife of the accused. This section virtually destroys the act; and no doubt that was the intention in adding it. Why did any person want the act nullified, unless that they might violate it; knowing that fear, or pride would prevent the wife from going to a magistrate to take out a warrant, or before a grand jury to enter complaint. With the act thus decapitated, licentiousness may run riot in our midst, and there is no remedy, unless the husband or wife turn prosecutor, which would not be done once in a hundred cases. Why the people have been so quiet the past year on this subject, is difficult to imagine, unless the better part of community have not noticed that a section was added to the adultery law, for the express benefit of adulterers and adulteresses. Will not the virtuous arouse when their attention is called to this subject? A CITIZEN.

December 20, 1847.

VARIETY.

The packet ship Louis Philippe struck on the east end of Nantucket on Friday last. After thumping about nearly four hours, she backed off; with slight damage. She was carried along the shore by the tide, until she brought up with her remaining anchor, she having lost one, off the Forked Ponds, where she now lies, three and a half miles west where she struck. She leaks badly, her pumps being partly choked, and it is with great difficulty that she can be kept afloat.—She has a cargo valued at \$200,000.—She has 164 cabin passengers. 40 passengers, including 2 ladies, were transferred to the steamer Massachusetts.—Her cargo had not been started at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. No further accounts have since been received. Two steamers were along side. The wind was from the west, and the weather moderate. They will probably get the ship around towards the east end of the Sound.

EUROPEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—The English Postmaster General has recently addressed a circular to the Post office authorities of all the countries of Europe, urging them to co-operate with England in introducing a system of universal penny postage in Europe. It is thought that the German Confederacy will be the first to adopt the plan of cheap postage, and when this is done other countries cannot be long in following the example.

The New York Journal of Commerce argues against the system of official inspections of merchandise as defeating the very end for which it was designed. It denies that it saves the people from being cheated. We are inclined to think that the Journal is right. New York had until the adoption of her recent Constitution, a whole army of weighers, gagers, inspectors and measurers. She has swept them all away, and, in the language of the Journal, 'let all the dishonesty of the State go free to plunder and cheat.' To the astonishment of everybody, the change is hardly perceived. There is no more cheating or trouble any way than there was before. Great expenses, great delay, and great insolence of office, are saved.

A letter from Fort Kearney says Capt. Rogers and Lt. Imby, of the Savannah Co., are returning home under arrest, they having been engaged in a single combat, in which the killed and wounded numbered—nothing.

ODD FELLOWS HALL AT DETROIT.—A correspondent at Detroit writes us, that the Odd Fellows of the city have one of the most magnificent Halls for their meetings to be found in the country. They have erected a fine block—the lower part being used for mercantile establishments. The second story by legal gentlemen.—The third story for a concert room and public meetings. The fourth for their meetings. The whole cost some \$15,000. The capital is divided into stock among the members—the several lodges having the right to purchase the stock as fast as they possess surplus funds, which are rapidly accumulating. The property leases at about 15 per cent, on the cost. The order numbers some 500 members in the city. They have been exceedingly charitable the past year, to many destitute emigrants.—Rochester American.

FEAT IN TELEGRAPHING.—The President's message was telegraphed over all the lines connected with the Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Co. in 12 hours.—It appeared in the papers of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and Vincennes, Ind., the next morning after its delivery in Washington.

Cassius M. Clay had at last arrived in New Orleans on his way to Kentucky.—He was for several months a prisoner in Mexico, and was released, shortly before the taking of the capital by the U. S. forces. The New Orleans Delta of the 20th ult. says:—

"Capt. Clay leaves our city to-day on his return to his home and family, after eighteen months of absence, the greater part of which time he has spent in captivity."

A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY.—The Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Barnstable, Mass. held its annual session lately.

The Judges took their seats; the chaplain prayed; the full complement of grand and petit juries, a melodious choir, and a bar full of lawyers qualified to maintain either side of any cause—yet after all, not a single case criminal or civil, was found for the juries! In six months not two men could be got to go to law with each other, and nobody had committed a crime that required a verdict of guilty or not guilty. The county is one of the most populous in the state—but the principles planted by the Pilgrims, flourish there spontaneously.

GOOD FELLOWS TO WORK FOR.—A Boston paper states that a few days ago "three hundred and ten men, all in the employ of Messrs. HINCKLEY and DERRY, marched out from their Locomotive Manufactory, each one with a turkey on his arm, a present from their employers, for Thanksgiving."

George Miller, a Boston broker, has committed forgery, and is among the missing. It is ascertained that three banks and thirteen private individuals in Boston, have sixty-seven thousand dollars of forged paper, and there is supposed to be more of it in New York and in the country.

WHITNEY'S OREGON RAILROAD.—Resolutions in favor of this great work, and recommending and approving Mr. Whitney's plan, passed both branches of the legislature of Tennessee, on the 1st. inst. unanimously. The feeling in its favor was warm and enthusiastic, as indeed it seems to be wherever the subject is understood and appreciated.—Argus.

Four colored women were whipped at New Castle, Delaware, on Saturday last. They received 21 lashes each. A colored man, at the same time, received 63 lashes. He was whipped on three indicts. He received 21 lashes for each. One is to be sold for a slave for 7 years, and another for 23 years.

CHANGE OF MIND.—An Irish girl jumped off Plum Island Bridge on Friday morning into the deepest part of the river, with the intention of drowning herself—but probably finding the water colder than she expected, called out lustily for help, after she was well in the water, and was rescued by Mr. John Noyes, who happened to be in the vicinity at the time.—Newburyport Herald.

Two or three large pork houses at Mayaville, Kentucky, have been washed away by the flood, by which very heavy losses have been sustained. Thomas Gurnie is one of the greatest sufferers.

A large brick house, occupied by a company of Socialists, on the Ohio river, in Clermont county, fell down on Thursday last, crushing seventeen persons to death, and severely wounding several others. Water to the depth of ten feet surrounded the building.

The runaway slaves who were delivered up to their owners by a jury of New Jersey citizens, have again escaped from their masters, and are now safely in Canada. It will be recollected that they were first arrested at Mount Holly, and that the military turned out to escort the masters safely out of the state with their recaptured prey. But when they got into this state, the slaves contrived to slip off, and were in Canada before the masters knew what track to take. There were nine of them, and they were estimated to be worth \$5,000.—Wash. Patriot.

"Got a paper to spare?" "Yes, sir; here's one of our last.—Would you like to subscribe, sir, and take it regularly?" "I would—but I am too poor."

That man had just returned from the circus; cost 50 cents; lost time from his farm, 75 cents; whiskey judging from the smell, at least 25 cents—making a dollar and a half actually thrown away, and then begging for a newspaper, alleging that he was too poor to pay for it! That's what we call "saving at the spile and wasting at the bung-hole."—Boon-slick Times.

CALENDAR FOR 1848.

Table with columns for days of the week (SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY) and months (JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER). Each month contains a grid of numbers 1-31.

The Lodge of colored Odd Fellows were out yesterday in full regalia at the funeral of a deceased brother. The order comprises a large number of the intelligent and respectable colored population of our city, and it was certainly a gratifying spectacle to witness their mournful procession paying the last solemn tribute to the memory of their deceased brother.—Detroit paper.

A GOTHIC CASTLE.—Mr. Edwin Forrest, the celebrated actor, is erecting a very splendid Gothic castle, on the banks of the Hudson, just beyond King's Bridge, and within a stone's throw of the river. It will be built of the most beautiful material, and will probably be finished in the course of next summer.—The design is formed from some of those chateaux on the Rhine or the Danube. It will cost fifty thousand dollars, and the furniture alone ten thousand. Mr. Forrest is probably worth three hundred thousand dollars, all of which he has made by his professional labors in this country and in Europe. The library of the new chateau will be a splendid affair.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 30, 1847. The weather has changed, and mud is now abundant. There is no change in the Wheat market, and business not brisk. Pork, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents per pound.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Table listing names and amounts received for the Signal of Liberty. Includes names like H. A. Goss, J. B. Gott, W. B. Hamilton, etc., with amounts ranging from 1.00 to 5.00.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

- List of advertisers including Wm. R. Perry, Book Store, Ann Arbor; Wm. W. Wagoner, Merchant Tailor, Ann Arbor; C. Clark, Law Office, Ann Arbor; etc.

WM. S. BROWN,

Attorney & Counselor at Law, ANN ARBOR, MICH. OFFICE WITH E. MERRY, Esq. 297-1y

HOMOEOPATHY.

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THIS FIRM, in presenting their card to the public, solicit attention to the fact, that the lighted 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 wish to let the community judge of the comparative merits of Homoeopathy and Allopathy.—New School and Old School Medicine. Let Allopathy come with her leech, lance, blister, calomel, quinine and all her instruments of torture: then mark the bill of mortality over her signature.—Look at the long list of diseases, said by doctors to be incurable. What a fearful percentage of the great variety of inflammations by 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, Senegal 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 active life 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 would guide them 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.' The great benefit of each week as far as possible, shall be set apart for the reception of patients; so that persons coming from a distance may not find the office at that day vacant.

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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:

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W. R. PERRY, 245 st.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 1847.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE EDINBURGH QUARTERLY PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, AND MAGAZINE OF MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE.

COMMENCING JANUARY, 1848.

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