

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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TO SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

## VARIETY.

**COOLING.**—A lady in this city has discovered a sovereign remedy for qualling babies. Whenever one of hers takes the tantrums and becomes ungovernably obstreperous she strips it stark naked and plunges it head over heels into a tub of cold water. Besides being very conducive to its health, it has the effect of stopping its qualling instantly. Its wrath cools quickly, and it goes off into a regular snooze directly.—*Dayton Trans.*

**PIC IX.**—Elihu Burritt, in a letter, thus speaks in relation to the reformatory tendencies of the new Pope: "One fact in illustration of his prospective government. It is reported that he has caused a box to be put in a public place for the reception of letters, into which every person who can write may drop any communication, suggesting improvements, or complaining of abuse, directed to his Holiness personally, who promises to keep the key in his own pocket, and permit no supervision of others to interfere between his ears and the wants of the people. I trust that this will be a kind of St. Peter's key, or at least a key of freedom and knowledge to them. If the Pope keeps his letter box open for a year to come, I shall try to drop a line, or two into it about penny postage, unrestricted commerce, peace and universal brotherhood."

**NEW SPECIES OF DEFENCE.**—There is now before Congress the plan of a fire ship made by Mr. Brown of Illinois, for marine and harbor defence. It is so constructed as to reflect off shot. While it is capable of enveloping in a single moment, an enemy's ship in a sheet of inextinguishable fire. It is not against ships alone that this dreadful engine of destruction might be used: but in land service in defending passes, it would also prove invaluable.

**FEDERAL RELATIONS.**—A member of the Iowa Legislature was highly indignant at the Speaker of the House when he announced him a member of the committee on "Federal Relations." He considered it a rank, biting insult. "Look here, Mr. Speaker," said he, "none of your tricks upon travellers. You needn't think that, because I am a new member, you can't run your rigs upon me. I am not as green as you suppose. Go to thunder with your federal relations! I haven't one of them in the world—and wouldn't own him if I had."

**THE RECRUITING SERVICE.**—A general order has been issued from the bureau of the adjutant general regulating the mode, conditions, &c., for enlisting under the recent "act to encourage the enlistment in the regular army." The term of service hereafter will be five years, or during the war, at the option of the recruit. A bounty of twelve dollars is allowed—six dollars thereof to be kept back until the recruit shall have joined his regiment for duty.

Robert Fulton was convicted at Alexandria, La., recently, of speaking as if he favored a revolt of the slaves. A new trial was granted, and it resulted in his acquittal. The Alexandria Democrat says, that "itinerant abolitionists have learned that they cannot pursue their hell-born vocation here, without suffering an awful and ignominious death."

**A CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.**—The Baltimore Patriot says, that a Mr. Ridgeway advertises for one thousand black cats, for which he agrees to pay two cents apiece, on delivery at Poplar Island, Talbot co., Md., or at the store of Mr. John W. Ridgeway, of Bayside.

James Finnegan has been condemned to the State Prison for five years, for the crime of kidnapping free citizens of color from Pennsylvania, but it is feared that the force of such an excellent example may be lost, by the Governor of Pennsylvania interposing a pardon.

## POETRY.

### Little Things.

Scorn not the slightest word or deed,  
Nor deem it void of power;  
There's fruit in each wind-wafted seed,  
Waiting its natal hour.

A whispered word may touch the heart,  
And call it back to life;  
A look of love bid sin depart,  
And still unholy strife.

No act falls fruitless; none can tell  
How vast its power may be;  
Nor what results enfolded dwell  
Within it, silently.

Work and despair not; give thy mite,  
Nor care how small it be;  
God is with all that serve the Right,  
The holy, true, and free!

## MISCELLANY.

### How to Enjoy Life.

BY O. S. FOWLER.

In 1845, I took passage on the North River steambot Troy, for New York. At Newburg, some convention occasioned an unusual rush of passengers, and as dinner is usually served immediately after leaving the Newburg dock, the steward taken by surprise, had not provided enough for all who sat down. As he came round for the tickets, the man who was seated at my left complained about his scant fare. The steward apologized, explained the cause—the extra rush of passengers just as dinner was ready—said he would take care to prevent any thing of the kind hereafter, and re-tendered the dinner fee. The passenger replied that it was not the money but the good dinner he wanted—that half-dollars were plenty, but that he could enjoy only one dinner per day, and that one he wanted to enjoy, adding, that he had nearly lost this dinner, and could never again recover that loss.

The passenger, having called on me professionally in 1842, and had a good deal of sport over his examination, recognized me, and reiterated the idea, that this defective dinner could never be made up to him—that, as dinner came but once a day, the loss or deficiency of any one meal was irreparable, because, however well he might enjoy all his other meals, that one must be enjoyed in its time or not at all.

Sensualist as he was, and thinking only how he could enjoy animal pleasures, his remark furnished a new and practical illustration of the cardinal doctrine of enjoying life as we went along. I had so long entertained in theory. And so far from stopping here, I began to run it out in its various other applications to the details of every day life—its applications to domestic pleasure being already before me. And what was more, I resolved to practice upon it, even in these details. And to practice at once; and accordingly commenced that disposition of my affairs, general and particular, with this general principle for the basis of my life. I endeavor to eat and drink, and do all I do for the sole purpose of ENJOYING it all. Others may tug and toil in order to accumulate the means of enjoying the future, but let me live in and for the present. Not that I would make no provision for the future, but that I would enjoy the very act of making such provision, as well as the provisions after they are made. I write this very article and all I write, because it gives me PLEASURE. And when I have written to satiety—till to write more occasions pain—I turn to something else which then gives me pleasure. I work upon my little homestead—plant, set out trees, and till the ground—because and as far as, I take pleasure in so doing, but no farther; and when just comfortably tired, renew my mental labors, or rather pleasures, and thus endeavor to render life a perpetual holiday; and the result is that I have enjoyed the past year more than any other ten years of my life, and intend to enjoy the present still more. This is the duty, this is the privilege of us all. This principle carried out practically into all the little affairs of life, constitutes the greatest philosophy of our being, and should be the pole star of all we say, do, and are.

Reader, you now understand us when we wish you a "HAPPY NEW YEAR."—We would fain persuade you to turn over a new leaf—to open a new life account. We shall endeavor to induce you to begin to-day—NOW—to fulfil fully this one great end as well as privilege of our existence. And those who have already rendered themselves more or less unhappy for life, should render themselves as comfortable as they can.

Yet, in thus seeking personal enjoyment, we need not and should not forget the happiness of others—of all mankind. Indeed, in and by rendering others happy, we promote our own enjoyment.

**THE "UPPER TON" OF REFINEMENT.**—"Jane you must not learn Arithmetic."

"Why, mamma?"

"Because, my dear, in looking through yours, yesterday, I saw that the fractions were vulgar!"

The selfish cannot possibly be happy.—They violate a fundamental law of their nature—a law which requires them to do good to others, and rewards them in personal pleasure. Nor is there a duty of life which is not also a pleasure. I am no stoic. Phenology closely teaches the Epicurean philosophy, in the broadest sense of the term. I would not live to eat, but I would eat to enjoy both the eating itself and that health which right eating imparts. And when we eat in the best manner for health, we thereby also eat in the best manner to ENJOY that eating itself. Self-denial, strictly speaking, forms no part of nature's institutes. Happiness is her only motto.

But mark: since all enjoyment flows from obeying the laws of our being, our doctrine gives no countenance to animal indulgence as such. It interdicts every species of sin and vice, not merely on account of its own intrinsic heinousness, but also on account of the suffering attendant on every wrong thought & deed. It teaches unblemished morality, by the most effectual of all motives—the personal pleasures necessarily consequent thereon.

### Life in the Old World.

THE ROYAL BULL FIGHT.

The grand Bull Fight in honor of the Spanish marriages is graphically described by a correspondent of the London Times, under date of Oct. 17th. The grand square at Madrid was filled by spectators to the number of 30,000, all anxious to witness the refined pageant and the exciting fight. Four grandee cavaliers entered the lists on spirited Andalusian horses, and the Queen at the hour appointed gave the signal for the commencement of the fight by throwing from the balcony where she sat the key of the stall containing the restive bull. The only weapon of the cavaliers was a short light spear with a steel point. At the first encounter, one of the cavaliers was thrown from his horse and another fell under the animal, both injured and obliged to retire from the scene. The third planted three lances in the bull and finally killed him, but his horse became affrighted and threw his rider, who was compelled to leave the arena seriously wounded. The hero of the day, D. Antonio Romero, now alone remained, displaying a dauntless courage and inimitable skill, and killing four bulls by the dexterity of his spear. His bravery excited the feelings of the spectators to a pitch of the most frantic enthusiasm, and the danger the cavalier encountered is vividly described by the correspondent of the Times as follows:

The fourth bull before receiving his death blow, made a rush at Romero, and placing his horns under the horse's belly, actually lifted into the air the noble animal and his rider. The cavalier fell under the horse, into whose entrails the horns had entered, and both rolled together on the ground. A shout of terror at the danger of the cavalier, and of applause at the brave act of the bull, rent the air. It was for a moment believed that Romero was hurt, but tranquility was at once restored, when, in a minute or two, both horse and rider rose from the ground, the rider seated as firmly in his saddle as if he had never been disturbed from it. Another shout hailed this new proof of excellent horsemanship. But the cry of admiration was above all description, when the next moment the spectators beheld the bull fall dead, in the very act of preparing for another bound. This attack on the horse had only been a desperate effort of expiring strength, and was made at the very moment he received the last lance of the cavalier.

This was the last display made by the colleros en plaza. Romero retired with some slight bruises, and was again and again saluted with the waving of handkerchiefs from the balconies, and the shouts of the multitude.

The combat was now sustained by regular and professional bull-fighters. Eleven bulls were killed and a proportionate number of horses. The preparations for the whole affair were made in a most splendid manner. Gorgeous draperies flaunted from banner and battlement.—The horses were magnificently caparisoned, and nodding plumes waved in all directions. The royal balcony glittered in crimson and gold, the musicians were in grand costume, and the caballeros themselves superbly appointed. It was all done for the amusement of royal children!—for the pleasure of wedded babies.

**THE "UPPER TON" OF REFINEMENT.**—"Jane you must not learn Arithmetic."

"Why, mamma?"

"Because, my dear, in looking through yours, yesterday, I saw that the fractions were vulgar!"

### Facts in Natural History.

Probably you all know what is meant by a cycloid. If we make a spot on a periphery of a wheel, travelling on a plain, the figure which that spot describes is a cycloid. Now, there is no figure in which a body can be moved with so much velocity and such regularity of speed, not even a straight line. Mathematicians discovered this not many years ago; but Nature's God taught it to the eagle before mathematics were invented; and when the eagle pounces on his prey he described the figure of a cycloid.

A globe placed in water or in air in moving meets with resistance, and its velocity will be retarded. If you alter the globe to the form of an egg, there will be less resistance. And then there is a form called the *solid of least resistance*, which mathematicians studied for many years to discover, and when they had discovered it, they found they had the form of a fishes' head! Nature had 'rigged out' the fish with just such a figure.

The feathers of birds, and each particular part of them, are arranged at such angle as to be most efficient in assisting flight. The human eye has a mirror, on which these objects are reflected, and a nerve by which these objects are conveyed to the brain, and thus we are enabled to take an interest in the objects which pass before the eye. Now, when the eye is too convex we use one kind of glasses to correct the fault; and if it be not convex enough, or if we wish to look at objects at a different distance, we use glasses of entirely another description.

But, as birds cannot get spectacles, Providence has given them a method of supplying the deficiency. They have the power of contracting the eye, of making it more convex, so as to see the specks which float in the atmosphere, and catch them for food; and also of flattening the eye, to see to a greater distance, and observe whether any vulture or other enemy is threatening to destroy them. In addition to this, they have a film or coatings which can suddenly be thrown down over the eye to protect it; because at the velocity at which they fly, and with the delicate texture of their eye the least speck of dust would act upon it as a penknife thrust into the human eye. This film is to protect the eye, and the same thing exists to some extent in the eye of a horse. The horse has a large eye, very liable to take dust. This coating in the horse's eye, is called the haw, or third eyelid, and if you will watch closely you may see it descend with electric velocity. It clears away the dust and protects the eye from injury. If the eye should catch cold, the haw hardens and projects, and ignorant persons cut it off, and thus destroy this safeguard.

You all know if you take a pound of iron and make of it a rod a foot long, what weight it will support. But, if it be a hollow rod, it will support a weight many times greater than before. Nature seems to have taken advantage of this also long before mathematicians had discovered it, and all the bones of animals are hollow. The bones of birds are large, because they must be strong to move their large wings with such velocity; but they must also be light in order to float easily on the air. Birds also illustrate another fact in natural philosophy. If you take a bag, make it air tight, and put it under water, it will support a large weight, say a hundred pounds. But twist it, or diminish the air in it, it will support no such weight. Now a bird has such an air bag. When he wishes to descend he compresses it, and falls rapidly; when he would rise he increases it, and floats with ease. He also has the power of forcing air into the hollow parts of the body, and thus to assist his flight. The same thing may be observed in fishes. They also have an air bag to enable them to rise or sink in the water till they find their proper temperature.

If they wish to rise they increase it; if they wish to sink they compress it, and down they go. Sometimes the fish in sinking makes too strong an effort to compress his air bag, and bursts it; then down he goes to the bottom, and there remains for the rest of his life. Flounders and some other fish have no air bag, and so they are never found swimming on the surface, but must always be caught on the bottom.

In this way are the principles of sciences applied to almost every thing. You wish to know how to pack the greatest amount of matter in the smallest space. The forms of cylinders leave large open spaces between them. Mathematicians labored long to find what figure could be used so as to lose no space; and at last found that it was the six-sided figure, and also that three planes ending in a point formed the strongest roof or floor. The honey bee discovered the same thing a

great while ago. Honey-comb is made up of six-sided figures, and the roof is built with three plane surfaces coming to a point.—*Prof. Mapes.*

### Bush Amusement in Australia.

THE KANGAROO.

The Kangaroo is an extraordinary animal. There are several kinds of them, and they are of various sizes. The Kangaroo forester is about five feet high, and when pursued by dogs, it leaps or bounds from fifteen to twenty paces.—The animal goes on his hind legs, steering his body with his tail. His fore legs are only about half the length of his hind legs. He is generally of the same color as the English hare, and his flesh greatly resembles in taste and appearance that of the hare. The tail, which sometimes weighs twenty pounds, is considered the best part of him. It makes excellent soup—indeed, equal to any ox-tail soup I ever tasted. His movements in his native wilds are extremely graceful. Seldom rapid, until he sees you and your dogs in full chase after him—then he hits out in right earnest, hops, skips, bounds, and if you have not fleet dogs before you, and a fleet horse under you, he is soon out of sight. In some parts of the colony they are seen in droves, but I never saw more than five or six of them together. I have often seen them quietly feeding among my cattle, with which they seemed to live on peaceable terms.

When hard pressed, they turn about, put their backs to a tree, and for a time successfully fight the dogs, which they often rip up and disable for life. They have been known not only to drown dogs, but also to take a man in their arms, carry him towards a lagoon or deep pond, and there attempt to drown him as they commonly drown a dog, viz: by pressing his head under water. A friend of mine, a Mr. James Aitken, settler on the Clarence river, has lately received in a battle with a Kangaroo, a mark which he will necessarily carry with him to the grave. He was in chase after a Kangaroo which at last his dogs caught, when my friend inconsiderately dismounted from his horse for the purpose of assisting his dogs.—The Kangaroo now left them, attacked Mr. Aitken, whose lip he completely tore. The Kangaroo is naturally timid, and is easily tamed. He lives entirely on grass; and the female has only two young ones at a time, which she carries in a pouch or bag under her belly. When hard pressed in the chase she drops them one by one; you can then be certain that she is nearly beat. The skin is remarkably tough, and is converted into stock whips, and sometimes used as a substitute for a blanket in travelling through the bush. With half a dozen of these skins sewed together, a man could comfortably sleep out all night on a bleak, snowy mountain.—*McKenzie's Ten Years in Australia.*

### Abstemious Diet.

Many cases of illness, both in adults and children, may be readily cured by abstinence from all food. Headaches, disordered stomachs and many other attacks are caused often by violating the rules of health; and, in consequence, some part of the system is overloaded or some of the organs clogged. Omitting one, two, or three meals, as the case may be, gives the system a chance to rest, and allows the clogged organs to dispose of their burdens. The practice of giving drugs to 'clear out the stomach,' always weakens the system; while abstinence secures the good result, without doing any injury.

Said a gentleman to a distinguished medical practitioner in Philadelphia:

"Doctor, what do you do for yourself when you have a turn of headache, or other slight attacks?"

"Go without my dinner," was the reply.

"And if that does not cure you, what then?"

"Go without supper."

"But, if that does not cure you, what then?"

"Go without my breakfast. We physicians seldom take medicine ourselves, or use them in our families, for we know that starving is better; but we can not make our patients believe it."

Many cases of slight indisposition are cured by a change of diet. Thus, if a person suffers from constipation, headaches, slight attacks of fever, or dyspepsia, the cause may often be removed by eating rye mush and molasses, baked apples, and other fruits.

Mr. Belknap has commenced the use of gun-cotton, in blasting, on the line of the Vermont Central Railroad. It has also been used for the same purpose at Lowell, on the new Canal.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

### The Evils of Smoking.

Sir R. H. Bonnycastle, in his work on "Canada and the Canadians," just published in England, attributes the ruin of many of the settlers to immoderate indulgence in tobacco. He says:—"Smoking to excess is another source of immense evil in the backwoods. A man is accustomed to the lowest and vilest of tobacco. Smoking all day, from the hour of rising, is, I actually believe, more injurious to the nerves than hard drinking. It paralyzes exertion. I never saw an Irish laborer with his hod and his pipe, mounting a ladder but I was sure he was an idler. I never had a groom that smoked much who took proper care of my horses; and I never knew a gentleman seriously addicted to smoking who cared much for any thing beyond self."

From the N. Y. Express.

### The One Man Power.

The phrase *one-man power*, which, we believe, is of our own coining, more expressively defines what is understood by *monarchy* than any other definition we know of, and hence we shall continue to use it, while we call attention to its "progress," the only sort of progress we have made these late years, in the United States. Our *one man power* is named President which is now synonymous with Emperor or King, although never intended to be so in our constitutional Republic.

Thus the power to declare war, existing in Kings and Emperors, now, it is contended, by what calls itself Democracy, exists in our President. It is not, to be sure, so contended in express words; but the principle is laid down that in the armed occupation of the territory west of the Nueces without an act of Congress—a disputed territory—Mr. Polk was right, although that occupation necessarily involved us in the war with Mexico. So, when our Government has a dispute with another Government, it is now settled as a democratic principle, that an Executive can go to war about it, without consulting Congress, even though Congress be in session. The power to involve us in, that is, to declare war, therefore, now exists in our President, just as it does in a King, or Emperor, or an Autocrat. It is a folly, then, hereafter to speak of our country as a Republic; it is a monarchy, but the head of it is softened down by the name of President, because King is unpopular yet.

War thus existing, in spite of Congress, but necessarily waged by Congress, when the nation is thus forced into it by its monarch, it is again laid down as democratic principle, that what is conquered is annexed, and thus becomes part and parcel of our Union. Hear Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, a noted Democratic leader, when speaking in Congress on that point. We quote from the Union:

"Now he (Mr. D.) maintained that that territory (New Mexico) was a part of the territory of the United States before the General (Kearney) issued the proclamation at all. It was a part of the United States by virtue of the act of Congress which annexed it. It required no proclamation; it required no other act than that of conquest itself. And he maintained furthermore, that if a treaty of peace were made with Mexico without establishing her limits, all these conquered provinces were part and parcel of the United States by right of conquest, and must so remain forever unless ceded back to Mexico, or unless reconquered. It was, therefore, the act of conquest which annexed the territory, and it did not require the proclamation of General Kearney or Commodore Stockton. They merely declared the existence of a fact which had previously occurred."

Conquest is annexation; and thus Tamulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, part of Vera Cruz, New Mexico, and the vast territory of Upper and Lower California, not only become "part and parcel" of the United States, but are annexed to the United States. Here we see, first, the monarch starting a war on his own authority, and then, under that war, annexing to the Union itself, and all without an act of Congress.

Reasoning in this spirit it is that Mr. Polk, in his message, says:

"It may be proper to provide for the security of these important conquests, by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose of creating fortifications and defraying the expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them."

Here the monarch speaks as all monarchs would speak of conquered territory they intended to keep, (in the vein of Frederick the Great or a Napoleon,) and expresses his desire to have permanent fortifications erected at our expense, for the permanent "maintenance of our possessions and authority over them."

The violence done to free government in such assumptions by the one-man power as these, Mr. Polk himself has become so aware of, that it is painful to him to hear a discussion of them. Hence, in

his message, he says:

"The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated, not at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war, than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them 'aid and comfort.'"

This imputes treason to any man who has dared to question the propriety and justice of manner in which the Executive had originated and carried on the war. Mr. Polk has quoted the words "aid and comfort" from the constitutional definition of treason, with the evident intention of intimating that no man could question, or in the remotest manner express a doubt of the propriety of the war, or the manner in which it has been waged, without proving himself a traitor to his country and disposed to "aid and comfort" its enemies.

Let us pause here, and see the strides of monarchy in the Republic. First, the Executive creates a war, then it annexes his conquests, and, after all is completed, he tells us it is treason to discuss his doings, because, we presume, the American monarch has the presumptive prerogative of other monarchs, that of doing no wrong.

Monarchy is thus complete in its alleged prerogatives in these United States. "The King can do no wrong, and it is treason, therefore, to impute wrong to him. War exists in consequence of his orders, and there must be no discussion of it. The old thirteen States of the Union, that formed a constitution for their own government, are stamped by the annexation of vast territories they had never heard of. When their constitution is violated, and when they are sinking, they are told it is treason to complain of the causes that have overwhelmed them."

From the Oakland Gazette.

### Northern Doughfaces.

It is with mortification that we this week record an act of subserviency on the part of our state senators, disgraceful to us as a free people. Upon taking a vote on the 12th inst., in relation to the Mexican war, Mr. Lathrop proposed to insert into the laudatory resolution a proviso, that in the opinion of the Michigan Legislature, slavery should not be permitted in the conquered territory. This proviso was voted down by a vote of eleven to nine. The senators who stood up like men of courage and recorded their votes in favor of the principles of human liberty were

Mr. Coe,	Mr. Rix,
"Green,"	"Schwarz,"
"Lathrop,"	"Toll,"
"McReynolds,"	"Witherbee."

The Senators, who, to the mortification and disgrace of their constituents, and their own everlasting infamy voted against the proposition, were

Allen, Balch, Bush, Cook, Danforth, Eldredge, Fenion, Fitzgerald, Kibbee, Maynard and Thurber.

We encircle their names in black lines, as the most appropriate mark by which they should hereafter be known among northern freemen;—and as indicative of the approaching day, when their vote and the record thereof, will be expunged from our state archives, by the voice of an indignant community. Traitors to the north—traitors to the names and glories of our forefathers—traitors to the eternal principles of human freedom—they ought certainly to expect hereafter neither the confidence nor respect of freemen.

When the southern locofocos forced upon these men the measure of annexing Texas, they bowed the knee, and threw their votes and influence in favor of the scheme. When the cloven foot was disclosed by Polk in his veto message, and the North was told emphatically that additional territory must be conquered to extend the area of bondage; and that northern harbors and northern commerce must be sacrificed on the altar of negro slavery, it was hoped that all northern freemen would resist any further encroachments. In this hope we are disappointed—but we will not pursue the subject.

**New Motive Power.**—or rather an old one newly applied:—We understand, says an exchange paper that an ingenious Yankee has put up a saw mill, which is driven by the force of circumstances!

The Massachusetts regiment of Volunteers is very slow in being raised. It is said that Caleb Cushing, late Commissioner to China, wishes to be the Colonel.

**A ROYAL EDITOR.**—The King of Rararia is about to start a newspaper, which rumor says, he is to edit himself.



## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

## Annual Meeting.

The Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Kalamazoo, immediately after the adjournment of the State Total Abstinence Society, which meets at that place on the first Tuesday in February.

T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

## Animal Magnetism.

The following propositions in this science, as it is called, are established by evidence satisfactory to us:

1. That there is a state, in which some persons temporarily remain, which is between sleeping and waking, partaking of the phenomena of both states, and exhibiting mental developments not afforded by the sleeping or waking states.—When this state of mind occurs naturally, it is known to medical writers under the name of *Somnambulism*: when it is induced by the exercise of will, it is, usually called the *Magnetic* state. But the phenomena are in both cases essentially the same.

2. Persons in their ordinary sleep have been known to follow their usual business, ride horses, work at mechanical trades, write verses, and pursue all kinds of mental studies. All are believers in facts of this kind.

3. A condition very similar sometimes occurs in the day time. The individual becomes abstracted: is more or less insensible to external impressions: can frequently talk intelligibly and consistently, but always in reference to the subject present to the mind: will repeat orations or poetry: will often sing in a style far superior to what they could when awake; &c., &c. All the faculties of the mind will be susceptible of action, while the person is yet not in a waking state.

4. This state can be induced, continued, and ended, in certain persons, by an exercise of the will of another. We have seen this tried in so many instances that we cannot doubt it. It is proper to say, however, that Mr. Sunderland holds that persons put themselves in this state by an exercise of their own imaginations. He sets up his cane when he begins to lecture, and requests all who wish to become magnetized to look at it; and frequently 12 or 15 in different parts of the audience will in this way magnetize themselves at once. So say the daily papers in many eastern cities.

5. A part of both sexes are much more easily operated upon by this influence than others.

6. The time for which persons can be kept in this state is unknown to us. De Bonnevillie said it was six days. The longest period we have ever seen it tried was 484 hours. In this case the patient rapidly lost strength, and in appearance much resembled a corpse.

7. Persons become more and more susceptible to this influence the oftener they are magnetized; and it appears to have an unfavorable effect on their boldness, manliness and independence of character.

8. In this state, the mind can be excited in any desired manner with hope, fear, joy, veneration, or any other feeling, at the will of the operator; by stimulating the phrenological organs, by bringing the hand near them. We doubted this at first: but have seen it proved by numerous experiments.

9. In some cases, the individuals hold conversation with imaginary beings.

10. In others, they have exhibited an astonishing knowledge of astronomy, geography, and languages, of which they know little or nothing in their waking state.

11. When awakened, the magnetic patients have not the slightest recollection of what has transpired in their sleep, unless the magnetizer wills them to remember. This proposition, we believe, extends to all cases.

12. Cases of double consciousness have occurred in which the patients have forgotten every thing that took place during the paroxysm, until the next fit, when they remembered every thing that had taken place during the previous paroxysm.

13. The magnetizer can control the action of the muscles of the patient in many cases, so as to make him move in any direction, or remain at rest, at the will of the magnetizer.

The preceding points we believe are fully substantiated by common observation, or by the testimony of established medical writers. We will now mention some that are believed by many, and which may be true, that are not yet confirmed by evidence satisfactory to us.

1. It is claimed that some persons in the magnetic state, can travel, as it were, in sympathy with another in the waking state, and describe physical scenery, persons, &c., which they have never seen, exactly as they are. In some cases, this seems to be done correctly: in others, there is much confusion.

2. Some Clairvoyants can travel alone to any part of the Universe;—can see all that has been done, is doing, and we believe, in some measure at least, what is

to be. Davis of New York, and Mr. Alverson, of this village, make claims of this kind. Of the correctness of these claims we can say nothing, so long as they are predicated on statements whose truth or falsity we have no means of ascertaining. For our own part, we do not impeach the sincerity of Clairvoyants of this class. We believe they are in the magnetic state: in this state, the mind is filled with ideas on the subject presented to it; and these ideas they communicate, and are published in the form of books. But whether all these ideas are exactly conformed to truth without any mixture of error, or whether they are even substantially true, we have no means of knowing, so long as they relate to things beyond our comprehension. We have nothing but the Clairvoyants' word to found our belief upon: and that, in the present state of the science, is a basis on which a philosophical mind would be unwilling to rear an important superstructure.

3. They claim, in some cases, to foretell a knowledge of future events—the precise time when a fit of sickness will commence on themselves or others—how a medicine will operate—how many fits a patient will have, &c. We have read some striking narratives of this kind.—In testing prophecies of this character there is no better way than that laid down by Moses 4000 years ago—compare the prophecy with the event.

4. They claim an ability to detect criminals, tell which way they have gone, when they will be arrested, &c. They can also tell where lost or stolen property can be found. Some believe in the justice of these claims. They are not established to our mind by any thing we have seen or read.

5. They claim to be able to see right into the human body, and thereby detect diseases, and make proper prescriptions for their cure. That they may have an insight, in some measure, into the mind and body of the person with whom they are in connection, may be true: but we doubt whether their skill in curing is infallible, although in a sense, it may be called supernatural.

6. They claim that they can tell the state of health, occupation, circumstances, &c. of persons living hundreds of miles distant. We have not seen this verified.

We will close by just remarking, that in the investigation of truth, an unreasonable and obstinate resistance to the evidence of facts, is just as absurd and foolish as a blind and headlong credulity.—The right way is to examine the alleged truths till they can be established by full evidence; and then proceed in a similar manner, deducing new truths from those already ascertained, until the science shall be rendered perfect.

We are indebted to Mr. Sawyer of Ohio, for a copy of his speech in Congress on referring the President's Message to the appropriate committees. Mr. Sawyer is the member so famous for his manner of "sausage-eating," for a humorous description of which the Reporter of the N. Y. Tribune was last session expelled from the House of Representatives. We rather disapproved of the article at that time, as it seemed to be a caricature of personal peculiarities involving nothing vicious or criminal.—But if we may judge of the character of the man by this speech, his Democracy is no more refined or tasty than his sausage-eating. Mr. S. is a Democrat of the strongest kind, and of course a zealous supporter of Polk and the War.—The gist of this speech is a reply to remarks of Giddings and Root of Ohio, in which he showed, by extracts from old federal speeches during the last War, that the said Giddings and Root talked just like the aforesaid federalists. We think he proved this; and having done it he sat down, doubtless well satisfied, taking occasion, as he concluded, to justify the outrageous treatment of the emancipated slaves of John Randolph by the citizens of his district. He defended the Black Laws of Ohio, and said it was our bounden duty to give to Abolition every opposition in our power, unless coupled with colonization. He seems to be one of the coarsest specimens of Democracy—one for whom it is impossible for us to have much respect. But he will compare pretty well with Chipman of our own State.

We hear that petitions are in circulation for the re-establishment of Capital Punishment in this State, and that a systematic effort is making to induce the Legislature to restore Hanging at the present session. Better wait till the present law has been tried long enough to test its merits.

Read the striking article on the "One Man Power" from the N. Y. Express, and mark how great is the tendency of this republic towards monarchy. The Americans are very much of a man-worshipping people.

It is said that Henry Clay expressly declines filling the place of Mr. Morehead in the U. S. Senate.

## From the War.

There are advices from Matamoros of the 1st inst. Generals Wool, Twiggs, and Quitman had joined Gen. Worth at Saltillo.

Gen. Taylor had returned to Monterey. Com. Perry had taken undisputed possession of Laguna.

The remains of Watson, Ridgely and other Baltimoreans, arrived at New Orleans in the 'Alabama.' Lieut. Boyle of Washington, died on the passage.

Gen. Scott and staff left two days previous in haste for Camargo. Going up the river, they met a steamer with the mail bringing intelligence, that part of the corps of observation belonging to Santa Anna's army, had been seen near Parras, when Gen. Wool's army was encamped, and that Gen. Wool had joined Gen. Worth at Saltillo, & Generals Twiggs and Quitman, as per previous accounts.

Gen. Patterson's division had crossed the river at San Fernando, five days previous, and will soon reach Victoria, its destination.

Gen. Taylor, it was thought, would not doubt return home as soon as Scott took command.

When Patterson reaches Victoria, all the passes to San Luis will be shut up. Mr. Chase, former United States Consul, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Tampico.

The California regiment sent out from New York under Col. Stevenson, has arrived at Rio Janeiro. The volunteers were in good health.

A writer from Monterey says, Dec. 8th:

"Capt. Holmes, of the Georgia volunteers, died at camp on the 6th, and a lieutenant of the same regiment is not expected to live. Unless the sickness abates in a short time, many a noble fellow will fall a victim to its ravages. Men who were proof against the enemy's balls are, in many instances, forced to submit to the diseases of the country. It may be thought strange that, in the month of December, in a country like Monterey, fevers should prevail; but it is no matter of wonder to those who are familiar with the climate, and are aware that there is no time in which vegetation is not springing up."

A writer in the National Intelligencer, whose intelligence and candor are vouchered for by the editors of that paper, states that he has "heard it said that of the twenty-four thousand troops which we have had for the last eight months on the Rio Grande, eight thousand have died or been disabled by disease and wounds, and have been sent home."

The correctness of this estimate is confirmed by the statements recently made on the floor of Congress. Col. Baker has declared that of the volunteers who had gone to Mexico, two thousand had found graves in the valley of the Rio Grande; and it was mentioned a few days since in debate, that of the 17,000 volunteers in the service, FIVE THOUSAND and SEVENTY-NINE had been discharged and these principally from sickness!

We have at last the facts in relation to the massacre of the Americans in California. It is now stated, that on the 33d of Sept. the citizens of Los Angeles, and the vicinity, determined to throw off the rule of the Americans. They met accordingly, proclaimed their liberty, and placed Capt. Flores at their head. After some days of impending strife, an action is said to have occurred on the 26th and 27th of Sept. in the rancho of Chino, in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles, where the Americans are said to have been routed entirely, twenty-seven of them made prisoners and three wounded. One Mexican was killed but no Americans. The conquerors then laid siege to the city of Los Angeles, and on the 30th of September the town capitulated. The terms of the surrender were drawn up with as much deliberation as those of Monterey. Commissioners were appointed on both sides and a regular capitulation made; but the Mexicans complained that all the guns given up were spiked, and that the American vessel off the port sent her boats ashore with a force of 300 men, and kept permanent possession of the town!

In the three regiments that lately left Matamoros for Tampico, there were on the 1800 men—sickness and death having reduced them to one third of their original strength.

It appears from official statements that the army in Mexico consists of 8,475 regulars and 16,500 volunteers. General Taylor has 18,332, Wool 2,660, Kearney 3,992. A strong addition of 8,000 is on the march.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Monterey, Dec. 10, mentions the following:

"Mr. Lyons also told me that he saw 47 of our deserters in San Luis, in a most deplorable condition. Santa Anna would have nothing to do with them, and had ordered them to his rear—to the province of Guadalupe. Many of these men had been enticed away under the promise of commissions in the army and bounties. When in San Luis they were ragged, suffering from common wants, and destitute of every comfort; they bit

terly repented their false and dishonorable step in deserting the American standard, and would readily return, with any sacrifice."

Letters from Santa Fe to Nov. 19th states that Col. Price's regiment, will winter there. There was much sickness among the troops, and about seven deaths a day.

The Express published a letter from Gen. Taylor, to a friend in this city, dated at Monterey, Nov. 9, giving some account of the siege of Monterey, and his views of the war. He expresses himself decidedly opposed to carrying the war beyond Saltillo, in that direction, and says if it is necessary to take the capital, in order to bring Mexico to terms, it can best be done by taking Vera Cruz first, and marching thence to Mexico.

Any other mode he thinks out of the question. His mode of conquering a peace, is expressed in the following paragraph.

"It seems to me that the most judicious course to be pursued on our part, would be to take possession at once of the line we would accept, by negotiation, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same or keep what we already have possession of. And that, with Tampico, will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include 6 or 7 states or provinces; thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclovia, Chihuahua, (which I presume Gen. Wool has possession of by this time), Santa Fe and the Californias, and say to Mexico, 'Drive us from the country!'"

—throwing on her the responsibility and expense of carrying on offensive war.—At the same time, closely blockading all the ports on the Pacific and the Gulf.—A course of this kind, if persevered in for a short time, would soon bring her to her proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace, provided there is a government in the country sufficiently stable to treat with—which I fear will hardly be the case for many years to come.

"Without large reinforcements of Volunteers from the U. States—say 10,000 to 15,000, those previously sent out having already been greatly reduced by sickness and other casualties, I do not believe it will be advisable to march beyond Saltillo, which is more than 200 miles beyond our depots on the Rio Grande—a very long line on which to keep up supplies, over a land route, in a country like this, for a large force, and certain to be attended with an expense which would be frightful contemplate when closely looked into."

## To Patriotic Wolverines!

There is a chance for you to show your patriotism by enlisting in a company of Volunteers at Monroe, now organizing at the office of the Hon. Robert McClelland. The Government will allow you six or seven dollars a month for fighting the Mexicans, and twelve dollars bounty for grog money in advance, provided you will enlist for the whole war; and perhaps will give you 160 acres of land or so. This is such an extraordinary chance for young men who wish to die in a foreign land, or come home with a constitution broken down for life, that we publish this notice gratis for their benefit, and we subjoin the following delightful picture from the Monroe Advocate:

"Here then is afforded an opportunity not only of becoming the sole owner of 160 acres of land,—which, with a little labor, and the addition of the amount of money which two or three years service in the cause of his country would give to every recruit, would make him and his family independent for life,—but of visiting the most delightful part of the United States and of Mexico, with every necessary and almost every convenience for the journey, provided at the expense of the government."

Who would tug and toil for long years with his old fashioned father on a farm, when he could get such glorious recompense for fighting in the wars of Slavery?

## Morals of Matamoros.

A Matamoros paper established by one of our people, contains the following notice:

"COCK-FIGHT.—A regular cock pit having been established in the rear of the 'Lunch House,' fights will take place three times a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. A prize fight will take place to-morrow, (Sunday), for \$100; two cocks to be pitted for the fight. Admission 25 cents. Matamoros, Dec. 12, 1846.

We wonder what has become of those priests, who encouraged volunteering, joined the army and went down with it, carrying Bibles and Psalm Books, to convert the poor benighted Catholic, over to our morals and religion!—True Democrat.

Mr. Wise, our slaveholding minister in Brazil, has got into serious difficulty with the government. The disturbance originated in the imprisonment of some American sailors at Rio, for whose release Mr. Wise interfered.

The receipts will be published next week.

## Cassius M. Clay.

Many of our readers have some lingering interest in this man, who might have merited and received the gratitude of unborn millions. We have before us a letter from him, dated Comargo, Dec. 10, from which we make a few extracts for the benefit of our readers who may wish to know his present whereabouts:

"After some years of high-pressure life, I was glad once more to get to myself and the woods; and whether ruminating by day and night upon the wide-spread prairies of Texas, or pursuing the buffalo upon the Brazos and Colorado, or lassoing the wild horse of the Nueces, a la Camanche, upon the 'disputed' desert, I cared little for newspapers, the vindication of friends, or the denunciations of enemies. Coming to Comargo, I see steamboats and hear bells; and newspapers force upon me the thought of politics once more.

Since I left home I have written no letters touching my views upon political subjects, and no one has had authority to speak for me. If I live to return, I shall, in due time, take care to write and speak so as not to be misunderstood.

In the meantime, however, I have no secrets; and I say in answer to your first inquiry—"My opinions of the institution of Slavery are unchanged."—Whether I shall continue to "edit the paper" or no, is problematical. It was never my original design to do so. I think I can be more efficient in "exercising" my "influence as heretofore for the establishment of freedom" in other ways.

In going into this war I have not been impelled, as some of my apologists would have it, by constitutional ardor, or Southern education. Neither have I been lured by the vulgar ambition of military glory. I would far rather have been Adams, at the vindication of the Right of Petition, than Wellington at the battle of Waterloo.

I wished to prove to the people of the South that I warred not upon them, but upon Slavery—that a man might hate Slavery and denounce tyrants without being the enemy of his country.

Besides, the instincts of self-preservation, or rather of national preservation, as well as history, teach me that a constitutional declaration of war must be sustained by all parties. My action, therefore, is a corollary from the admission of the Republican theory, that a legal majority must rule. Have my denunciations found a better theory?

When I spoke against the Mexican war I said that I would fight it. I am here to redeem my pledge. I saw in anticipation the noble dead whom all now mourn. The million taxes coming will arouse those who were insensible to national dishonor and personal woe. The people already begin to ask, what is all this for? I venture to say that the millions on whom the burden of this war rests will not love Slavery the more that it has caused it. It lives only by the will of the people; then speed the day when from the St. Johns to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the sublime emancipation shall be made, America is free."

## Convicts for the Army.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of Arkansas by a Mr. Dickson, to authorize the enlistment of convicts in the Penitentiary into the army of the United States. We know not how the measure has been received in the democratic body, but for ourselves, we should be willing that every member who voted in favor of such a gratuitous insult to our gallant little army, should himself become an inmate of the Penitentiary.—N. O. Bulletin.

We think Mr. Dickson's idea was not a bad one. It would be turning the fighting and ferocious qualities of the convicts to good account.

Mr. Henry Clay is reported to have made a speech at a public dinner in New Orleans, of the following import:

"I am not altogether unobservant of the proceedings relating to the condition, welfare and prospects of our country; and when I saw around to-night Gen. Brooke and other old friends, I felt half inclined to ask for some little nook or corner of the army, in which I might serve in avenging the wrongs of our country—[applause.] I have thought that I might yet be able to capture or to slay a Mexican—[applause.] I shall not be able to do so, however, this year, but hope that success will still crown our gallant arms, and the war terminate in an honorable peace."

## The Seat of Government.

This question does not seem to have been agitated much in the Legislature, thus far. It is the opinion of some known ones that Detroit will remain the Capital of the State for some time to come. We notice by the papers of the North, that they favor the idea of having Detroit for the Capital for fifteen or twenty years, with the expectation that afterwards, when the northern part of the State shall have been well settled, it will be located somewhere in what are now the northern counties.

The Monroe Advocate says that the Raisin is greatly overflowed in consequence of the stoppage of the waters by the anchor ice.

## The Washington Paper.

The Buffalo Courier has the following:

"The establishment of an anti-slavery paper at Washington, in the District of Columbia, is creating much feeling in that District. The excitement produced has been officially manifested by the City Council of Georgetown—that body having adopted a resolution for the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the propriety of legislative action upon the part of the corporation in the matter. A preamble to the resolution adopted, sets forth that 'the publication and distribution of such a paper within our midst would undoubtedly be calculated to arouse the worst feelings of our peaceful population and its vicinity, and thereby tend very greatly to endanger the peace and harmony of the community.'"

We do not know what power the city functionaries may usurp in this case, but their proceedings strike us as very foolish. If the press of the District of Columbia—in which, although slaves are held, slavery is not fenced around by the pale of state rights—cannot discuss the slave question, it will be soon time to interdict its mention in the halls of Congress. The subject is perfectly open to debate there, and speeches of the anti-slavery champions on the floor of the House, are there published without let or hindrance, as they should be.

The establishment of a paper for the specific object of abolition, in the midst of the slave population of the District, we think unwise, but the right to do so, is unquestionable."

## Wisconsin.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—THE HOMESTEAD INALIENABLE.—The following is the article in the Constitution of Wisconsin which guarantees to every wife her own property, and to every family a home, beyond the power of alienation by a husband or father. The vote on its passage stood—yeas 65; nays 31.

Sec. 1. All property real and personal of the wife, owned by her at the time of her marriage, and also that acquired by her after her marriage, by gift, devise, descent, or otherwise than from her husband, shall be a separate property. Laws shall be passed providing for the registry of the wife's property, and more clearly defining the rights of the wife thereto, as well as to property held by her with her husband, and for carrying out the provisions of this section. Where the wife has a separate property from that of her husband, the same shall be liable for the debts of the wife contracted before marriage.

Sec. 2. Forty acres of land, to be selected by the owner thereof: or the homestead of a family not exceeding forty acres, which said land shall not be included within any city or village, or instead thereof, (at the option of the owner) any lot or lots in any city or village, being the homestead of a family, and not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, shall not be subject to forced sale on execution for any debt or debts growing out of or founded upon contract, either expressed or implied, made after the adoption of this Constitution. Provided, that such exemption shall not affect in any manner any mechanic's or laborer's lien, or any mortgage thereon lawfully obtained, nor shall the owner, if a married man, be at liberty to alienate such real estate, unless by the consent of the wife.

## The Great Question.

The Washington correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, says:

"As the question of the future existence of slavery in any territory to be acquired at the termination of the war is now overshadowing every thing else, the views of public men upon it are eagerly inquired into, and as I have to-day learned from a friend how Gen. Cass stands with reference to it, I take the liberty to write you that he will vote against all attempts to clog any war bill or resolution with Wilcox's provision; but that if the naked proposition to exclude slavery from any territory in which it does not now exist by law comes up without connection with anything else, he will vote for it."

General Cass, no doubt, will endeavor to trim so as to catch the wind from Oregon and Texas both. He will compromise, we suppose, by giving to the South all it wants, dominion, and reserving for the Free States the only thing they can do without, the name of liberty.—Cin. Herald.

## Anti-Slavery Movement in Delaware.

There is quite an extensive and powerful sentiment awakened against the continuance of slavery in Delaware. A Wilmington paper says that petitions are in circulation recommending the Legislature to abolish Slavery on fair and equitable terms. The paper very quietly adds: "We have heretofore said that no other measure would conduce so much to the prosperity of little Delaware. A tide of immigration would set in here to buy up and improve our old and worn-out lands, and the million of acres supposed to be contained in Delaware, would be worth more than five millions of dollars more as soon as such a law is passed.—Our interest requires it. There are only about 2000 slaves in Delaware."

## Direct Taxation.

The correspondent of the Albany Argus at the Federal Capital, states that a majority of the committee of Ways and Means, are in favor of imposing a "direct tax upon Bank Stocks, Distilleries, Houses and Carriages, Watches, Jewelry, and articles of luxury generally." War and taxes are of course inseparable. Nations who dance must pay the piper, as well as individuals. Taxes upon necessities will soon follow upon the heels of luxuries.—But it is an illusion, if not a deception, to suppose that there can be any practical or real discrimination in levying taxes. Labor, and labor alone pays all government imposts, and the Labor of the country must foot the bill for this war to promote the interests and power of Slavery!—Syr. Jour.

## For the Signal of Liberty.

At the annual meeting of the Genesee County A. S. Society convened at Flint, Jan. 19th, 1847,

L. Buckingham was called to the chair, and I. Merriam appointed Secretary.—The following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year.

President—J. W. King.  
Vice Presidents—Eld. J. Gamble, L. Buckingham.

Corresponding Committee—J. C. Gallup, Alexander Tupper, F. King.

Executive Committee—L. Buckingham, F. King, I. Merriam.

Treasurer—Solomon Hopkins.  
J. C. Gallup, J. W. King, Peabody Pratt, Ward Gazley, Solomon Hopkins and Wm. Chamberlin, were then chosen as delegates to the Anniversary of the Michigan State A. S. Society to be held in Kalamazoo in Feb. next.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Signal of Liberty for publication.

ISAIAH MERRIMAN, Sec'y.  
Flint, Jan. 20th, 1847.

EXEMPTION OF THE HOMESTEAD.—Mr. Cook has introduced into the Michigan Legislature, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the judiciary Committee be instructed to bring in a bill for the exemption of real estate to actual settlers to the value of five hundred dollars, from all debts or liabilities originally contracted or incurred after the first day of January, 1849; provided such exemption shall not include more than forty acres in each case.

SUBMARINE RAILWAYS.—Mr. De la Haye, after the reading of a paper "On Ancient and Modern Modes of Travelling," at the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, on Monday, in which he expatiated upon the advantages of railway transit, and expressed his belief that by-and-by, a daily communication would be established between Chili, India, and London, by means of the electric telegraph, alluded to his invention of submarine railways. We have before given full details of Mr. De la Haye's plan, which is to construct an immense iron tube, to be lowered from above, and riveted together by means of the diving-bell. When completed, rails are to be laid down, and locomotives, unaffected by external influences, are to career beneath the bosom of the deep.—His theory is, that the violence of the most violent storms is not felt lower than twenty feet below the surface, and that the pressure of the water together with the accumulation of sand, &c. would retain the tube in the position in which it might be placed. Mr. De la Haye is a British subject of French extraction, and very enthusiastic in his hope as to the adoption and success of his invention.—When his assertions had been doubted or disregarded, he comforts himself with the assurance that nearly all great inventions have been at first exposed to ridicule. Liverpool Standard.

The Boston Chronotype is out for the nomination of JOHN P. HALE as the candidate for Presidency of the combined honest men of this country, at the next election. He thinks him far preferable to the anti-slavery hangers-on of the Whig party, like Seward and kindred spirits.

The U. S. Mails travelled last year,—

In the Free States, 21,393,564 miles.

"Slave" 16,004,850 "

The cost of transportation per mile in the Free States was 58 cents: in the Slave States, 95 cents, or nearly twice as much.

The proceedings of the Legislature for the past week, have been quite dull, and mostly concerning local matters. We have gathered some items which have some general interest.

The article forwarded to us by Mr. Ellis was a good one, but the pressure of news at this season of the year precludes its publication.

It is stated in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, that Mr. WEBSTER will make a tour through the Southern States, immediately after the adjournment of Congress. He has had this visit in contemplation for several years, but though solicited by his friends in various places, has never before been able to gratify their wishes.



**An American Holy day.**

A New York paper contains the particulars of a murder, which has been recently committed by martial law. The victim of this atrocity was an Irish seaman named Samuel Jackson, who, after great provocation, had knocked down his lieutenant. The poor man was deliberately strangled at the yard-arm of the sloop *St. Mary's*, in the presence of the squadron off Vera Cruz. An eye-witness of the diabolical act states that—

"All labor in the different vessels was suspended for the day, and the crews were directed to assume their holiday attire."

We have heard of witches' Sabbaths; days hallowed and sanctified in the name of the fiend. Was not this a festival of that class? Men put on their Sunday's clothes to see a fellow creature hanged. They dressed themselves in their best in honor of the day; so used the Spaniards to do at an *auto da fe*; with like observances did the red Indians slaughter their victims; and from them perhaps have their conquerors adopted the practice. And thus were the priests of old bedizened, when, after the manner of these Americans, they offered human sacrifices to Moloch.—*London Punch.*

**Classification of Senators.**

By reference to the Senate proceedings it will be seen that the Senate on yesterday proceeded to classify the Senators from the first, second and fourth senatorial districts, in obedience to the law of last winter. Upon drawing, it was determined that Senators Eldridge and Schwarz from the first—Senators Allen and Denton from the second, and Senator Fitzgerald from the fourth district, each are entitled to their seats for the term of two years from the last election.

Senator McReynolds from the first—Senator Lathrop from the second and Senator Toll from the fourth district, it was at the same time and manner determined, shall serve but for one year.

Of those going out, Mr. Lathrop is a Whig and Messrs. McReynolds and Toll are democrats. The Senators who drew for two years are all democrats.—*Free Press.*

**House's Lightning Printing Press.**

We witnessed, yesterday afternoon, the beautiful operation of this truly astonishing invention, and are earnest in pronouncing it one of the most magnificent inventions of the age. It is intended for the transmission of telegraphic intelligence, the letters themselves being printed upon the slips with great accuracy and despatch, no interpreter being necessary for the purpose of rendering symbolic signs into intelligible language, but any child who knows its alphabet can readily read the ribbon-like slips as they fall from the mysterious workings of the machine. Our limits do not permit a description, even if it were in our power. We will only say that the impressions of each letter are made upon a small steel wheel of some four inches in diameter, around the periphery of which the alphabet is arranged. This wheel, upon touching a key with a certain letter upon it, instantly performs a partial revolution, which brings the character sought immediately above the slip in writing. As if imbued with instinct, a spring is let loose, which forces the slip against the type—the paper passes on a trifle—again the wheel starts, another impression, and soon, letter by letter, as fast as one can touch the keys, the paragraph slips out to view.

The operation is beautiful and exact.—No ink is used, but the printing is but a shade lighter than that which the reader is now perusing, and the rapidity with which it is executed is truly grand. In the present instance, the entire apparatus is in one room, No. 5 Eldridge street; the case of keys being but a few feet removed from the press. Yet there is no obstacle whatever to separating them thousands of miles, and such is the delicacy and accuracy of the machine, that the press, though it be stationed in New Orleans, unerringly indicates to the operator who might be in this city, the fact, each time a single letter is produced!

Professor House has been some two or three years perfecting this splendid triumph of art and science. Patents have meanwhile been secured in most of the European Kingdoms, as also in the U. S. and the Canadas. We farther learn that several contracts are now in a state of negotiation for the various telegraph lines in the Union. This invention will doubtless supersede all others, and we hope that the patient and talented inventor will reap a rich reward for his labor.—*N. Y. Globe.*

**A DIVIDEND FROM THE TELEGRAPH.**—The New York and Buffalo Magnetic Telegraph Co., have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the five months ending 7th February. This is the first Magnetic dividend ever declared. The earnings of the line have been about \$11,000 since 7th of Sept., of which the expenses have absorbed about one third. Of this dividend the patentees got \$270, which may be considered the first practical result of this great discovery.—*Cleveland Herald.*

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

The great question of supporting the war continues to be agitated in Congress. The Whigs are agitated, and to some degree divided on the propriety of voting the necessary supplies of men and money for its prosecution: while the Democrats are divided on the question of making the conquered territory free.

The Washington Union, Mr. Polk's paper, apprehensive of much mischief to the administration from the discussion of the slavery question, argues and pleads with the Democracy to delay it. It says:

"But our Northern friends are sadly mistaken when they undertake the feelings of our Southern brethren on this delicate and dangerous question. The Union is safe against any other danger. The ship of State will glide on securely, fearless of no other rock in the way. But the South regards this question as one in which not only her property, but the safety of her people may be concerned. Her rights, too, have been sanctioned by the compromises of the Constitution. If she yields in one respect she inquires where is the stopping-point? How far will the spirit of fanaticism, wielding the powers of the Federal government against the Southern parties in the Confederacy, go to trampling upon her institutions and disturbing her tranquility? We speak it with all respect. Let us unite heart and hand in warring against the common enemy; and let us drop this eternal feud which should never have been thrust at this time, above all others, into the public councils."

The measures now before Congress for increasing the army gives the President the appointment of four or five hundred new officers, in addition to the immense appointing power already possessed by him. It is stated on what is alleged to be the highest authority, that the President a few days since sent for Mr. Dixon H. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee of Finance in the Senate, to consult with him concerning the adoption of certain measures, in which he expressed deep interest. After reviewing the various difficulties which beset their passage, he concluded the interview by a remark, reported to be substantially in these words:—"I shall rely upon the South to support me on Democratic principles alone, and I will buy up the North with my patronage."

It is supposed that Mr. Preston King in his movement to prevent the introduction of Slavery into any new territory, acted under an expectation of support from the Silas Wright branch of the party. An effort to back up Mr. King has been made by the introduction of the following resolution into the New York Senate:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur) that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to insist, upon all proper occasions, and to vote for suitable provisions to be made by law, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes when the parties have been duly convicted.

These demonstrations have thoroughly alarmed the South.

In a speech delivered by Mr. Dargin, of Alabama, on Thursday of last week, he uses the following strong and expressive language.

"The day the North said to the South there shall be no slavery south of the line of 36-30, from that day we dated the downfall of the Union. Give us in the new territory to be acquired slavery south of this compromise line, and Southern men would perseveringly rally around the Union."

"The question," said Mr. D., "ought to be settled now. It was a vital one, and every day growing in magnitude. Say to the South that they were fighting to make free territory only; that it was for this brave men of Carolina, and Georgia and Alabama, were periling their lives, and they would demand the settlement of this question now, preliminary to any further prosecution of the war."

Mr. Sisson, of Virginia, reiterated the same thing. He "declared that the Union itself, its hopes, prosperity, nay, its very existence hung upon the willingness of the North to admit all new territory South of the line of 36 30 as slave territory. The day you refuse to do this, that day you date the downfall of the American Union. The South will not fight your battles if there is to be free territory alone in the provinces we are conquering. Give us our slaves according to the Missouri compromise, and we will be content. Refuse to do this, and the Union cannot last, and we do not desire that it should last!"

Mr. Hilliard, from whose speech we quoted last week, is a Whig, and a minister of the M. E. Church. He made a most violent attack on King of New York for having introduced a bill to confine slavery within its present limits.—He "asked in the name of liberty and the constitution, that Slavery should not here be made a theme of angry dispute."

Mr. Smith, a Whig of Indiana, made a good speech on the war question. In exposing its objects, he said,—

"A gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Stanton,) who seemed to be one of the spokesmen of the President, had given the House his most solemn assurance that

here had been no design of conquest—none at all: it had only been undertaken to "carry out the great measure of the age," in the acquisition of California.—(A laugh.) Another friend had given the House his word, as a Representative and a gentleman, that no such designs were cherished by the Administration.—Yet it was his own idea that we should finally conclude to run a boundary up the Rio Grande to latitude 32 deg., and thence carry it directly across to the Pacific, and take all of Mexico north of that line. (A laugh.) It was no war of conquest; no such thing was thought of or intended; but—as an incident of the war—it might probably happen that we should get one-third or one-half of Mexico! (Laughter.)

Of course then, after all these repeated assurances from so many friends of the President, Mr. S. was not to say that this was a war of conquest: it was not certainly: then he supposed it must be designated as a war of "manifest destiny;" which (though not so intended) was to plant the glorious stars and stripes over one half of Mexico. It was a war of destiny—of manifest destiny! (Much laughter.)

The opinions expressed here by Northern men must satisfy every one that the feeling of the North was utterly opposed to the admission of more slave territory. Where was the Northern man who dared stand up here and express the opinion that we were ever to admit more slave territory into this Union? He would ask his Democratic friends here present what were their opinions? Were they prepared to sanction a greater extension of slavery? They would declare, to a man, that they were not. Mr. S. charged that it was so; if it was not, let gentlemen rise up and deny it. If there was one man from the North prepared to vote to sanction the extension of slavery, let him come out and say so, that we might know where we stood.

On the other side, southern gentlemen were, if possible, still more decided than the men of the North. They never would consent that territory should ever be admitted into the Union from which slavery was excluded by law.

What, then, was the true course for the patriot who desired above all things the perpetuity of this Union and the peace and happiness of the American people?

It was to take the middle ground: to stand out firmly and resolutely against the introduction of any territory into this Confederacy, the admission of which must be followed by consequences so fatal to all an American held dear. It was to keep out every inch of territory in regard to which the question of slavery could possibly present itself. The man who succeeded in bringing about such a result would confer upon his country the most precious of boons, and would have done much towards giving security and perpetuity to the peace and happiness of these States."

In the Senate, Jan. 21, 26 abolition memorials from Pennsylvania were presented by various senators. The motion to receive them was laid on the table according to a standing rule of the Senate for ten years past. Not a Whig or Democrat has had the courage even to question the propriety of this rule.—There is one Senator elected as a Liberty man. Will he, too, always acquiesce in this infamous regulation? We shall see.

A long debate ensued upon the amendments of the army bill relative to the appointment of chaplains. The amendment was modified so as to make the chaplains of volunteer regiments elective, and to fix the pay at \$1000 per annum, and two rations per day, and forage for a horse. Adopted.

Mr. Houston then offered an amendment changing the troops from regulars to volunteers, making all officers elective and requiring the President to commission them. With the view of having the floor to-morrow, he moved an adjournment, which was carried.

In the House, a personal explanation took place between Messrs. Sawyer and Culver. The former pledged himself to prove that Mr. Culver endeavored to obtain in a dishonorable manner, from certain lodges, secrets for publication. Mr. C. pronounced the statement a falsehood, and said that if compelled to fight he should insist, as the challenged party, on the choice of weapons.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Tibbits in the chair, on the treasury note and land bills. Mr. Crozier addressed the committee in opposition to the Administration and in defence of Gen. Taylor.

On motion of Mr. Rathbun, the committee rose and he offered a resolution to close the debate at 3 o'clock, which was adopted, 107 to 55.

Again the House went into committee of the whole, and Mr. Giles spoke until 3 o'clock. Sundry amendments unimportant in themselves, were adopted, and several others were offered, viz: to prohibit slavery in new territory; to repeal the tariff of '46; to impose an additional duty on articles now taxed; to levy a duty on tea and coffee.

The amendments were lost or declared out of order.

The bill was then reported to the House, the amendment concurred in and the bill passed by yeas and nays, 166 to 22.

In the Senate, Mr. Niles from the committee on post roads, &c., reported a bill to amend the act reducing the rates of postage, &c. The bill provides that on and after the 1st of July the postage on all letters not weighing more than one third of one ounce, five cents; if weighing more than one third, and not exceeding one half of an ounce, ten cents, and five cents for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof; but it shall not be lawful to deposit in any post office, to be conveyed in the mail, two or more letters directed to different persons and enclosed in the same envelope under penalty of \$10. All newspapers to be subject to postage but papers not sent from the office of publication are to be subjected to a postage of three cents payable in advance. Any mail carrier may carry free of postage newspapers for sale or distribution to subscribers.

The franking privilege in regard to the receipt of letters by members of Congress is to be the same as in respect to letters written by them, and their right to frank public documents is to continue so long as they have the privilege to frank letters.

The Buffalo Courier says: "On the 10th, the question of the limitation of slavery, arose in a new form. Mr. Burr, of South Carolina, submitted a proposition to modify the act organizing the Territory of Oregon, so as to permit the existence of slavery south of latitude 36 30, the north line of the Missouri compromise. This was rejected by a decided vote of 113 to 82. In the affirmative, there were only five votes from the non-slaveholding states—two from Illinois, two from Iowa, and one from Iowa, and one from Pennsylvania. The negative vote was all from the free states. The bill passed without the provision by a more decisive vote—138 to 85.

"An exciting debate preceded the settlement of this question, in which the respective positions of the north and south were maintained.

"This is but a part of the movement of Mr. King, and the vote is an indication of the settlement of that proposition. Upon every vote yet taken, the northern members have maintained the ground taken on the Wilcox proviso."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes that Mr. Calhoun, with the same forecast that induced him to oppose the recognition of the Mexican war, to avoid the agitation of the slavery question, is now, to evade it, in favor of withdrawing our forces back to the Rio Grande, and be content with that as a boundary on the Gulf of Mexico, and with California north of 36 30, the Missouri Compromise line, on the Pacific. This view is confirmed by the intimations in the speech of Mr. Dargin, of Alabama, in reply to Mr. King's argument. That argument was confessedly prepared and written out before hand. The reply to a proposition so grave and important to the South, as was contained in Mr. King's speech, we may feel assured was not less carefully considered, and the intimations in it are, therefore, worthy of more attention than they would be, if they had been thrown out in the heat of a debate by a hot-headed inconsiderate member.

**LEGISLATIVE.**

In the House, Jan. 20, the joint resolutions on Mexico were taken up and spoken to by Mr. H. W. Taylor, for two hours in the forenoon, and sometime in the afternoon. He went into great detail, showing that the war originated in the desire to acquire more slave territory, and that the war on our part was wrong, unjust, perfidious and piratical, and he trusted that the time would come when the President would have to answer for his unauthorized and treasonable act.

In support of these views Mr. T. referred to various public documents and quoted from the speeches of various members of Congress.

In Senate, Jan. 18.—Mr. Coe offered for adoption a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of a law authorizing the Auditor General to cancel and release all mortgages for the redemption of the liabilities of the wild-cat banks.

Mr. Eldridge moved to amend the resolution by instructing the committee to bring in a bill to repeal all charters of all banks created under the general banking law. Agreed to, and resolution as amended was passed.

In the House, Jan. 22.—A motion to limit the time of speaking of each member to 20 minutes, failed. The rest of the day was consumed in discussing the right of a contested seat for Chippewa county. We find a report of the debate in the House, Jan. 20, on the Mexican Resolutions, for which we have not room. The resolutions were amended in part so as to suit the Whig members, and passed.

The last amendment made in committee inserting the following as the fifth resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That in the acquisition of

any new territory, whether by purchase, conquest or otherwise, we deem it the duty of the general government to extend over the same the ordinance of 1787, with all its rights, privileges, conditions and immunities," was concurred in by a unanimous vote.

In Senate, Jan. 21.—Mr. Denton, agreeably to notice, reported a bill to divide the state into single representative districts. Read twice and ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into committee of the whole, Mr. Toll in the chair, on the general order, and considered the bill in relation to the practice of medicine and surgery, and passed it.

In the House, Jan. 23.—Mr. Hollister offered the following:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending sec. 99, chap. 102, of the revised statutes as to exclude interested witnesses from giving evidence in any suit, except by the consent or request of the opposing party; and also to exclude witnesses convicted of high crime except as aforesaid; and that depositions may be taken by any judicial officer; and to provide for taking depositions of witnesses residing over 30 miles from the place of trial. Adopted.

**VARIETY.**

A new daily is promised at Chicago. The plan is novel. The paper is to be gratuitous to its readers, depending for its support entirely upon advertising. The projector J. M. Moon, promises to take the right ground on Slavery, Temperance, &c., or give up the enterprise. He is to publish at least a thousand copies a day, and to leave them at every house within certain limits specified, each day by 9 o'clock. His terms of advertising are, First insertion 2 cents per line—each subsequent do., 1 cent. None admitted less than 10 cents.

The Boston Whig discloses the motives which govern not only its namesake, but all the slaveholding oligarchy of the Southern States, in their efforts to suppress discussion of the subject of Slavery, and to "frown down" every movement towards the abolishment of the evil. It says:—

"The Richmond Whig calls his proposition monstrous. The chief proprietor of that paper owns two hundred slaves—He has, by means of them, a voting influence equal to that of one hundred and twenty-one intelligent citizens of the free States, like Mr. Sears. Need we go further to show why the proposition of this gentleman, which would destroy that influence, is declared 'monstrous'?"

**THE POST OFFICE AND POSTAGE.**—All postages at the different offices throughout the country are to be paid in gold and silver coin. The following is the section in the sub-treasury law on the subject:

Be it further enacted, That on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postages or otherwise, to the general post office department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in Treasury notes issued under the authority of the United States.

**PRESIDENT EDWARDS A SLAVEHOLDER.**—There is now extant a record of the appraisal of the estate of President Edwards, the elder, in which the price of a man, held by him as a slave, is put down with that of other "live stock." At that date Massachusetts was a slaveholding State, though its slaves were not numerous. The morality of slaveholding seems not to have been much extirpated. *N. Y. Observer.*

**LENGTH OF DAYS.**—At Berlin and London, the longest day has sixteen and a half hours. At Stockholm and Upsal, the longest has eighteen and a half hours, and the shortest five and a half. At Hamburg, Dantzic and Stettin, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, the longest has nineteen and the shortest five hours. At Torneo, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Waudorbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption; and in Tpitbergen, the longest lasts 3 1/2 months.

**DESERPTIONS FROM THE ARMY.**—It is stated that over 800 deserters are advertised in the New York Police Gazette.—Nearly 200 have deserted in a month. It is believed there are over 200 deserters secreted in New York and New Jersey. Thirty dollars are paid for every deserter arrested and brought to Governor's Island. Over a dozen have been caught within two weeks. One man made \$90 last two week by arresting runaways.

How much worse is such a man than a slave-hunter?

The "Oldest Inhabitant" is said to be a woman living in Moscow, in Russia, who is 168 years of age. At the age of 122 she married her fifth husband.

**MESMERISM AT FAULT.**—Some time since, an unbeliever in the mysteries of mesmerism deposited a £100 note in one of the Dublin banks, to remain there for six months, and which was to become the property of any person who, without opening the envelope in which it was contained, should describe every particular respecting the note, such as its number, its date, the bank in which it was payable, &c., and who should read three English words, plainly written on a slip of paper, which was contained in the same envelope with the note. Six months and seventeen days having expired, and no person having appeared at the bank to examine the envelope, it was opened, and the note proved to be a check for £100, payable to Oedipus or Learer, and dated the 1st of October, 1845. The English words (written on a separate slip of paper) were, "To Oedipus alone"—a translation from the Greek of the celebrated oracle delivered at Delphos, which committed to Oedipus the difficult and somewhat dangerous task of solving the Sphinx's riddle, on the true solution of which depended the safety of his country and his own life. The result is well known; Oedipus solved the riddle; the Sphinx in despair flung herself (itself) from a rock into the sea, Thebes was saved. It was stated that communications were received from different parts of England and one from America, containing mesmeric revelations respecting the number of the note; and one enclosed a picture, or (intended) fac simile of it. Of course, all these mesmerically inspired persons were mistaken in every particular.

**SHAKERS WANTED!**—An Ohio farmer who has a large orchard wants to hire two or three men who have the *fever and ague* to shake his apples from the trees!

A gentleman whom we met a few days ago, stated that he had recently applied for a cornet, or for the lowest commission in the English Army, for a ward of his. The government price of this commission is £650, or nearly \$3,250. He was told that there were already TWELVE THOUSAND applications before him, for the same office!! Here, then, it appears that there are parents and guardians in England so in love with military glory, as to be ready to pay £7,800,000, or nearly 40,000,000 dollars for places in the army for their wards, or sons!! Think of that for a moment! Remember these are all applications for the lowest commissioned office in the army only!—*Christian Citizen.*

**COMMERCIAL.**

ANN ARBOR, JAN. 29, 1847.  
There is no essential change in the Wheat market. We quote 56 cents as the regular price.

NEW YORK, JAN. 22. In the absence of the steamer's advice, there has been stagnation in flour. As far I can learn, the market is firm at \$5 63 1/4 a \$5 69 for Genesee and Michigan. Meal scarce and wanted. Jersey sold at \$4. Nothing done in Wheat—but holders firm. Corn steady with good demand—Jersey and southern sold at 80c.

WOOL.—There has been a good demand this week for fleece wool, and the sales reach 60,000 lbs. Fair qualities ranging from 4 to full blood, at 30 a 35c. Sales are principally to manufacturers.—The stock is now reduced to about 500,000 lbs.

**MARRIED.**

On the 24th inst. by Thos. Keal, Esq., Mr. SOLOMON ARMSTRONG, to Miss ANGELINE SCRIBNER, both of Ann Arbor.

**NOTICES.**

**Ecclesiastical Notice.**  
I wish through the Signal to notice that in a vacancy occasioned by the employment of Rev. W. P. Esler on the Ypsilanti charge, the Rev. Marcus Swift has consented to fill the place in the following Circuits: Ypsilanti, Wayne, Greenfield, Milford, Watford, and Bridgewater. This change, it is presumed, will be very satisfactory to all concerned.

WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN.  
Manchester, Jan. 7, 1847.

The preachers in charge of each of the above mentioned Circuits will see the importance of letting Father Swift know the time and place of holding their next quarterly meeting.

**OUR ADVERTISERS.**

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the names, residences, and business, of those who advertise in the *SIGNAL OF LIBERTY*.  
S. W. FORTER, Threshing Machines, Scio.  
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Druggists, Ann Arbor.  
EDWARD & CO., Tannery, Detroit.  
J. C. GROSS & CO., Merchants, Ann Arbor.  
W. R. PECK, Bookkeeper, Ann Arbor.  
C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor.  
G. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit.  
E. G. BURGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.  
C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor.  
F. L. CASSE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor.  
D. L. LYONNETTE, Linseed Oil, Long Lake.  
J. M. ROCKWELL, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor.  
KNAPP & HAVLAND, Machinists, Ann Arbor.  
D. BUNKY, Temperance House, Detroit.  
MISS J. B. SMITH, School, Ann Arbor.  
H. D. POST, Land Agency, Mason.  
COOK & ROBINSON, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor.

W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit.  
J. M. BROWN, River, Ypsilanti.  
M. WHEELAN, Merchant, Ann Arbor.  
H. W. WILKES, Hardware, Ann Arbor.  
J. S. SARGENT, Tailor, Ann Arbor.  
S. D. BOKER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.  
SARGENT & BROTHERS, Gem of Science.  
BRADY & ZOO, Upholsterers, Ann Arbor.  
W. S. BUDAY, Attorney at Law, Detroit.  
S. FELCH, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor.  
J. W. THOMAS, C. & W. W. W. Detroit.  
MILLS, M. DOWELL, & CO., Mercantile, Ann Arbor.  
HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit.  
ISGALL, LAMB, & FISHER, Steam Mill, Ann Arbor.  
J. A. TWISS, Farm for Sale, Ann Arbor.  
MILLS & MARTIN, Tailors, Ann Arbor.

**1847.**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**  
**A. M'FARREN,**  
**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**  
**SMART'S BLOCK,**  
137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.  
KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Candles, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes and Books, News and Cammiller Ink, of various kinds. BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount will be given. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor, 247-if.

**"BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE!"**  
**New and Fashionable**  
**TAILORING**  
**ESTABLISHMENT.**

"In the one pregnant subject of CLOTHES, rightly understood, is included all that men have thought, dreamed, done, and been: the whole external Universe, and what it holds is but clothing; and the essence of all science lies in the Philosophy of CLOTHES."—*Carlyle.*  
THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, would take this method of informing the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they may be found at their shop, No. 19, South Main St., where they are prepared to do all work in their line, in a manner not to be surpassed in fit, style, or durability, by any other establishment in the State.

Those gentlemen are particularly invited to call who prefer having their garments made in a shop where none but experienced workmen are employed, instead of being made by a shop full of girls, or by a few women, who employ none but the best of hands, and having permanent arrangements with G. C. Scott of New York, the Napoleon of Fashion Publishers, to be supplied with his American and European Spring and Fall Fashions, and also his "Mirror of Fashion," a Monthly Fashionable devoted to the selection of fashions and making garments of all kinds—these advantages, combined with the attention and experience of the subscribers, renders it almost an impossibility of not being able to please all, even the most fastidious.

Persons who will be paid in the cutting of garments which we do not make. And here we will state for the information of all concerned, that the common cry of the tailors is all a hoax, when they say the tailors have spoiled the garments—there is no hope of making a good fit of it, when in ninety nine cases out of every hundred, the fault lies at the cutter's door.

Therefore, to put a veto on this method of doing business, the subscribers are induced to warrant all their cutting without the universal proverb, *if properly made up, but warrant it without any if's or else's.* Although we do not set ourselves up as the perfection of perfection, yet it will be borne in mind that we make out cutting so plain, that a tailor cannot make it up wrong if he try.

One thing more: we will do our work just as our customers wish it done, for we labor to please them in reference to their work, and not ourselves; and in return, we expect them to please us by prompt payments.

Although "the love of money is the root of all evil," yet it is very necessary in these degenerate times, we will make a liberal discount for Cash.

L. MILLS,  
C. E. MARTIN,  
Ann Arbor, January 4, 1847. 300-3m.

**READY MADE**

**CLOTHING!!**

**HALLOCK & RAYMOND,**

HAVE now on hand, just manufactured under their own instruction, at their well-known

**CLOTHING EMPORIUM,**

corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues, Detroit, one of the largest and most complete assortments of

**Ready Made Clothing**

ever before offered in this State, which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest Cash prices, for these Cash times. Call and see it.

Detroit, Jan. 5, 1847. 192-if

**CORN, RYE & WHEAT.**

WANTED by the subscribers, 10,000 bushels of Corn—10,000 bushels of Rye, and 10,000 bushels of Wheat, delivered at the Steam Mill, for which Cash will be paid.

INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER,  
Ann Arbor, Jan. 4, 1847. 298-if.

**BRIGHT and Black Log Chains,**

5-16, 6-16, 7-16, & 8-16 wrapping do,  
Straight and twisted link Trace do,  
Halter do,  
For sale very cheap at the sign of the Big A.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1847. 228-ly.

**FOR SALE.**

A GOOD FARM, containing one hundred and sixty acres of good turning land, 60 acres under improvement, with a good printed house, barn, and 100 acres of orchard.—A payment will be required down, and the balance in 2 and 4 years. Title indisputable.

For further information enquire of

J. A. TWISS,  
Ann Arbor, Lower Village.



